

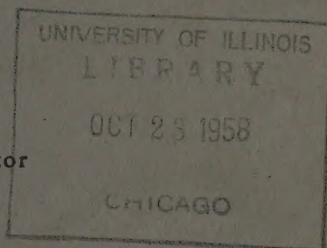
# Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE  
BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES  
BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT  
BIBLIOGRAFIA MUNDIAL DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS  
БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

世界各國期刊目錄

ERIC H. BOEHM, Editor



## ADVISORY BOARD

### Terms expire in 1960

Woodbridge Bingham, University of California  
George B. Carson, Jr., The Service Center for Teachers  
of History, American Historical Association  
Chao Kuo-chün, Harvard University  
Hugo Hantsch, Vienna University  
William L. Langer, Harvard University  
Bruce L. Smith, Michigan State University

### Terms expire in 1963

Aileen Dunham, Wooster College  
Jean B. Duroselle, University of Paris  
Mario Toscano, University of Rome  
George Vernadsky, Yale University  
Sir Charles K. Webster, University of London  
Tatsuro Yamamoto, Tokyo University

# Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

Eric H. Boehm, *Editor*

Herbert E. Reed, *\*Assistant Editor*

Inge P. Boehm, *Editorial Assistant*

## EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS

(\* Interim Service)

DIRK VAN ARKEL\*

JOHN ERICKSON

FRITZ FELLNER\*

JOHN A. S. GRENVILLE

DOUGLAS W. HOUSTON\*

CONRAD F. LATOUR\*

HENRY MONTEAGLE\*

ROBERT MUELLER

GEORGE A. MUGGE\*

PIETRO PASTORELLI\*

WERNER G. RUF\*

RAMÓN VALDÉS DEL TORO\*

## COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS INTERNACIONALES, UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA  
HISTORISCHES SEMINAR, VIENNA UNIVERSITY      SHIGAKU KAI [JAPANESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY]

## H. A. BULLETIN

The H. A. Bulletin is published primarily to satisfy the need for a personal copy of an inexpensive reference quarterly on the part of scholars and students who are not able to subscribe to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains only those abstracts published in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS which are of general historical interest and which are classified under the following headings:

1. General Bibliographical Articles
2. Methodology and Research Methods
3. Historiography
4. Philosophy and Interpretation of History

The H. A. Bulletin contains the supplementary sections of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS:

Bibliographical News      Notes and News      World List of Historical Periodicals.

H. A. Bulletin subscribers also receive the annual Subject and Author Indices of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Institutional, \$5.00; Individual, \$3.00; Student, \$2.00.

## CONTENTS

Historical Abstracts  
Pages

73 . . . . .

73 . . . . .

182 . . . . .

184 . . . . .

188 . . . . .

192 . . . . .

SCOPE and METHOD

LIST OF ABTRACTERS

CONTENTS and CLASSIFICATION

ABSTRACTS . . . . .

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS . . . . .

NOTES and NEWS . . . . .

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS . . . . .

PERIODICALS LIST . . . . .

H. A. Bulletin  
Pages

73-83

182

184

188

192

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is published quarterly, in March (No. 1), September (Nos. 2/3), and December (No. 4). The annual index number is published in March for the volume of the previous year.  
Copyright © 1958 by Historical Abstracts

EDITORIAL ADDRESS: München-Solln, Emil-Dittler-Strasse 12, Germany  
ADDRESS IN USA: 640 West 153rd Street, New York 31, New York

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (based on the annual book fund--the annual expenditure for books, periodicals and binding--of the institution): Rate 1 - \$23 (Fund less than \$10,000); Rate 2 - \$35 (Fund \$10,001 to \$20,000); Rate 3 - \$47 (Fund \$20,001 to \$45,000); Rate 4 - \$59 (Fund \$45,001 to \$100,000); Rate 5 - \$75 (Fund above \$100,000). Annual index numbers are available separately to individuals: \$2.

# Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT

BIBLIOGRAFIA MUNDIAL DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS

БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

世界各國期刊目錄

ERIC H. BOEHM, Editor

## ADVISORY BOARD

### Terms expire in 1960

*Woodbridge Bingham*, University of California

*George B. Carson, Jr.*, The Service Center for Teachers  
of History, American Historical Association

*Chao Kuo-chün*, Harvard University

*Hugo Hantsch*, Vienna University

*William L. Langer*, Harvard University

*Bruce L. Smith*, Michigan State University

### Terms expire in 1963

*Aileen Dunham*, Wooster College

*Jean B. Duroselle*, University of Paris

*Mario Toscano*, University of Rome

*George Vernadsky*, Yale University

*Sir Charles K. Webster*, University of London

*Tatsuro Yamamoto*, Tokyo University

VOL. 4 NO. 2/3

Abstracts 4:708 - 4:2094

SEPTEMBER 1958

## SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. Festschriften, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle) :page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:  
"Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.  
"Author": the author prepared the abstract.

# LIST OF ABTRACTERS

## A

Henry M. Adams, Univ. of California,  
Santa Barbara College  
Edgar Anderson, San Jose State College  
Charles W. Arnade, Univ. of Florida  
W. P. Atkinson, York, England  
Helmut Augustin, Munich

## B

John Baughman, De Pauw Univ.  
George D. Bearce, Jr., Bowdoin College  
Harry J. Benda, Univ. of Rochester  
Emerik Boba, Munich  
Thomas Bogayay, Munich  
Stephen Borsody, Chatham College  
Francis J. Bowman, Univ. of Southern  
California  
Charles B. Burdick, San Jose State  
College  
R. V. Burks, U. S. Government  
David Bushnell, U. S. Government

## C

Rondo E. Cameron, Univ. of Wisconsin  
Vincent P. Carosso, New York Univ.  
Elisa A. Carrillo, Marymount College  
Boris Celovsky, Encyclopedia Canadiana  
Chen Tsu-lung, Univ. of Paris  
Jack A. Clarke, Assistant Librarian,  
University of Wisconsin  
Willson H. Coates, Univ. of Rochester  
James Steve Councils, The Chicago City  
Junior College [Wilson Branch]  
Basil L. Crapster, Gettysburg College

## D

Alexander Dallin, Columbia Univ.  
Milan Daneš, Munich  
Gerald H. Davis, National Archives  
Robert C. Delk, Knoxville College  
Charles F. Dezell, Vanderbilt Univ.  
Harold C. Deutsch, Univ. of Minnesota  
Alfred Diamant, Univ. of Florida  
Alexander F. Dygnas, London

## E

Ernst Ekman, Univ. of California,  
Riverside  
Heinz E. Ellersieck, California Institute  
of Technology  
John Tracy Ellis, Editor, Catholic  
Historical Review  
Harold W. Emery, Jr., Rutgers Univ.

## F

Max E. Fletcher, Humboldt State College  
Erminold Fössl, O.S.B., Metten,  
Germany

## G

Ivan Gadourek, Czechoslovak Foreign  
Institute in Exile, The Hague  
Thomas Gale, Univ. of Kansas  
Larry Gara, Grove City College  
Stoyan Gavrilović, Dickinson College  
John G. Gazley, Dartmouth College  
Clarence C. Gorchels, State College of  
Washington  
Gertrud Greuter, Munich

## H

John P. Halstead, Radcliffe College  
Charles G. Hamilton, College of the  
Ozarks  
P. H. Hardacre, Vanderbilt Univ.

M. Harrison, Oxford Univ., Nuffield  
College  
Benjamin H. Hazard, Jr., Univ. of  
California, Berkeley  
E. C. Helmreich, Bowdoin College  
Lewis Hertzman, Princeton Univ.  
Robin D. S. Higham, Univ. of North  
Carolina  
Helmut Hirsch, Auslandsinstitut, Dort-  
mund, Germany

Frederic B. M. Hollyday, Duke Univ.  
Robert B. Holtman, Louisiana State Univ.  
Sexson E. Humphreys, Ohio Univ.

## I

Georg G. Iggers, Dillard Univ.  
H. Imai, Tokyo

## J

John Jensen, Rutgers Univ., College of  
South Jersey  
Elmer D. Johnson, Southwestern  
Louisiana Institute  
Evans C. Johnson, Stetson Univ.  
H. Donaldson Jordan, Clark Univ.  
Carey B. Joynt, Lehigh Univ.

## K

Eli Kaminsky, Univ. of Florida  
Harry Kantor, Univ. of Florida  
John J. Karch, U. S. Government  
Louis Kestenberg, Univ. of Houston  
Ismail R. Khalidi, Mont Vernon, New York  
Frederick E. Kidder, Universidad  
Interamericana, Puerto Rico  
H. Köditz, Zeitschrift für Geschichts-  
wissenschaft  
John I. Kolehmainen, Heidelberg College  
Bertram W. Korn, Congregation  
Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia  
Catherine Koumariannou, Athens  
Enno E. Kraehe, Univ. of Kentucky  
Jerome Kuehl, St. Antony's College,  
Oxford  
Norman D. Kurland, Hofstra College  
Eugene Kusielewicz, St. John's Univ.,  
New York

## L

Georges Langrod, Centre National de la  
Recherche Scientifique, Paris  
David Large, Trinity College, Dublin  
James M. Laux, Univ. of Cincinnati  
Charles A. LeGuin, Univ. of Idaho  
George A. Lensen, Florida State Univ.  
Jan Lewartowski, London  
Raymond E. Lindgren, Occidental College  
Georg Lovas, Munich  
C. J. Lowe, Univ. of Durham  
Gilbert L. Lycan, Stetson Univ.

## M

Richard B. McCormack, Dartmouth  
College  
Henry Müller Madden, Librarian, Fresno  
State College  
Victor S. Mamatey, Florida State Univ.  
Raymond J. Marion, Assumption College  
Edward März, Vienna  
Vasilij Melik, Ljubljana Univ.  
William D. Metz, Univ. of Rhode Island  
Dimitri von Mohrenschildt, Editor, The  
Russian Review  
P. K. Mok, Occidental College

## O

Emil Oberholzer, Jr., New York

## P

Henry Dan Piper, Burlington, Vermont  
Paul Podjed, Munich  
Harold Pollins, London  
Ion Popineanu, Munich  
Marin Pundeff, Univ. of Southern  
California

## R

Marc Raeff, Clark Univ.  
Wayne D. Rasmussen, Agricultural  
History  
Gerhard Rehder, Roxbury Latin School  
Carla Rich, Paris  
Naomi N. Richard, Journal of Modern  
History  
Colin L. Robertson, Librarian, Foreign  
Office Printed Library, London  
Andrew F. Rolle, Occidental College  
Alfred B. Rollins, Jr., State Univ.  
Teachers College, New Paltz  
Frank Rosenthal, Seattle, Washington  
John Corwin Rule, Harvard Univ.  
A. J. Ryder, London

## S

Yuichi Saeki, Tokyo  
Ambrose Saricks, Univ. of Kansas  
Gerhard Schoebe, Hamburg  
Donald Cresswell Shearer II, Director,  
Schlieffen Memorial Library  
Jack Simmons, Editor, The Journal of  
Transport History  
Walter M. Simon, Cornell Univ.  
N. K. Sinha, Editor, Itihas  
R. S. Smith, Univ. of Nottingham  
John L. Snell, Tulane Univ.  
Roland A. Sorensen, White Plains High  
School  
Stephen Louis Speronis, Univ. of  
Tampa  
C. Richard Spurgin, U. S. Government  
George J. Stansfield, Book Review Editor,  
Military Affairs  
Otto Stenzl, Institut für Europäische  
Geschichte, Mainz  
H. E. Sterkx, State Teachers College,  
Troy, Alabama  
Gerald Stourzh, Vienna  
Kazuo Sugiyama, Tokyo  
Marion Swann, Wilson College

## T

Daniel H. Thomas, Univ. of Rhode Island  
Arthur W. Thompson, Univ. of Florida  
Jerzy Topolski, Editorial Committee of  
the Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i  
Gospodarczych, Poznań

## W

Francis S. Wagner, Library of Congress  
William S. Wallace, Assoc. Librarian  
and Archivist, New Mexico Highlands  
Univ.  
Bernard C. Weber, Univ. of Alabama  
R. Wengraf, Munich  
Willard E. Wight, Georgia Institute of  
Technology  
Richard H. Wilde, Long Beach State  
College  
Robin W. Winks, Yale Univ.  
Esmond Wright, Univ. of Glasgow

## Z

Sydney H. Zebel, Rutgers Univ.

# CONTENTS

NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES

Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the General History (A-F) to complete their check of the contents of the respective country and area sections.

## CLASSIFICATION

	PAGES	AFRICA	ASIA	CHINA	INDIA	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA (1)	EUROPE	BEAUM	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (2)	FRANCE	GREAT BRITAIN	HANSEATIC EMPIRE (4)	ITALY (3)	NETHERLANDS	SCANDINAVIA	SWITZERLAND	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST (5)	RUSSIA (and USSR) (6)	USA
1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES	73																				
2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS	74																				
3. HISTORIOGRAPHY	77																				
4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY	82																				
5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES	84																				
A. GENERAL: 1775 - 1945	86																				
GENERAL HISTORY	86																				
Political, Social and Economic History	86																				
International Relations	89																				
Military History	90																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	104																				
B. 1775-1815	104																				
GENERAL HISTORY	106																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	106																				
C. 1815-1917	115																				
GENERAL HISTORY	115																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	117																				
D. 1871-1918	136																				
GENERAL HISTORY	136																				
WORLD WAR I	136																				
GENERAL HISTORY	139																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	139																				
E. 1918 - 1939	158																				
GENERAL HISTORY	158																				
Paris Peace Settlements	160																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	160																				
F. 1939 - 1949	172																				
GENERAL HISTORY	172																				
Occupation, Resistance, Deportation, Conc. Camps	172																				
WORLD WAR II	174																				
Antecedents	174																				
Military History	174																				
General	174																				
Theatres of Operation	175																				
Negotiations, Conferences, Agreements	177																				
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	178																				

## NOTES:

- [1] Includes abstracts on New Zealand
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See Hanseatic Empire in categories A - D
- [4] Austria in categories E and F
- [5] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [6] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

# Historical Abstracts

VOLUME 4

NUMBER 2/3

September 1958

## 1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 764, 769, 787, 865, 866, 870, 891, 912, 943, 966, 967, 1010, 1041, 1076, 1187, 1274, 1349, 1999, 2010, 2088

708. Beljaars, G. A. C. BIBLIOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE ET CULTURELLE DE L'INTEGRATION EUROPEENNE [Historical and cultural bibliography of the integration of Europe]. *Annales de Bruges* 1955 5(1): 83-95, (2): 178-192, (3): 74-288, (4): 365-376, 1956 6(1): 69-87, and (2): 151-193. Bibliography covering the following topics relevant to European integration: 1) history of the origins to 1918; 2) tendencies toward integration during the period between the two wars (1918-1939); 3) present tendencies, and 4) European institutions. A general index and pagination notice is included in the last installment (pp. 192-193). Carla Rich

709. Browne, H. J. (Cathedral College, New York). AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORY: A PROGRESS REPORT ON RESEARCH AND STUDY. *Church History* 1957 26(4): 72-380. A survey of work in the field of American Roman Catholic history since 1946. Although it is becoming more objective, American Roman Catholic historical studies continue to emphasize the externals of church life and are too source-centered. The contribution of John Tracy Ellis, library facilities, and courses in this field at Roman Catholic institutions are also discussed. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

710. Brunschwig, Henri. L'ALLEMAGNE ENTRE L'EST ET L'OUEST [Germany between East and West]. *Revue Historique* 1956 216(2): 246-278. A review article on recent works (1951-55) on various aspects of modern German history (1750-1945), with emphasis on the traditional role of the military, political movements, National Socialism and Franco-German relations. C. F. Latour

711. Halm, Hans (Innsbruck). ACHTZIG JAHRE RUSSISCHER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG AUSSERHALB RUSSLANDS [Eighty years of historiography on Russia outside of Russia]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(1/2): 1-42. A critical bibliographical survey of Western historiography on Russia during the last eighty years (1877-1957). P. Podjed

712. Kabaj, Mieczysław. BIBLIOGRAFIA NAJWAŻNIEJSZYCH PRAC ARTYKUŁÓW PRZYZYNYKÓW I RECENZJI ADAMA KRZYŻANOWSKIEGO [Bibliography of the principal works, articles, contributions and reviews of Adam Krzyżanowski]. *Ekonomista* 1958 (2): 286-288. A bibliography of the writings of the Polish economist and historian, covering the period 1895-1948. J. Lewartowski

713. Léonard, Emile G. (Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes). BULLETIN HISTORIQUE. HISTOIRE DU PROTESTANTISME (1939-1952). (5<sup>e</sup> PARTIE) [Historical bulletin: History of Protestantism, 1939-52. 5th part]. *Revue Historique* 1957 217(2): 290-333. A bibliographical article dealing with the topics "Protestant Expansion," and the "New 'Establishment' of Protestantism." Under the first heading, the author deals separately with the missions in non-Christian countries inhabited by colored races, and those in white, Catholic states. The second topic is sub-

divided into sections on 1) the regrouping of Protestant forces--a selection of books and articles dealing with the ecumenical movement, and 2) the theological and ecclesiastical "establishment." The unity of contemporary Protestantism is shown mainly by the united response to certain great problems. R. B. Holtman  
See also: 1: 994, 3: 4, 861

714. Macro, Eric. THE YEMEN: SOME RECENT LITERATURE. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1958 45(1): 43-51. A summary of books and articles written on the Yemen since 1939, including works in German, Arabic, Turkish and Italian. E. Wright

715. Nikitina, I. A. STATI PO NOVOI ISTORII V NAUCHNYKH IZDANIAXH UNIVERSITETOV I PEDAGOGICHESKIKH INSTITUTOV [Articles on modern history in scientific publications of universities and pedagogical institutes]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (7): 135-149. A survey of recent research in Soviet academic periodicals, including provincial university journals, for 1945-1956, summarizing recent work in such fields as the French Revolution, 1848, the history of socialism (particularly in France and Germany), the response in Europe to the Russian Revolution of 1905, and German foreign policy prior to World War I. A. Dallin

716. Rubinstein, Alvin Z. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET WORKS ON SOUTHERN ASIA, 1954-56. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 17(1): 43-54. Surveys Russian studies of India, Afghanistan, Burma and Indonesia in the fields of politics, economics, and history, since the death of Stalin. Most noteworthy is Russia's extensive attention to India and its ideological reappraisal of Gandhi's role in India's struggle for freedom. Soviet literature takes great interest in agricultural problems, the development of capitalism, and the rise of nationalism; little of quality appears in the realm of intellectual history. G. A. Larsen

717. Stefanović, Radmilo. BIBLIOGRAFIJA RADOVA DR. VASILJA POPOVIĆA [Bibliography of works by Dr. Vasilj Popović]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 (1/2): 159-166. A bibliography of 216 items, representing Popović's work from 1911 to 1949 on all periods of Yugoslav history. S. Gavrilović

718. Trager, Frank N. (Council on Foreign Relations, New York). RECENT SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Pacific Affairs* 1957 30(4): 358-366. Comments on histories of Southeast Asia, published between 1955 and 1957, notably D. G. E. Hall's *History of South-East Asia* (New York, 1955). There is still a scarcity of books based on indigenous materials, but new vistas are being opened by such studies as Dr. Maung Maung's *Burma in the Family of Nations* (Amsterdam, 1956), "the first scholarly historical work on Burma by a Burmese published since independence in 1948." G. A. Larsen

719. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA PRAC HISTORYCZNYCH I WOJSKOWYCH GEN. MARIANA KUKIELA [Bibliography of historical and military works of Gen. Marian Kukiel]. *Teki Historyczne* 1955 7: 137-143. A bibliography of 132 items, covering the period 1909-1955. All political writings, some minor contributions and those to the *Polski Słownik Biograficzny* [Polish Biographical Dictionary], are omitted.

J. Lewartowski

720. Unsigned. FRANK J. KLINGBERG: A SELECT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS. *Negro History Bulletin* 1957 21 (3): 52-57. Lists eighteen books and forty-four articles and monographs written by Frank J. Klingberg, former Professor of History at the University of California at Los Angeles, along with excerpts from reviews of his books. Most of the titles relate to Negro history, slavery, abolition or Anglo-American relations. L. Gara

721. Unsigned. MEI-KUO KUO-HUI T'U-SHU-KUAN SO-TS'ANG CHUNG-KUO CH I-K'AN MU-LU [A list of Chinese scientific and technical serial publications issued by the Republic of China in the collection of the Library of Congress]. *Hsüeh-shu chi-k'an* 1956 4(2): 192-207. A classified list of Chinese periodicals, including historical, available at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. Chen Tsu-lung

722. Vehviläinen, Olli. KATSAUS VUOSIEN 1933-1945 POLIITISEN HISTORIAN LÄHTEISIIN [Survey of the sources for the political history of the years 1933-1945]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1958 (1): 9-34. A survey of the published sources on the political history of the war years, classified under the following headings: 1) the so-called colored books;

2) war trials documents; 3) reports of investigating commissions; 4) cold war publications; 5) great scholarly documents series, and 6) memoirs and diaries.

J. I. Kolehmainen

723. --. DOCUMENTARY COLLECTIONS ON MODERN CHINESE HISTORY. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 17(1). Fairbank, John K. (Harvard Univ.), and Mary C. Wright (Stanford Univ.), INTRODUCTION, pp. 55-60. Chang, Hsin-pao (Harvard Univ.), YA-P'UEN CHAN-CHENG [The Opium War], pp. 60-66. Michael, Franz (Univ. of Washington), T'AI-P'ING T'UEN-KUO [The Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace], pp. 67-76. Teng, S. Y. (Indiana Univ.), NIEN CHÜN [The Nien Army], pp. 76-80. Chu, Wen-djang (Yale Univ.), HUI-MIN CH'I-I [The Moslem Rebellions], pp. 80-86. Lo, Jung-pang (Univ. of Washington), CHUNG-FA CHAN-CHENG [The Sino-French War], pp. 86-91. Liu, James T. C. (Univ. of Pittsburgh), CHUNG-JIH CHAN-CHENG [The Sino-Japanese War], pp. 92-98. Fang, Chaoying (Univ. of California, Berkeley), WU-HSÜ PIEN-FA [The Reform Movement of 1898], pp. 99-105. Fang, Lienche (Columbia Univ.), I-HO T'UAN [The Boxers], pp. 105-111. A symposium of eight reviews and an introduction, discussing about 22,500 pages of documents on Chinese history in the 19th century, published in Communist China. Prefaced though they are by doctrinal "interpretations" of history, the collections of documents themselves seem faithfully and fully transcribed. Historiography in Communist China follows the traditional Confucian pattern under which most dynasties "sponsored large documentary compilations and at the same time proscribed heterodox interpretations." G. A. Lensen

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 770, 771, 799, 800, 810, 836, 1805, 1811, 1936, 2094

724. Anderle, Othmar F. (Univ. of Mainz). DAS INTEGRATIONSPROBLEM IN DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT [The problem of integration in historical science]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1957 15: 209-248. An attempt to determine whether a solution can be found to the fundamental problem of integration of historical data. The author shows that the methods used up to now--summation, generalization, statistics, teamwork, and the unifying intuitive vision of the genius--have not solved the problem of integration. In view of the fact that the method of "holistic" integration ["ganzheitstheoretische Betrachtungsweise"] has been successfully established on a scientific basis in the fields of psychology and biology, which are, like history, sciences devoted to the study of man, the author believes that systematic application of this method to history might lead to a solution of the integration problem. W. G. Ruff

725. Bagü, Sergio. CUATRO PRECONDICIONES DEL PLANTEAMIENTO HISTORICO [Four preconditions to historical formulation]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1958 17(1): 92-111. Historical formulation includes finding and sorting the facts, and discovering their dynamic inter-relationships. Four of the most important preconditions to historical formulation are: 1) the state of historical semantics; 2) the writer's point of view; 3) the theory of proof he uses, and 4) the theoretical framework constructed by the writer.

H. Kantor

726. Brjunin, Wladimir (Leningrad Univ.). ÜBER ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE DER NEUESTEN ZEIT [Concerning recent world history]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (93): 7026-7033. Asserts that modern historiography must regard the triumph of socialism in the Soviet Union as the major event of modern times because it ended the era in which capitalism was the world's sole economic system. Historiography in the Soviet Union has established the following periodization of recent world history: 1) 1914-1917, the period of the First World War and the triumph of the Bolshevik revolution; 2) 1918-1923, years characterized by the beginnings of Socialist revolution throughout the capitalist world; 3) 1924-1929, when world wide capitalism made a brief recovery; 4) 1930-1933, the depression era, which demonstrated the inevitability of conflict among the capitalist powers; 5) 1934-

1939, the years of preparation for World War II, during which the capitalist powers strengthened the fascist regimes, and 6) 1939-1945, the period in which the Soviet Union destroyed fascism, thereby enabling the re-emergence of world-wide Socialist revolutions. R. Mueller

727. Butterfield, Herbert (Cambridge Univ.). HOLSTEIN: MEMOIRS AND HISTORICAL CRITICISM. *Encounter* 1955 (24): 71-79. The contents of Volume I of the memoirs, and of the relevant files from the German Foreign Office having failed to "suggest anything of that dark and sinister rôle which has been imputed to Holstein," Butterfield examines the evidence upon which that reputation was built and concludes that the reputation is undeserved, and that 1) "memoirs are bound to occupy a fairly low place...in the order of reporting" [historical events], and 2) history written on the basis of memoirs is "fairly primitive," though not as primitive as that based on "verbal second hand testimony," i.e. gossip, rumor, or slander. J. Kuehl

728. Esmonin, Ed. L'ABBE EXPILLY ET SES TRAVAUX DE STATISTIQUE [Abbé Expilly and his statistical studies]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4: 241-280. Review of the statistical and demographic methodology in the published writings of Jean-Joseph Expilly (1719-1793), with special attention to the sources for his six-volume *Dictionnaire géographique, historique et politique des Gaules et de la France* (1762-1770). Based on unpublished documents in several public archives. H. D. Piper

729. Gibb, Corinne Lathrop (Univ. of California). TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWING: SOME THOUGHTS FROM CALIFORNIA. *American Archivist* 1957 20(4): 335-344. A review of the background of "oral history" projects and discussion of interviewing techniques by the director of the oral history project of the Institute of Industrial Relations. C. F. Latour

730. Juva, Mikko. AATEHISTORIAN TAVOITTEESTA JA MENETELMISTÄ [The objectives and methods of the history of ideas]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1957 (4): 285-295. Recommends as the major focus of the study of the history of ideas the totality of an ideology's influence,

proposing that questions relating to such topics as the birth and spread of ideological movements be examined.

J. I. Kolehmainen

731. Kula, Witold. UWAGI O AKTUALNYCH TENDENCJACH W BADANIACH HISTORII GOSPODARSTWA I SPOŁECZYSTWA [Remarks on current tendencies in research on economic and social history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(6): 67-88.

Paper delivered during the Polish-French seminar organized by UNESCO in Paris in October 1956. The author analyzes, and stresses the value of the use of historical statistics, but criticizes the tendency toward their exaggerated application. The study of national income is important "because the category of national income is one of the few that have application not only to the capitalistic system but also to previous ones." Discussion of the concept of "economic growth" and comments on the subject of economic progress are also included.

A. F. Dygnas

732. Langer, William L. (Harvard Univ.) THE NEXT ASSIGNMENT. *American Historical Review* 1957/58 63(2): 3-304.

In the 1957 presidential address to the American Historical Association the author argues the case for opening our historical understanding by applying to historical data the concepts and methods of modern psychoanalysis, especially where it can provide insights on collective human motivation. Extensive documentation.

J. P. Halstead

733. Liljedahl, Gösta. OM VATTENMÄRKEN OCH FILIGRANOLOGI [On watermarks and filigranology]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1956 19(3): 241-274.

Discusses the status of scholarly work in the branch of paper studies which is concerned with watermarks, termed, as a scholarly discipline, "filigranology." The scientific beginnings of this field date from 1907 with the publication of Charles-Moïse Briquet's *Les Filigranes*. Apart from works directly on watermarks, a good deal has been published in many countries on the history of paper and paper-mills containing contributions to filigranology. Historians should be aware that good materials now exist on watermarks as an aid to dating manuscripts and books, and that filigranology is developing into a recognized auxiliary science.

E. Ekman

734. Lundman, Bertil. ANTROPOLOGI OCH HISTORIA, EN GRA REFLEXIONER [Anthropology and history, some reflections]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1956 19(4): 21-427.

Discusses relationships between history and physical anthropology. Race is important in understanding history. The temperamental differences between ancient Romans and modern Italians, for example, are partially explained by race: the ancient Romans were an inland, peasant people of basically Nordic race who later mixed with other peoples.

E. Ekman

735. Söderlund, Ernst. DEN EKONOMISKA HISTORIEN OM HJÄLPVETENSKAP [Economic history as an auxiliary science]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1957 20(2): 113-121.

Warns against the uncritical reliance by historians on the work done in economic history, a field in which there has been a tendency to produce brilliant personal syntheses that have not always been based on adequate evidence. The historian should guard against misusing the still extremely incomplete results of research in economic and social history.

E. Ekman

736. Utterström, Gustaf. SOCIALHISTORIA OCH SOCIALHISTORISK METOD, EN GENSAGA MOT BÖRJE HANSEN [Social history and its methodology, a reply to Börje Hanssen]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1957 20(4): 68-87.

Replies to critical reviews by Börje Hanssen (in *Historisk Tidskrift* 1957 (4): 429-433 and *Svenska Dagbladet* of 17 May 1957) of his two volume work *Jordbruksarbetare [The Agricultural Worker]* (Stockholm, 1957). He contrasts static social history, which tries to determine the social situation and social conditions during a relatively short period of time, with dynamic social history, which treats social development against a background of economic, social, political and other kinds of changes. He classifies his own work under the latter category. It includes statistical tables, but they are not used to the exclusion of narrative sources. Good social history should use a variety of sources, carefully testing them at all times, and should aim at some kind of synthesis rather than at series of detailed investigations of isolated phenomena.

E. Ekman

737. Waas, Adolf. AUS DER WERKSTÄTTE DES HISTORIKERS; BEMERKUNGEN ZUR METHODE DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT [From the historian's workshop: observations concerning the method of historical science]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(2): 77-84. Presents the ideas of a practicing historian in searching for insights into the nature of historical research and its place in the discipline and in the world of the intellect. The author emphasizes subjective, artistic and philosophical elements of man's historical mind.

G. H. Davis

738. Welsch, Heinz. VON DER KUNST ARCHIVALSCHER QUELLEN ZU BENUTZEN [On the art of using archival sources]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(5): 1027-1033. Describes methods for profitable scholarly work in archives.

W. Ruf

739. Wiese, Leopold von (Univ. of Cologne). GESCHICHTLICHE UND SYSTEMATISCHE SEHWEISE [The historical and the systematic approach]. *Universitas* 1956 11(7): 723-732. Using Alfred Weber's *Einführung in die Soziologie* (Munich, 1955) and *Der dritte oder der vierte Mensch* (Munich, 1955) as a point of departure, discusses the difference in the approach of the systematic and the historical sociologist. Although the former is more concerned with the actual structure of society and the latter is more interested in its development, each requires the other's work. The historical sociologist needs the basic principles ("Ordnung der Grundbegriffe") discovered by the systematic sociologist, who, in turn, requires historical details to prove his theories.

P. Podjed

740. Zajdl, W. THE LIMITATIONS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Kyklos* 1956 9(1): 65-73. The present stagnation of the social sciences results from: 1) the nature of the subject of their inquiry; 2) the nature of the empirical method, which is much in vogue at the present, and 3) the limited applicability of the social sciences to the life of the individual. Modern social scientists, unlike those of the 18th and 19th centuries, who operated on the assumption of the unchanging uniformity of human behavior, treat each situation as unique. This lack of simplicity has prevented contemporary social science from gaining popularity.

P. Podjed

## PEDAGOGY

741. Albers, Detlef. MATERIALIEN ZUR EUROPÄISIERUNG UND ENTEUROPAISIERUNG DER ERDE ALS THEMA DES GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHTS [Materials on the Europeanization and the "de-Europeanization" of the world as a theme of historical instruction]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(4): 193-198. A general discussion of the spread of Christianity in Europe from the time of Charlemagne; the period of European expansion (c. 1500-1914), and, more briefly, the withdrawal of Europe since the First World War.

F. B. M. Hollyday

742. Dunikowski, Bolesław. JEDNOŚĆ PROCESU POZNAWCZEGO I WYCHOWAWCZEGO PRZY NAUCZANIU HISTORII W PRZESZŁOŚCI I DZISIAJ [The unity of the educational and cognition process in the teaching of history now and in the past]. *Zycie i Myśl* 1957 4(3): 97-120. Taking as the point of departure the thesis that "we are learning history in order that by knowing the past we can understand the present, and that realizing the mistakes of our ancestors we can avoid them in the future," describes the shortcomings of history teaching in Polish elementary and grammar schools after the last war. The author makes suggestions for improvement, in view of the changes resulting from the so-called October Revolution of 1956.

A. F. Dygnas

743. Futter, Kurt. "STORY OF NATIONS": EIN AMERIKANISCHES GESCHICHTSLEHRBUCH [Story of Nations: an American history textbook]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(3): 162-165. Reviews Lester B. Rogers, Fay Adams, and Walker Brown, *Story of Nations* (New York: Henry Holt, 1952), an American high school history textbook, criticizing its heavily anti-German bias, which is in marked contrast to its treatment of other nations.

F. B. M. Hollyday

744. Geissler, Rolf. ZUR PROBLEMATIK DES BILDUNGSZIELES UND DER METHODIK DES GESCHICHTS-

UNTERRICHTS [On the problems of the educational goal and method of historical instruction]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(3): 129-134. Discusses the general aims and methods of teaching in the lower and middle grades, concluding that history cannot be taught at this level with complete objectivity, but must educate the pupils to be citizens of a parliamentary "mass democracy" and familiarize them with the forces that make contemporary history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

745. Huter, Franz. ZUR SUCHE NACH EINEM NEUEN GEGENSEITIGEN DEUTSCHEN UND ITALIENISCHEN GESCHICHTSBILD [On the search for a new mutual German and Italian historical perspective]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 248-252. Suggests that no satisfactory agreement between German and Italian historians on teaching the history of their respective countries can be reached without consultation with Austrian historians, in view of the important role played by Austria in German-Italian relations.

C. F. Latour

746. Maleczyńska, Ewa, and Kazimierz Popiołek. W SPRAWIE ZACHODNIO-NIEMIECKICH TEZ DOTYCZĄCYCH UJĘCIA STOSUNKÓW POLSKO-NIEMIECKICH W NAUCE HISTORII [On the subject of West German theses regarding the historical interpretation of Polish-German relations]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 290-296. A critical review of Enno Meyer's article "Über die Darstellung der deutsch-polnischen Beziehungen im Geschichtsunterricht" [See abstract 4: 748] which stresses that the work under discussion tries to avoid nationalistic interpretation, and is much more satisfactory for the period of the Middle Ages than for modern periods. The reviewers state that it puts many problems correctly, but is afraid to draw conclusions which would be unpleasant to Germany. On the whole, "more radical change of many judgments quoted here undoubtedly requires a longer period of time."

A. F. Dygnas

See also: 4: 748, 751

747. Meyer, Enno. PROBLEME EINER DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN DISKUSSION ÜBER DEN INHALT DER GESCHICHTSLEHRBÜCHER [Problems of a German-Polish discussion on the content of history textbooks]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(1): 13-22, and (2): 90-105. Notes the lack of objectivity in Polish and German accounts of each other's history, reviews the nationalistic reasons for these differences, and believes the greatest success in reaching a common standpoint is possible on the history of the period 1250-1850, where the source material is plentiful and national passions can be seen in perspective. In the second part, the author discusses Polish and German objections to thirteen of the forty-seven theses he formulated on problems of Polish and German history in the article "Über die Darstellung der deutsch-polnischen Beziehungen im Geschichtsunterricht" [See abstract 4: 748].

See also: 4: 746, 751

F. B. M. Hollyday

748. Meyer, Enno. ÜBER DIE DARSTELLUNG DER DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN IM GESCHICHTS-UNTERRICHT [On the presentation of German-Polish relations in the teaching of history]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 225-243. Suggests treatment in history teaching of 47 aspects of German-Polish relations, from ancient times to the present, to insure fair and rational interpretation.

C. F. Latour

See also: 4: 746, 747, 751

749. Mielcke, Karl. DIE WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG; METHODISCHE ÜBERLEGUNGEN [The resistance movement; methodological considerations]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 4-10. Suggests an approach for the presentation of the history of the German resistance movement (1933-45) in primary and secondary school instruction.

C. F. Latour

750. Mujeib, M. (Vice-Chancellor, National Moslem University, Jamianagar, New Delhi). ZUR BEHANDLUNG DER GESCHICHTE INDIENS IM UNTERRICHT [On the treatment of Indian history in instruction]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 256-266. Comments on the findings of the First German-Indian Historical Conference, which took place in Braunschweig in 1954.

C. F. Latour

751. Rhode, Gotthold. EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZU ENNO MEYERS BEITRAG: ÜBER DIE DARSTELLUNG DER DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN IM GESCHICHTS-UNTERRICHT [Some comments on Enno Meyer's contribution: "On the Presentation of German-Polish Relations in the Teaching of History"]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 267-273. Offers critical comments on some of the 47 aspects of German-Polish relations mentioned in the article by Enno Meyer [See abstract 4: 748].

See also: 4: 746, 747

C. F. Latour

752. Rüttenauer, Isabella. BEMERKUNGEN ZUM "TAGEBUCH DER ANNE FRANK" IM GESCHICHTS- UND DEUTSCHUNTERRICHT [Remarks on the *Diary of Anne Frank* in teaching history and German]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(1): 35-38. Considers the character of Anne Frank and the value of her diary in the historical and moral development of the high school student.

F. B. M. Hollyday

753. Schoeps, Hans-Joachim (Univ. of Erlangen). GEISTESGESCHICHTE ALS LEHRFACH [Intellectual history as a subject]. *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte* 1956 8(4): 308-319. Deplores the fact that *Geistesgeschichte*, which attempts to reveal the Zeitgeist of an age by examining such manifestations of intellectual life as philosophy, art, religion, government, law and economics, is represented in Germany only at the University of Erlangen. The author describes the activities of his seminars in this institution since 1949.

P. Podjed

754. Unsigned. DEUTSCHE SCHULBÜCHER IN ÖSTERREICHISCHER SICHT [German textbooks from an Austrian point of view]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 193-199. Critical comments on the treatment of various aspects of Austrian history in a number of German textbooks.

C. F. Latour

755. Unsigned. DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN; EMPFEHLUNGEN DER 2. AMERIKANISCH-DEUTSCHEN HISTORIKERKONFERENZ ÜBER DIE BEHANDLUNG DER AMERIKANISCH-DEUTSCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN VOM 18. JAHRHUNDERT BIS 1941. BRAUNSCHWEIG 23. BIS 31. AUGUST 1955 [Germany and the United States; recommendations of the 2nd American-German Historical Conference on the treatment of American-German relations from the 18th century until 1941, Braunschweig, 23-31 August 1955]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 27-70. Gives the German and English texts of recommendations on the teaching of German-American relations of the period from the 18th century to 1941 and on the presentation of this theme in textbooks.

C. F. Latour

756. Unsigned. EMPFEHLUNGEN ZUR BEHANDLUNG DER ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN, 1918-1925; ERGEBNISSE DER 4. ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHEN HISTORIKERTAGUNG IN OXFORD VOM 25. BIS 29. MÄRZ 1956 [Recommendations on the treatment of English-German relations, 1918-1925; results of the 4th English-German Historical Conference, held at Oxford, 25-29 March 1956]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 274-291. Gives the official English and German texts of recommendations on the teaching of English-German relations of the period 1918-1925 and on the presentation of this theme in textbooks.

C. F. Latour

757. Unsigned. ITALIENISCHE SCHULBÜCHER IN DEUTSCHER SICHT [Italian textbooks from a German point of view]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 200-217. Critical comments on the treatment of various aspects of European history in a number of Italian textbooks.

C. F. Latour

758. Unsigned. VORSCHLÄGE ZUR BEHANDLUNG DER AMERIKANISCHEN GESCHICHTE IN DER VOLKSSCHULE [Suggestions for the treatment of American history in the elementary school]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1956 5: 244-247. Presents an outline of topics recommended for the study of American history in the German sixth to eighth grades.

C. F. Latour

759. Van Norden, Günther. DIE BEHANDLUNG DER GESCHICHTE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK IN EINER UNTER-

EKUNDA UNTER DEM GESICHTSPUNKT POLITISCHER ERZIEHUNG [The treatment of the history of the Weimar republic in the lower fifth form from the standpoint of political education]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(1): 22-35. The author discusses his experience in teaching the history of the Weimar Republic in eight class periods (two on the middle years and three each on the beginning and collapse) with the aim of winning the sympathies of the students for democratic government.

F. B. M. Hollyday

760. Wade, Arthur P. CIVIL WAR AT WEST POINT. *Civil War History* 1957 3(1): 5-15. A description of the

Civil War sub-course of the course on the history of military art required of every fourth-year cadet at the United States Military Academy. W. E. Wight

761. Weymar, Ernst. DAS "EUROPÄISCHE GESCHICHTS-BILD" IN DEUTSCHEN SCHULGESCHICHTSBÜCHERN [The "view of European history" in German history textbooks]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(3): 134-161. Compares and contrasts the textbooks of various European countries in their treatment of European history, giving specific examples of similarities and differences.

F. B. M. Hollyday

### 3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 717, 719, 720, 723, 830, 831, 945, 946, 961, 974, 1012, 1034, 1050, 1077, 1078, 1084, 1100, 1224, 1245, 1755, 1994, 1996, 2001, 2003

762. Ackerknecht, Erwin (Univ. of Wisconsin). DIE MEDIZINGESCHICHTE IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [The history of medicine in the United States]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(2): 154-157. Examines the general status of the study of the history of medicine in American universities and publications. While much impressive work has been done in the chief centers for study of the history of medicine, such as Johns Hopkins University and the University of Wisconsin, much more progress remains to be made. G. H. Davis

763. Ai Su-tsi (Marx-Lenin Institute, Peking). BOR'BA PROTIV BURZHOAZNOI IDEOLOGII V NARODNOM KITAE [Struggle against bourgeois ideology in the People's Republic of China]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(11): 86-96. Criticism of the pragmatist Hu Shi, former rector of the University of Peking, in connection with the struggle against anti-Marxist tendencies in the historiography of present-day China.

G. Lovas

764. Bittner, Konrad (Bochum). HANS UEBERSBERGER 80 JAHRE [Hans Uebersberger 80 years old]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(1/2): 5-8. A biographical sketch of the Austrian historian Hans Uebersberger, who has specialized in East and Southeast European history. The appendix contains a bibliography of his writings, which have dealt mainly with the history of Russia and the Balkans. P. Podjed

765. Bokes, Fr[antišek]. DR. ANNA HORÁKOVÁ-GASPARIKOVÁ ŠESTĎESATIROČNÁ [Dr. Anna Horáková-Gaspariková at sixty]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(4): 579. Evaluates Anna Horáková-Gaspariková's works, primarily on the history of Slovak-Hungarian relations. Recently she began to specialize in the field of Slovak literary history. F. Wagner

766. Bokes, Fr[antišek]. DR. JÁN OBERUČ. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(3): 467. An obituary of Ján Oberuč (1902-1956), a Slovak historian who specialized in the history of the Slovak Lutheran Church. F. Wagner

767. Bonjour, Edgar (Univ. of Basel). DIE IDEE DES EUROPÄISCHEN GLEICHGEWICHTS BEI JOHANNES VON MÜLLER [Johannes von Müller's idea of the European balance of power]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 182(3): 527-547. Develops Müller's ideas on the balance of power and shows how they raised the theory from a rationale of power politics to a high principle of human welfare and dignity. Müller feared a universal monarchy, considered the Church to be a balancing force against hegemony in Europe, and believed that the whole of Europe should be organized according to the principles of the Swiss Eidgenossenschaft. The effect of Napoleon's successes on Müller's thought is also discussed. G. H. Davis

768. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). "GOD'S ALTAR NEEDS NOT OUR POLLISHINGS." *New York History* 1958 39(1): 3-21. Traces the history of the publication of historical documents in the United States. The

author makes an appeal for objective and honest editing and for extensive publication of documents by State and local historical societies. A. B. Rollins

769. Bronner, Fred (Columbia Univ.). JOSE DE LA RIVA-AGUERO (1885-1944). *PERUVIAN HISTORIAN*. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(4): 490-491. A biographical and bibliographical article on the Peruvian historian Riva-Agüero, discussing his works and principal ideas on the history of Peru. R. B. McCornack

770. Butterfield Herbert (Cambridge Univ.). GEORGE III AND THE CONSTITUTION. *History* 1958 43(147): 14-33. A further elaboration and substantiation of the author's *George III and the Historians*, and in particular of the objections there raised to the methods adopted by Sir Lewis Namier and his followers. The latter reduce 18th century English history too much to parliamentary maneuvering and pay insufficient attention to ideas, especially those of the king himself. They also hold an unrealistic and legalistic view of the 18th century constitution. W. M. Simon

771. Butterfield, Herbert (Cambridge Univ.). GEORGE III AND THE NAMIER SCHOOL. *Encounter* 1957 (43): 70-76. Briefly sketches the historiography from John Adolphus to Sir Lewis Namier of the early years of George III's reign, maintaining that "Tory" interpretations (Adolphus, John Wilson, Croker, D. A. Winstanley) alternated with "Whig" ones (Erskine May and Petit-Dutaillis) in popularity with the scholarly and lay public. The author points to the following limitations in the technique developed by Namier: 1) it is doubtful if his analysis of "structure" can tell much more about the politics of the period than could be sensed by a contemporary politician with "a good nose," and 2) historical narration ought not be rudely thrown overboard in favor of "scientific and statistical analysis of structure" as Sir Lewis has done, thus telling a story which "becomes silent or curiously neglectful as it touches the very thing that governments and parliaments exist to do," by refusing to recognize the degree to which consciously articulated ideals and policies affect political behavior. J. Kuehl

772. Chang, Jung-chu. TAO-NIEN SU-LIEN LI-SHIH-HSUEH-CHIA A. M. PANKRATOVA [The life and works of the Soviet historian, A. M. Pankratova]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (10): 103-104. An obituary of A. M. Pankratova (1897-1957), paying tribute to her major contributions to Russian historical science. Chen Tsu-lung

773. Chesneaux, Jean (Ecole des Hautes Etudes). LES TRAVAUX D'HISTOIRE MODERNE ET CONTEMPORAINE EN CHINE POPULAIRE [Work on modern and recent history in the Chinese People's Republic]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(2): 274-282. The programs of historical research and publication in China are established by the "Third Institute" of the Chinese Academy of Science. Its directors adhere to the principles of historical materialism, and put great emphasis on problems of periodization. Much historical

work in China is done collectively and submitted to discussions and criticism. Because of the scarcity of archival material, public appeals have been made for the co-operation of families, groups and individuals with private archives and documents. As a result of the newly acquired perspective and the great interest in current problems and in modern history, a large number of publications was produced by the Institute during its first five years. Marxist historians now direct work in China, but some of the old scholars are still working with them and this collaboration appears to be fruitful. Gertrud Greuter

774. Cochrane, Eric W. (Univ. of Chicago). THE SETTECENTO MEDIEVALISTS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1958 19(1): 35-61. The study of the Middle Ages in 18th century Italy, far from "decrying the remnants of the past as an impediment to the spread of Enlightenment," was an assiduous uncovering of records revealing the glorious age of the Italian cities. The Settecento medievalists conceived of history as an exact science, and, despite much "pompous prolix scholarship," taught their contemporaries "the acceptance of an historical point of view."

W. H. Coates

775. Czapliński, Władysław (Wrocław Univ.). DZIEŚIĘĆ LAT HISTORII WE WROCŁAWIU; SPOJRZENIE WSTECZ [10 years of history in Wrocław; a glance into the past]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(6): 194-210. A review of the work of Wrocław historians since the Second World War. The author describes the centers of historical studies in Wrocław (the departments of history and history of law at the university, the libraries, and the learned societies) and analyzes trends and interests in research and publication. As a result of bad planning and censorship only a few full-size monographs were published in this period; short papers and articles passed censorship more easily and were more remunerative. The author criticizes the neglect of general history, and notes the promising development of the study of the history of Polish-Czech relations; favorable conditions for an analogous study of Polish-German relations, for which Wrocław would be naturally predestined, have not existed up to now. A. F. Dygnas

776. Dement'ev, I. P. OB ISTORICHESKIKH VZGLIADAKH CHARLZA BIRDA [On the historical views of Charles Beard]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (6): 147-163. Describes the evolution of Charles A. Beard's views, from early Fabianism and the acceptance of Burgess' "racism," to the espousal of the Economic Interpretation and its crisis in Beard's thought. Although he made contributions to the analysis of socio-economic forces, Beard's retreat from "bourgeois economism" to historical relativism and political isolationism reflects his failure to rationalize American capitalism and its policy. A. Dallin

777. Dutkiewicz, Józef (Łódź Univ.). HENRYK MOŚCICKI JAKO UCZEŃ ASKENAZEGO [Henryk Mościcki as a pupil of Askenazy]. Przegląd Historyczny 1958 49(1): 69-90. Biographical sketch of the historian Henryk Mościcki (1881-1953), a student of 19th century Polish history. The author discusses the influence of Mościcki's teacher, Szymon Askenazy, and shows in what respects their views differed. A. F. Dygnas

778. Engelberg, Ernst (Leipzig). POLITIK UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG; DIE HISTORISCHE STELLUNG UND AUFGABE DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT IN DER DDR [Politics and historiography; the historical position and the task of historiography in the German Democratic Republic]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(3): 468-495. Outlines the principles of Marxist-Leninist historiography and emphasizes that its partisanship on behalf of the cause of the working class and resulting militant character, far from being a handicap, provide the basis for a truly scientific understanding of objective historical truth. The development and achievements of working class historiography are contrasted with current trends in West German historiography, which is imperialistic in character. The author shows how progressive and socialist historians, assisted by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], have since 1945 developed Marxist-Leninist historiography in that part of Germany which is now the German Democratic Republic.

Journal (H. Köditz)

779. Gaćeža, Nikola. SPOMENICA ILARIONU RUVARCU, FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET U NOVOM SADU, NOVI SAD, 1955 [Memorial in honor of Ilarion Ruvarac, The Philosophical Faculty in Novi Sad, Novi Sad, 1955]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (1/2): 140. Comments on the more important articles published in the Memorial. Of particular interest are N. Radožić's articles, "O istorikom metodu Ilariona Ruvarca" [On the historiographical method of Ilarion Ruvarac] and "Kritika radova Ilariona Ruvarca" [Critique of the works of Ilarion Ruvarac]. The articles deal with the nature of Ruvarac's historiographical reforms ("history based on documents and facts") and the source of the opposition to him--the patriotic-romantic school of thought. S. Gavrilović

780. Gause, Fritz. BRUNO SCHUMACHER (1879-1957). Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(3): 401-403. Obituary of an East Prussian historian who contributed studies on the general history of East and West Prussia and on the Teutonic Knights. P. Podjed

781. Grzegorzczak, Piotr. TWÓRCY I BADACZE KULTURY ZMARLI W 1956 [Creators and students in the field of culture who died in 1956]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1957 1(3): 116-142. Twenty-eight short obituary notes, alphabetically arranged, on poets, writers, critics and scholars who died during the year 1956. For the historian, the notes on the following persons are of special interest: Edward Chwałewik; Bishop Michał Godlewski, a church historian; Władysław Jabłonowski, literary critic and politician of the National Democratic Party; the historian Ludwik Kolankowski, a student of the Jagiellonian era; Stanisław Loza, historian and antiquarian, and Franciszek Pułaski, historian and director of the Bibliothèque Polonaise in Paris. A. F. Dygnas

782. Halecki, Oskar. OD RZYMU DO PARYŻA [From Rome to Paris]. Teki Historyczne 1955 (7): 3-12. An appraisal of the position of Polish historians living outside of Poland, especially after the 1955 International Historical Congress in Rome during which they had the opportunity to meet historians from Poland. As the latter's work has to conform to conceptions imposed by Russian Communist writers, the role of the Polish University Abroad (in London) is particularly important. Polish historians living abroad must educate new generations and prepare for the next International Historical Congress in Stockholm in 1960, a task which should be accomplished by the Polish Free Culture Congress in Paris in 1956. J. Lewartowski

783. Hapák, P. Z PRÁC HISTORIKOV NA ZAKARPATSKÉJ UKRAJINE [From the works of the historians in the Transcarpathian Ukraine]. Historický Časopis 1958 6 (1): 155-157. Gives brief information on historical studies in the Transcarpathian Ukraine which have been centered since 1945 at the newly established University of Uzhgorod. The author reviews the contents of several volumes of Naukovi Zapisky [Scientific Transactions], issued by the Uzhgorod University in Russian and Ukrainian, which deal with the history of that area. F. Wagner

784. Hartung, Fritz. ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER VERFASSUNGSGESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND [On the development of constitutional historiography in Germany]. Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Klasse für Phil., Geschichte, Staats-, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften 1956 (3): 1-46. Traces the development of constitutional historiography in Germany from its earliest beginnings in the 17th and 18th centuries up to the present time. German historiography did not--in contrast to French "histoire constitutionnelle"--confine itself to the description of the relationship between the government and the representative body, but also included the examination of the period prior to the existence of written constitutions, a field which is known in France as "histoire des institutions politiques." Interest in the question of the forces working behind the external constitutional forms was related to the political development in Germany and to the more pronounced emphasis on social and economic questions in the second half of the 19th century. P. Podjed

785. Heimpel, Hermann (Univ. of Göttingen). DER HISTORIKER UND SEINE GEGENWART: ZU LEBEN

ND WERK FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH DAHLMANNS [The historian and his world: on the life and work of Friedrich Christoph Dahlmann]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1957 (15): 12-15. Describes the social conditions of the 19th century under which Dahlmann emerged as a pre-scientific historian and discusses the extent to which his work is still valid. "We read Dahlmann, however dated his works are in a scholarly sense, as the historical classic of political morality." H. Hirsch

786. Hobsbawm, E. J. (Univ. of London). WOHNEN GEHEN DIE ENGLISHEN HISTORIKER? [Where are the English historians going?]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(5): 950-963. Until the late 1920s, the views of British historians generally reflected the optimistic belief of the 19th century bourgeoisie in progress. The decline of the Liberal Party, which signalled a general change in the political situation, also brought an end to liberalism in the interpretation of history. However, as it is now possible to recognize, the view that took its place was also fundamentally conservative and inadequate: it defended the status quo mainly with the argument that although society is not perfect it nevertheless functions, and any alterations would lead to instability. W. Ruf

787. Iatsunskii, V. K. NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVICH DRUZHININ. Istoričeskije Zapiski 1955 (54): 3-18. An appreciation on the occasion of the seventieth birthday of the historian who has concentrated on two main problems of 19th century Russian history: 1) the history of the revolutionary movements, and 2) the history of the relations of production, and the history of the working class and the peasantry. A list of Druzhinin's works is included. G. Lovas

788. Ibarra de Anda, Fortunio. EL DOCTOR DON GUSTIN RIVERA Y SU UBICACION EN LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO Y EN LA UNIVERSAL [Doctor Don Agustín Rivera and his place in Mexico and world history]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 2(2): 5-18. Biography, reminiscences and critical valuation of Agustín Rivera y Sanromán (1824-1916). Rivera was a prolific writer of works on history and other social sciences. Ibarra believes that he wrote many more works than the 187 included in his bibliography. Rivera was one of the best and most versatile men of Mexican letters. C. W. Arnade

789. Jerussalimski, A. S. (Moscow). DER SOWJETISCHE BELEHRTE E. V. TARLE ALS HISTORIKER UND PUBLIZIST [The Soviet scholar E. V. Tarle as historian and publicist]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(2): 255-284. A short biographical sketch of the life and work of the Soviet scholar E. V. Tarle, who started his career as a historian under the influence of the "Russian Historical School" and for a long time belonged to the left wing of liberal historiography. After the Great Socialist October Revolution, Tarle began to discard his bourgeois liberalism and became an eminent representative of Soviet historiography as well as a scholar of international fame. He devoted himself to the service of the Soviet people and to world peace, dividing his time between his historical research and his work as a writer on public affairs. Journal (H. Köditz)

790. Kabrda, J. ÚSPECHY MACEDÓNSKEJ HISTORIOGRAFIJE [Achievements of Macedonian historiography]. Historický Časopis 1956 4(4): 557-562. The foundation of the People's Republic of Macedonia within the Yugoslavian framework has made possible a Macedonian viewpoint in evaluating the region's past and present. The author reviews the work in the past few years of the Institute of National History, which was established for this purpose in Skopje. References are also made to pre-1945 Macedonian historical science. F. Wagner

791. Koczys, Leon. ZYGMUNT WOJCIECHOWSKI 1900-1955. Teki Historyczne 1955 7: 152-153. An obituary of the Polish historian, stressing his pioneering work on the history of Polish-German relations. J. Lewartowski

792. Kovács, Endre. I. TÓTH ZOLTÁN (1911-1956). Századok 1957 91(1-4): 481-484. Zoltán I. Tóth, one of the most brilliant young historians of Hungary, died during the

October 1956 revolution. This obituary includes a detailed appraisal of his scholarly career, emphasizing that there was justification for expecting from him the preparation of an acceptable synthesis of the historical problems of the national minorities of Eastern Europe. F. Wagner

793. Kropilák, Miroslav. BĀDANIE O NAJNOVŠÍCH DEJINÁCH V POLSKU [Research work on the most recent history in Poland]. Historický Časopis 1956 4(4): 553-556. After touching on some questions concerning the co-operation between Czechoslovak and Hungarian historians, a brief account is given of the work of leading historical institutions in post-war Poland dealing chiefly with the resistance movement against the German occupation during World War II. F. Wagner

794. Kukiel, Marian. POLSKIE NAUKI HISTORYCZNE W NIEWOLI [Polish history in captivity]. Teki Historyczne 1955 7: 39-50. Survey of trends among the historians in Poland from the time of the Polish-Russian historical meeting in December 1951 up to the attempt to publish an official "History of Poland" in 1955. J. Lewartowski

795. Kuo, Yu-heng. HSUEH-HSI LU HSÜN TI TSA-WEN [On studying Lu Hsün's miscellaneous writings]. Wen-i hsüeh-hsi 1956 (10): 5-7. Briefly discusses the style and literary technique of Lu Hsün (pseudonym of Chou Shu-chen, 1881-1936), and maintains that most of his miscellaneous writings are of historical significance. A survey of Lu Hsün's contribution to the promotion of a new historiography among modern Chinese writers is also included. Chen Tsu-lung

796. Lange, Oskar. ADAM KRZYŻANOWSKI W 85-LECIE URODZIN [On the 85th birthday anniversary of Adam Krzyżanowski]. Ekonomista 1958 (2): 283-285. Tribute to the Polish economist and historian by one of his former pupils, now a leading Polish politician and economist. The author stresses Krzyżanowski's achievements in educating a number of younger historians and economists and in taking active part in Polish public life after 1945, even though he was originally conservative. J. Lewartowski

797. M. R. NOWE RADZIECKIE CZASOPISMA HISTORYCZNE [New Soviet historical periodicals]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(6): 211-213. Reviews the first numbers of two bi-monthly periodicals published by the Institute of History of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and first issued in 1957. Istoriia SSSR [History of the USSR] is devoted to the history of all parts of the Soviet Union from the earliest times up to the present; the first issues, however, with one exception, cover only 19th and 20th century history. Noveia i Noveishia Istoriia [Modern and Recent History] treats problems of modern history in all areas of the world, and is open to contributions from "progressive" historians outside the Soviet Union. One of the objectives of this periodical is to engage in polemics "with the false theses of bourgeois scholarship." A. F. Dygnas

798. MacCartney, Donald. THE WRITING OF HISTORY IN IRELAND 1800-30. Irish Historical Studies 1957 10(40): 347-362. Shows that although there was little original work on the modern history of Ireland in the period 1800-1830, the study of antiquities was fruitful. A spirit of enlightened criticism was present, and there was some advance in the cataloguing of sources and a new emphasis on the use of original materials. Historians were much influenced by the political issues of the day. The notion of the ancient splendor of Ireland, as contrasted with the misery of the 19th century, found much support and contributed to the nationalistic threat which led to Catholic Emancipation in 1829. P. H. Hardacre

799. MacKirdy, K. A. (Queen's Univ.). ON THE WRITING OF IMPERIAL HISTORY. Queen's Quarterly 1957 64(1): 122-129. A review of about ten books representing various viewpoints on British imperial history, underlining the need of broader perspectives and more attention to non-British experience, to the viewpoints of the people of the colonial countries themselves, and to the concepts and knowledge of anthropologists and sociologists. H. D. Jordan

800. Marrou, Henri-Irénée (Univ. of Paris). *L'HISTOIRE ET LES HISTORIENS. SECONDE CHRONIQUE DE METHODOLOGIE HISTORIQUE* [History and the historians. Second account of historical methodology]. *Revue Historique* 1957 217(2): 270-289. The first part of this article, which is intended to be an inventory of works dedicated to critical reflection on history, appeared in 1953 (No. 2, pp. 256-270); this part covers the years 1953-57. The author pays special tribute to Arnaldo Momigliano and Pieter Geyl, who have dealt with historians of antiquity and of modern times, respectively, but challenges some of Geyl's judgments. He states that history, far from being a science, opposes itself to science, and that the historian must also be a great writer. Criticisms and defenses of Toynbee are also discussed. R. B. Holtman

801. Molnár, Erik. ANNA MIHAJLOVNA PANKRATOVA (1897-1957) [Anna Mikhailovna Pankratova, 1897-1957]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 479-480. An obituary of the Russian historian A. M. Pankratova, putting emphasis on her relations with Hungarian historical science, particularly in regard to her work at the 1953 Congress of Historians in Budapest. F. Wagner

802. Momigliano, Arnaldo (Univ. of London). *ERODOTO E LA STORIOGRAFIA MODERNA: ALCUNI PROBLEMI PRESENTATI AD UN CONVEGNO DI UMANISTI* [Herodotus and modern historiography: some problems presented to a meeting of humanists]. *Aevum* 1957 31(1): 74-84. A survey of the different evaluations of Herodotus from ancient times to this century. The author points out that modern historiography could learn from Herodotus as far as the use of oral traditions is concerned. E. Flüßl, O. S. B.

803. Momigliano, Arnaldo (Univ. of London). *THE PLACE OF HERODOTUS IN THE HISTORY OF HISTORIOGRAPHY*. *History* 1958 43(147): 1-13. An attempt to rehabilitate Herodotus, persistently undervalued since the time of Thucydides, who thought that only contemporary history was possible. After a brief account of the estimates made of Herodotus through the centuries, the author concludes that "Herodotus has really become the father of history only in modern times." W. M. Simon

804. Obermann, Karl. *O VÝVOJI NEMECKÉJ HISTORIOGRAFIE V PRVEJ POLOVICI 19. STOROCIA* [On the development of German historiography in the first half of the 19th century]. *Historický časopis* 1958 6(1): 101-129. A Czech translation of an article originally published in *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 713-748 [See abstract 3: 2150]. F. Wagner

805. Partin, Robert. *BIOGRAPHY AS AN INSTRUMENT OF MORAL INSTRUCTION*. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(4): 303-315. In the period 1918-1932, many historical biographers in their "debunking" zeal ignored the standard of morality; more recently, the "post-new" biographers have again become, at least by implication, "moral didacticians." C. F. Latour

806. Pohljokkin, V. (Moscow). *SUOMALAISET HISTORIAN TUTKIJAT VENÄJÄN ARKISTOISSA VIIME VUOSISADALLA JA TÄMÄN VUOSISADAN ALUSSA* [Finnish historians using the Russian archives during the last century and the beginning of this century]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1958 (1): 1-8. A short sketch of the research activity of five Finnish historians in Russian archives during the years 1862-1907. It is surprising that so few Finnish scholars made use of the Russian facilities, especially since permission to do so was generally easy to obtain. J. I. Kolehmainen

807. Polišenský, Josef. *AZ EGYETEMES TÖRTÉNET MŰVELESE CSEHSZLOVÁKIÁBAN ÉS A CSEHORSZÁGI LEVÉLTÁRAK MAGYAR VONATKOZÁSÚ KÜTFŐI* [The cultivation of world history in Czechoslovakia and the sources relating to Hungary stored in the Czech archives]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 800-812. Examines several studies in world history prepared by Czech historians between 1600 and the present day. The significance of Czech studies in this field is increased by the fact that essential source material on such events as the Thirty Years' War, and the Revolutions of 1848-49 is stored in Czechoslovakian archives. This material cannot be neglected in the writing of world history. Some

information is also given on documents located in Czech archives which pertain to Hungarian history. F. Wagner

808. Reichman, Jan (Univ. of Warsaw). *WSPÓLCZESNA HISTORIOGRAFIA BURŻUAZYJNA W ZAKRESIE BADAŃ NAD WSCHODEM* [Contemporary bourgeois historiography and Oriental studies]. *Przegląd Orientalistyczny* 1955 (4): 373-386. On the basis of an examination of such works as Grousset's *History of China*, Toynbee's *A Study of History*, Fitzgerald's *China, a Short Cultural History*, and Heilmann's *Indian and Western Philosophy*, notes the following characteristics of bourgeois Oriental historiography: 1) the rejection of Marxist research methods; 2) ideography; 3) emphasis on the deterministic effect of geography, race and ideology (religion), and 4) stress on the importance of the role of outstanding personalities. G. Lovas

809. Roszhanowski, Tadeusz. *THE POLISH REVIEW*. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(6): 213-219. Reviews all articles relating to history, appearing in the 1956/57 issues of the *Polish Review*, published in the United States by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. The author discusses the papers in the light of existing literature on the subjects with which they deal, and examines their approach and their value. Especially detailed critical treatment is given to O. Halecki's article "Poland at the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences" [See abstract 2: 1854]. A. F. Dygnas

810. Schaff, A. (Warsaw). *PREZENTIZM - REAKCIONARY METODOLOGIA BURŻUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFII* [Presentism as reactionary methodology of bourgeois historiography]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(16): 68-82. Attacks the subjectivistic historical views of such writers as Croce, Dewey, Collingwood, Raymond Aron, and Karl Jaspers, who question the objective character of the historical process and consider the history of the past as the contemporary work of individual historians. These historians are particularly opposed to Marxism in the field of epistemology. G. Lovas

811. Schlesinger, Rudolf. *SOVIET HISTORIANS BEFORE AND AFTER THE XX CONGRESS*. *Soviet Studies* 1956 8(2): 157-172. Surveys articles which appeared in *Voprosy Istorii* in 1956 and speeches delivered at a January 1956 conference of historians, the first such conference held since 1928. The topics dealt with include the rehabilitation of condemned Soviet historians and political figures, the falsification of history, especially Party history, the cult of the individual, and the nationalist interpretation of the Russian past. Stalin is blamed for the falsification of Party history, but no full explanation has been made as to the factors which made Stalinism possible. Examples are given of a tendency toward "removing ideological obstacles to proper historical work" and it is concluded that "this removal of taboos and standing judgments from the past is clearing the way for historians who are seeking new lines of approach." E. Kaminsky

812. Stern, Leo (Halle). *DIE HAUPTTENDENZEN DER REAKTIONÄREN GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG ÜBER DEN ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG* [The main trends in the reactionary historiography on the Second World War]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 66-99. Outlines a program for counteracting the reactionary misrepresentation of the history of the Second World War. Reactionary historians are presenting, with more subtle means than hitherto, a distorted view of historical events pertaining to the Second World War. They are trying to serve the cause of rearmament within the NATO framework, while at the same time preserving the old German imperialistic tendencies under the thin disguise of Christian civilization, European unity, freedom and democracy. Journal (H. Köditz)

813. Székely, György. *ECKHART FERENC (1885-1957)*. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 883-885. An obituary of Ferenc Eckhart, a noted expert on Hungarian constitutional and legal history. Eckhart was one of the most progressive personalities of the older generation who was able to keep abreast of the Marxist reorientation of the country's historiography since 1945. F. Wagner

814. Tapié, Victor-L. (Univ. of Paris). LES HISTORIENS CHEQUES ET LEUR PAYS: DE PALACKY A PEKAŘ [The Czech historians and their country: from Palacký to Pekař]. Revue Historique 1956 215(2): 290-295. Reviews Richard Georg Plaschka's Von Palacký bis Pekař, and analyzes the extent of the German cultural influence on the principal Czech historians during the past hundred years. C. F. Latour

815. Thaden, Edward C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). ENCOUNTERS WITH SOVIET HISTORIANS. Historian 1957 6(1): 80-95. The observations of a specialist in Russian history who visited the Soviet Union in 1956. E. C. Johnson

816. Unsigned. XX. SJAZD KSSS A NIEKTORÉ PROBLÉMY SLOVENSKEJ HISTORICKEJ VEDY [The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and some problems of Slovak historical science]. Historický Časopis 1956 4(3): 293-295. Criticizes certain chief characteristics of Slovak historiography in the light of the directives of the Twentieth Party Congress to historians. The author attacks the exaggerated application of Stalin's incorrect theory of class struggle, personality cult, etc., which gave a propagandistic tinge to Slovak historiography, and points out the failure of the ideological fight against bourgeois nationalism. The directives of the Twentieth Party Congress of the USSR should be applied in order to improve historical science. F. Wagner

817. Unsigned. STANISŁAW ŚRENIOWSKI (1912-1957). Przegląd Historyczny 1957 48(4): 829-832. An obituary of a Łódź University professor, describing his character and temperament, and enumerating his works which were mainly in the history of the peasantry in the 17th and first half of the 18th centuries. Reference is also made to his essays on the history of historiography. A. F. Dygnas

818. Unsigned. ZA TVORCHESKUII RAZRABOTKU NOVOI I NOVEISHIEI ISTORII [Creative treatment of modern and recent history]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1957 1(1): 1-6. One of the weapons employed by the capitalist reactionaries in their current "revisionist" assault on the socialist camp is the falsification of modern and recent history. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia has been founded for the purpose of combatting this falsification and, in order to fill significant gaps in current Soviet historical output, will deal especially with World War II, the history of the United States and Scandinavia, the history of culture and of ideas, and historiography. To enable better knowledge of the enemy, the journal will also carry extensive reviews and detailed bibliographies of bourgeois historical works. R. V. Burks

819. Van Tassel, David D. (Univ. of Texas). THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SOUTH, 1884-1913. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(4): 465-482. A report on the activities of the American Historical Association with regard to the study of Southern history and the study of history in the South up to 1913. The percentage of members from the South was very low but the region was nevertheless well represented by men who succeeded in promoting interest in Southern history. Although the South was interested in its own history, the approach of the Southern historians differed from that of the A.H.A., which regarded history as a social science and as such was more interested in facts which could shed light on the general development of institutions. By 1913, the A.H.A. had succeeded in furthering the scientific study of history in the South. P. Podjed

820. Venturi, Franco (Univ. of Genoa). SALVEMINI STORICO [Salvemini the historian]. Il Ponte 1957 13(12): 1794-1801. Sympathetic criticism of the historical scholarship of the late Gaetano Salvemini. The author calls

him a "Voltairean," "illuminist" historian who never lost faith in the power of human reason. Salvemini loved to write about concrete things and to fight against abstractions. Successively, he did research on the history of the Florentine commune, the French Revolution, Italian Risorgimento, Unified Italy, the Socialist movement and Fascism. Even when writing about contemporary history, he managed to keep an historic sense of perspective. The reason for his enduring reputation was his ability to link his historical work firmly with his role as a moral guide. C. F. Delzell

821. Vischer, Eduard. BARTHOLD GEORG NIEBUHR UND DIE SCHWEIZ [Barthold Georg Niebuhr and Switzerland]. Welt als Geschichte 1956 16(1): 1-40. Investigates the role of Switzerland in Niebuhr's life and writings, and his influence on Swiss historiography, Zeitkritik, and jurisprudence. G. H. Davis

822. Yen, I-p'ing (Taipei, Taiwan). TUNG TSO-PIN HSIEN-SHENG CHIH-HSUEH TI FANG-FA HO CH'ENG-KUO [Tung Tso-pin's methods of undertaking research and his various achievements in scholarship]. Chiao-yü yü Wen-hua 1955 7(7): 7-11. Summary and analysis of Professor Tung's major works on the history of ancient and modern Chinese culture and civilization, together with a brief appreciation of his historiography. Chen Tsu-lung

823. --. HOMENAJE POSTUMO A VICENTE LECUNA [Posthumous tribute to Vicente Lecuna]. Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre" (Bolívia) 1954 45(442). Vargas Silva, Enrique, LECUNA, GUARDIAN DE LA VERDAD HISTORICA [Lecuna, guardian of historical truth], pp. 314-336. Mendoza, Gumar, LA CONTRIBUCION DE VICENTE LECUNA A LA HISTORIOGRAFIA BOLIVIANA [The contribution of Vicente Lecuna to Bolivian historiography], pp. 337-348. Alvarado, Roberto, VICENTE LECUNA Y EL "BOLIVAR" DE MADARIAGA [Vicente Lecuna and the Bolívar of Madariaga], pp. 349-365. Historical essays by three Bolivian historians in honor of the Venezuelan historian Vicente Lecuna (1870-1955). The first essay discusses Lecuna's ability to portray and defend historical truth, analyzing, by way of example, his book on the famous meeting of Bolívar and San Martín at Guayaquil. Mendoza's essay elaborates on Lecuna's contributions to Bolivian history. The essay by Alvarado discusses Lecuna's position as the outstanding authority on Simón Bolívar, prior to the publication of Salvador Madariaga's biography of Bolívar, and analyzes the latter work. C. W. Arnade

824. --. 70-LECIE GEN. MARIANA KUKIELA PREZESA TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO W WIELKIEJ Brytani [70th birthday of General Marian Kukiel, Chairman of the Polish Historical Society in Great Britain]. Teki Historyczne 1955 7: Anders, Władysław (General), PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], pp. 103-136. Sikorska, Helena, PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], p. 104. Czartoryski, Prince Władysław, PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], pp. 104-105. Kopański, Stanisław (General), PRZEMÓWIENIE. GENERAL KUKIEL JAKO ŻOŁNIERZ [Speech. General Kukiel as a soldier], pp. 105-113. Sawczyński, Adam (Colonel), PRZEMÓWIENIE GEN. MARIAN KUKIEL JAKO HISTORYK WOJSKOWOŚCI [Speech. General Marian Kukiel as a military historian], pp. 113-120. Folkierski, Władysław, PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], pp. 121-123. Chowaniec, Czesław, PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], pp. 123-129. Kukiel, Marian, General, PRZEMÓWIENIE [Speech], pp. 129-136. Presents speeches delivered on the occasion of the seventieth birthday of General Marian Kukiel, referring to various aspects of his military career and his achievements as a military historian. A. F. Dygnas

## 4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

825. Aja, Pedro Vicente. LO HISTORICO Y LA FILOSOFIA [The historic and philosophy]. Cuadernos Americanos 1958 17(2): 91-104. Philosophy is an attempt to forecast the future through understanding the past, i.e. philosophy is, in reality, history. It is the vehicle by which understanding can be attained, and the only human activity which can analyze the problems of the world in all of their complexity and profundity. H. Kantor

826. Arab-Ogly, E.A. FILOSOFIYA ISTORIYA ARNOL'DA TOINBI [Arnold Toynbee's philosophy of history]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (4): 113-121. The most important characteristic of Toynbee's interpretation of history is his rejection of the idea of the progressive development of society. His view of history as a totality of successively rising and concurrently existing civilizations is unacceptable from a Marxist point of view. Toynbee, who works exclusively with analogies, is a falsifier of history, and his philosophy of history nothing but idealistic speculation. Methodologically he is a follower of Spengler. G. Lovas

827. Berthold, Werner (Leipzig). BEMERKUNGEN ZU DEN VON J. KUCZYNSKI UND ANDEREN HISTORIKERN AUFGEWORFENEN PROBLEMEN DES "GESCHICHTE-MACHENS" [On the problems of "making history" raised by J. Kuczynski and other historians]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(2): 304-312. Kuczynski denies that social consciousness functions in the processes of production and confines thinking entirely to the social superstructure. History is thus made only by the ruling classes in their progressive phase, and by the masses in producing and establishing new ruling classes. He ignores the historical importance of the reactionary activity of the ruling classes. According to Kuczynski, history is made by the spirit [Geist] of the progressive classes alone, a conception which leads away from a Marxist interpretation of history. Journal (H. Köditz) See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 839, 844

828. Bloch, Ernst. DIFFERENZIERUNG IM BEGRIFF FORTSCHRITT [Differentiation in the idea of progress]. Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Klasse für Phil., Geschichte, Staats-, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften 1955 (5): 1-44. A philosophical study of the idea of progress, which, according to Bloch, should always be discussed in reference to its social direction, because of the danger of ideological abuse of this concept (e.g. in the capitalistic view of progress). In order also to be applicable to non-European cultures, both the idea and the goal of progress must be examined in a broad enough perspective to encompass all of the world's cultures. This goal of progress is not an already defined type of culture, but a universal one into which all past, present and future cultures will eventually merge. P. Podjed

829. Braun, Martin. BURY, SPENGLER AND THE NEW SPENGLERIANS. History Today 1957 7(8): 525-529. A comparison of the philosophies of history advanced by J. B. Bury and Oswald Spengler in the early 20th century. The author feels that Bury's optimism has been belied by later events, and that such present-day social historians as Toynbee, Sorokin and Northrop are so near to Spengler's "cycle" theory of history that they should be designated "new Spenglerians." E. D. Johnson

830. Braun, Martin. THE PHILOSOPHICAL TESTAMENT OF JOHANNES HALLER. History Today 1958 8(3): 198-205. An extended review of Haller's essay, On the Understanding of World History (1947), with a discussion of Haller's philosophy of history. In general, the author sees Haller as an exponent of the post-World War II school of German historiography that has attempted to explain and rationalize Germany's role in modern world history. E. D. Johnson

831. Carlsson, Sten. INDIVID OCH KOLLEKTIV I HISTORIEN [The individual and the collective in history]. Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1956 19(4): 361-371. The text of a lecture given on the occasion of the author's installation as professor of history at the University of Uppsala, 13 October 1956. Emphasis on the importance of

the collective need not lead to historical materialism. Without ignoring or undervaluing his significance, the individual must be seen against the background of the collective out of which he comes. Swedish historiography should pay more attention to social history and to the groups, classes and collectives of which the important individuals in Swedish history formed a part. E. Ekman

832. Chałasiński, Józef. O OBIEKTYWIZMIE W HUMANISTYCE CZYLI "KARLY" I GENIUSZE W NAUKACH HISTORYCZNYCH [On objectivism in humanistic studies, "dwarfs" and geniuses in historical sciences]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1957 1(1): 151-164. A review article on Adam Schaff's Obiektywny charakter praw historii [Objective character of the laws of history] (Warsaw: Polish Academy, 1955), severely criticizing the book for its dogmatic statements, which are not always supported by the facts. Schaff's opinions on Toynbee, for example, are contrasted with the latter's own pronouncements, and with the "bourgeois" Toynbee criticism. A. F. Dygnas

833. Dhingra, Baldoon. CONCEPTION INDIENNE DE L'HISTOIRE [Indian conception of history]. Synthèses 1958 13(140/141): 77-81. Discusses reasons why Indian writers have shown so little concern for speculation on, and philosophy of, history. Indian thinkers see history repeating itself in cyclical patterns, dominated by unchanging ideas and actions. They are preoccupied with the non-permanence of individuals and of the material evidence of civilization, and with the spirit of man rather than his material attainments. J. Baughman

834. Frankel, Charles (Columbia Univ.). PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY. Political Science Quarterly 1957 72(3): 350-369. An examination of representative statements on the role of generalizations, patterns and causality in history, chiefly by Charles Beard, H. A. L. Fisher and Isaiah Berlin. Of greatest importance is the logical refutation of concepts of freedom in Berlin's celebrated Historical Inevitability. G. Stourzh

835. Grabowsky, Adolf (Marburg). DIE LEHRE VON DEN ZWEI FREIHEITEN [The doctrine of the two freedoms]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(2): 101-115. The concepts of individual freedom and collective freedom are closely related to the two principal views of history. The East, represented by Russia and Communism, holds freedom to be collective; the collective whole (class, people or nation) masters history and thereby makes the leap from necessity to freedom. The West represents individual freedom and generally rejects the scientific-collective view of history. There is need for the West to recognize the collective aspect of freedom and to place less emphasis on the personal and fortuitous element in history. The East, in turn, must provide a more significant role for the individual. The author suggests that Germany should become the "land of transit" where a synthesis of East and West could take place. A. Diamant

836. Grushin, B.A. LOGICHESKIE I ISTORICHESKIE PRIEMY ISSLEDOVANIYA V "KAPITALE" K. MARKSA [Logical and historical research methods in Marx's Kapital]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (4): 41-53. Marx uses both logical and historical methods in the elaboration of a given theme in Das Kapital. These methods are essentially identical. He applies the logical method mainly to the examination of the developmental laws of a process ["Werden eines Gegenstandes"], in which cases the analysis of the history of the object ["Geschichte des Gegenstandes"] is of lesser importance. The historical method is applied when the "Geschichte des Gegenstandes" itself is studied. G. Lovas

837. Herberg, Will (Drew Univ.). ARNOLD TOYNBEE--HISTORIAN OR RELIGIOUS PROPHET? Queen's Quarterly 1957 64(3): 421-433. Toynbee's An Historian's Approach to Religion (Oxford, 1956), clearly shows his matured conclusions. In his view, religion promises to

come again the primary concern of mankind, but it should be religion embodying the "common essence" of timeless truths and values which are thus far best expressed in Christianity and Mahayana Buddhism. This approach, however, is anti-historical, repudiating the particularity and historical uniqueness that are the real essence both of Christianity and of the idealism which Toynbee so passionately rejects. He is really preaching a new religion, a neo-Buddhist spirituality which dissolves history into a cyclical eternalism.

H. D. Jordan

838. Heuss, Alfred (Univ. of Göttingen). DER UNTERGANG DER RÖMISCHEN REPUBLIK UND DAS PROBLEM DER REVOLUTION [The downfall of the Roman Republic and the problem of revolution]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 12(1): 1-28. Examines the downfall of the Roman Republic as a test of the Marxist concept of revolution as war between oppressed and oppressor classes. The author concludes that the Marxist theory, a 19th century concept, does not explain the Roman Revolution, and that revision of the theory of revolution, to cover all revolutions, is necessary. A bibliography of possible background material for a new theory of revolution is provided. G. H. Davis

839. Höppner, Joachim (Berlin). ZUR KRITIK DER GESCHICHTSAUFFASSUNG VON JÜRGEN KUCZYNSKI IN DEN FRAGEN DES KLASSENKAMPFES UND DER PARTEI-ICHKEIT [On criticism of Jürgen Kuczynski's historical conception with regard to the problems of the class struggle and partisanship]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(3): 562-577. Attacks the idealistic dualism of Kuczynski's views. Kuczynski misunderstands the interaction between the class struggle and production: he restricts class struggle to the realm of ideas and social consciousness, and regards the individual's function in the production process as merely passive. His eclecticism leads to an evolutionistic conception of history and to an incorrect understanding of the relationship between partisanship and objectivity. Kuczynski assumes a position of bourgeois objectivism. Journal (H. Köditz)

See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 827, 844

840. Kon, I. S. ANNI BERR I TEORIA "ISTORICHESKO SINTeza" [Henri Berr and the theory of the "historical synthesis"]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1955 (6): 118-129. Criticism of Berr's "historical" and "experimental" idealism from the point of view of materialistic monism. Berr's "synthesis" is an eclectic mixture of the views of Boutroux, Journet, Bergson, Tarde, Taine and Dürckheim. Although Berr does not abandon causal relationships, he interprets them idealistically. His greatest error is his separation of personality from society and his view of intellectual development as the most important factor of history. G. Lovas

841. Kuhn, Helmut (Munich). NATURRECHT UND HISTORISMUS [Natural law and historicism]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(4): 289-304. A review article of Leo Strauss' *Naturrecht und Geschichte* (Stuttgart: K. F. Koehler, 1956) which asserts the need of the Western world in its struggle with Communism to reject historicism and reaffirm the natural law tradition. Kuhn praises Strauss for revealing the weaknesses of "modern natural law" initiated by Hobbes and Althusius, but criticizes him for disproving historicism by historical arguments rather than through the method of the classical *disputatio*. Kuhn also raises serious

doubts about Strauss' treatment of the flexibility of natural law in the extreme situation of Aristotle's *Nichomachean Ethics*. A. Diamant

842. Lauffer, Siegfried (Univ. of Munich). DIE ANTIKE IN DER GESCHICHTSPHILOSOPHIE DER GEGENWART [Antiquity in the historical philosophy of the present]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(3/4): 159-176. Comments on the approach of the most important historical philosophers of the 20th century, including Arnold Toynbee, Alfred Weber, V. Gordon Childe, Oswald Spengler, Karl Jaspers, Ortega y Gasset, and outstanding American and Russian thinkers, to the concept and history of antiquity. "It is apparent that the leading thinkers of our time are creating the basis for a new value of antiquity, by which they 'make use of' the results of the historical sciences in a historical-philosophical sense." G. H. Davis

843. Rossi, Mario. LO STORICISMO "MISTIFICATO" DELLA FENOMENOLOGIA HEGELIANA [The hidden historicism of Hegel's phenomenology]. *Società* 1957 13(4): 639-684. A Marxist philosophical-historical discourse on Hegel's historicism, covering all of his writings, with particular attention to the *Phänomenologie des Geistes*. A. F. Rolle

844. Schilfert, Gerhard (Berlin). EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZU DEM ARTIKEL VON J. KUCZYNSKI: "DER MENSCH, DER GESCHICHTE MACHT" [Some remarks on J. Kuczynski's article "Man who makes history"]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(3): 558-561. Deals with the problem of the relation between the masses of the people and the ruling classes and their representatives. Kuczynski's conception of the primitive, animal-like activity of the masses denies the creative powers of the people and is similar to the views of reactionary historians and sociologists. Journal (H. Köditz)

See also: 4: 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 827, 839

845. Stämmler, Heinrich (Northwestern Univ.). RUSSIA BETWEEN BYZANTIAN AND RUSSIAN. *Russian Review* 1958 17(2): 94-103. Discusses Toynbee's approach to history in general and, in particular, his views on the part played by Byzantine Orthodoxy in Russian history. The author holds that Toynbee's division of Roman West and Orthodox East is much too rigid: Russia was never wholly excluded from Europe, even under the Tartars. Likewise, Toynbee's attempt to interpret Bolshevik rule in terms of Russia's past history and national character is not satisfactory. Finally, his view of "a sterile, fossilized" Orthodox Church completely under state domination "is an oversimplification. The author believes that Toynbee's general approach to history is justifiable but objects to his being "neither an empirical historian nor a good theologian." Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

846. Topitsch, Ernst (Vienna Univ.). GESCHICHTSTHEORIEN ZWISCHEN ANTIKE UND GEGENWART: VON DER BEGRENZTHEIT SPEKULATIVER DEUTUNGEN [Historical theories between antiquity and modern times: on the limitations of speculative interpretations]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 12(17/18): 29-30. Attacks Arnold J. Toynbee's combination of Spenglerian and Hegelian concepts, in "the arbitrary construction of linear developments, cycles, or alleged organic entities." H. Hirsch

## 5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

(including MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS)

See also: 721, 738, 773, 790, 793, 806, 807, 906, 925, 941, 968, 994, 1013, 1014, 1020, 1021, 1028, 1030, 1131, 1149, 1347, 1355, 1358, 1359, 1367, 1368, 1370, 1380, 1391, 1508, 1523, 1664, 1710, 1745, 1901, 2035

847. Bako, Elemer. PAST AND PRESENT HUNGARIAN ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS. *American Archivist* 1957 20 (3): 201-207. Reviews the history of the Hungarian National Archives from the proposal for their establishment in 1701 to the present. C. F. Latour

848. Bausani, Alessandro. ISLAMIC STUDIES IN ITALY IN THE XIX-XX CC. *East and West* 1957 8(2): 147-155. A review of the most noted works by Italian Orientalists during the past two centuries. C. F. Latour

849. Bruchmann, Karl G. ERICH RANDT (1887-1948). *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(3): 403-411. The archivist and last director of the Prussian Secret State Archives was instrumental in publishing Silesian public records. It is also largely owing to him that the most important and greater part of the Polish public records were saved during the last war. P. Podjed

850. Chang, Chih-lien. CHIEH-SHAO KUO-CHI LI-SHIH K'UO-HSÜEH WEI-YUAN-HUI [The International Committee of Historical Sciences]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (6): 83-84. A brief description of the organization of the Committee and a listing of works already published under its auspices or in preparation. Chen Tsu-lung

851. Chang, Kuei-yung (National Taiwan Univ.). KUO-CHI TUNG-FANG HSUEH-HUI CHI HAN-HSÜEH HUI-I K'AI-HUI CH'ING-HSING [Notes on the Conference of International Orientalists and the Annual Conference of Junior Sinologues]. *Chiao-yü yü wen-hua* 1957 (144): 22-24. A report on the International Congress of Orientalists held in Munich from 28 August to 4 September 1957, and on the Conference of Junior Sinologues which took place in Marburg from 5 to 12 September 1957. The author enumerates the papers read at these conferences, and notes the increased interest of the participants in Chinese cultural history. Chen Tsu-lung

852. Chou, Wen-chun. O-KUO T'U-SHU-KUAN-HSÜEH TI TUI-HSIANG HO NEI-YUNG KUAN-CHIEN [On the characteristics and objectives of the study of library science in China]. *Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'an* 1957 (9): 61-63. A brief description of several leading libraries in China and an examination of their origins, administration, objectives and prospects. Chen Tsu-lung

853. Cornwall, J. C. K. THE ARCHIVES OF THE TREASURERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BEFORE 1889. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1956 1(3): 70-74. Draws attention to, and lists, the records found in the archives of the Treasurers of Buckinghamshire before 1889. J. A. S. Grenville

854. Dodwell, C. R. LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1958 (2926): 176. Describes the reconstruction and reorganization which have taken place since 1941 in the library and archives of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The author discusses the history of the cataloguing of the library since the 17th century, and surveys its principal holdings. In addition to the records of the province and diocese, there are a number of non-ecclesiastical manuscript collections, including, among modern items, Gladstone's private diaries and the correspondence of Archbishop Davidson. P. H. Hardacre

855. Epstein, Fritz T. (Library of Congress). ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. *American Archivist* 1957 20(2): 131-145. Reviews Soviet archival methods and sources from the October Revolution to the present. C. F. Latour

856. Gondor, F. KONFERENCIA O ČESKOSLOVENSKO-UKRAJINSKÝCH VZÁJOMNÝCH VZŮHAHOCH [A conference on Czechoslovak-Ukrainian interactions]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(4): 579-581. The Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with several other institutions, sponsored a conference in Prešov from 28 to 30 May 1956, in commemoration of the noted

Ukrainian writer, Ivan Franko. Topics of Czechoslovak-Ukrainian historical relations were discussed in the presence of more than 250 scholars. Decisions were made 1) to extend research on Czechoslovak-Ukrainian questions; 2) to establish a special section in the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Prešov for the study of the Ukrainian ethnic group; 3) to elevate the State Scientific Library in Prešov to a national level, specializing in Ukrainian matters, and 4) to develop the Museum for Ukrainian Culture in Prešov into an active scientific institute. F. Wagner

857. Hartmann, Karl. ZUR OSTFORSCHUNG IN ITALIEN [Slavic studies in Italy]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(3): 415-428. Report on the present status of the study of Slavic languages and history in Italy. After World War I special departments for Slavic studies were created at almost all Italian universities. Although the Second World War caused a set-back, work was resumed soon afterwards. At the present, special interest is given to the study of Russian language, history and culture but there are also several institutes devoted to Polish and South Slavic studies. P. Podjed

858. Hemphill, W. Edwin. FACSIMILES IN A POPULAR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. *American Archivist* 1957 20(2): 111-117. An appreciation of the popularization of historical source material during the past five years by *Virginia Cavalcade*, published by the Virginia State Library. C. F. Latour

859. Hillbrand, Erich. DIE KARTENBESTÄNDE DES KRIEGSARCHIVS WIENS FÜR DAS GEBIET DER TSCHOSLOWAKEI, POLENS, DES BALTIKUMS UND DER DEUTSCHEN OSTGEBIETE [The map collection of the War Archives in Vienna for the area of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic and the German Eastern territories]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(1): 87-97. A guide to the map collection in the Vienna Kriegsarchiv the chief holdings of which are especially rich in the period before 1918. The author describes the material in the five major groups of maps, with special attention to Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic and the German Eastern territories. The classification groups are: 1) general atlases; 2) plans of cities and surrounding areas; 3) historical war maps; 4) war maneuver plans, and 5) topography. G. H. Davis

860. Horecky, Paul L. ARCHIVES OF YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND BULGARIA. *American Archivist* 1957 20(2): 147-154. Reviews recent archival developments in Eastern Europe. C. F. Latour

861. Hučková, Anna. O PRÁCI ÚSTAVU DEJÍN KSS [On the work of the Institute of History of the Communist Party of Slovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(3): 411-417. The Institute began functioning in 1953, by absorbing the former Institute of the Slovak National Uprising, founded in 1948. As a result of this merger, the archival material of the newly founded Institute reached 17,000 units and the number of monographs in its library amounted to over 40,000. All important periodicals on the labor movement and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are available in the library. The youngest section of the Institute comprises classic publications on Marxism-Leninism, and prepares publications of these works. In line with the directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the main purpose of the institution is to elaborate the history of the labor and Communist movement in Slovakia on a scholarly Marxist basis. F. Wagner

862. Hunt, R. W. LIST OF PHILLIPPS MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. *Bodleian Library Record* 1957 6(1): 348-369. Gives titles of manuscripts from the collection of Sir Thomas Philipps now in the Bodleian Library. A few 18th and 19th century items are represented, mostly relating to English history. P. H. Hardacre

863. Ivković, M. ARHIVIST, ORGAN SAVEZA DRUŠTAVA ARHIVSKIH RADNIKA FNRJ, BEOGRAD VI, 1, 2,

956 *Arhivist* [Archivist] organ of the Federation of Societies of Archival Workers, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1956 (6): 1 and 2]. *Istorijski Glasnik* 956 (3/4): 140-143. Reviews the contents of two issues of *Arhivist*. Included are summaries of the reports submitted to the second regular assembly of the Federation held from 5 to 26 November 1955 (location not indicated). The reports, which were reprinted in *Arhivist*, discuss mainly the problems, tasks, and ideas relating to archival work in Yugoslavia. S. Gavrilović

864. Johnson, L. C. HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1956 1(4): 94-100. Lists the main types of records taken into custody by the Historical Records Department of the British Transport Commission. They include important primary material on the history of canals and railways in Great Britain. J. A. S. Grenville

865. Karaman, Igor (Zagreb State Archive). ARHIVIST [Archivist]. *Istorijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 240-243. Examines the contents of the thirteen issues of *Arhivist* published between 1951 and 1956. Included are details concerning inventories of different archival institutions in Yugoslavia and lists of documents on Yugoslav history in foreign archives. S. Gavrilović

866. Koch, Hans (Osteuropainstitut, Munich). SOWJET-UNDE ALS AUFGABE [Soviet studies as a task]. *Jahrbuch für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(1/2): 43-66. Reprint of a lecture given at the University of Munich in 1957 on the scope, methodology and importance of Soviet studies, defined as the study of all aspects of the development of dialectical materialism, in particular in the countries under Soviet domination. The author discusses, by way of example, the study of Soviet ideology (Sowjet-Weltanschauung), the Soviet view of universal history (Sowjet-Weltgeschichte) and the Soviet world view (Sowjet-Weltbild). An appendix gives a selected bibliography on various branches of Soviet studies. P. Podjed

867. Kurelac, Miroslav (Institute of History, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb). SUVREMENI ARHIVSKI PROBLEMI U PRAKSI FRANCUSKIH I NJEMAČKIH ARHIVA [Contemporary archival problems in the practice of the French and German archives]. *Istorijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 245-252. Examines current archival concepts in France and Germany, with special emphasis on the works of Charles Braibant and Georg W. Sante. Some information is also given on Yugoslav archival ideas in the light of the new draft law on archives. S. Gavrilović

868. Lunin, B. V. (Tashkent). VSESOIUZNAIA KONFERENTSIJA VOSTOKOVEDOV [The All-Union Conference of Orientalists]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (7): 196-204. An account of the First All-Union Conference of Oriental Studies, held in Tashkent, 4-11 June 1957, including a listing of papers given and a summary of speeches. The conference, reflecting a recent upsurge in Oriental studies in the USSR, heard complaints about inadequate treatment of Oriental history in Soviet schools, and resolved to concentrate study in a number of specified fields, including the collapse of the colonial system, and socialist experience in China, Vietnam, North Korea and Outer Mongolia. A. Dallin

869. Łutyński, Jan. POLSKO-FRANCUSKIE SPOTKANIE [Polish-French meeting]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1957 1(1): 258-268. Report on a Polish-French Seminar held under the auspices of UNESCO in October 1956 in Paris, and devoted to problems of the idea of progress in relation to history, sociology and economics. A whole week was given to each of these fields. Lectures were delivered mainly by Polish and French professors, with younger Polish and French scholars participating in the discussions. The author gives a summary of the lectures and discussions. A. F. Dygnas

870. Manfred, A. (Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the USSR). L'ÉTUDE DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE EN URSS [The study of French history in the USSR]. *Pensée* 1957 (76): 42-46. Bibliographical sketch, presenting a selected list of French primary and secondary works either translated or in the process of translation in the USSR, and of works by Soviet authors on various aspects of

French history. Manfred calls attention to the existence of his own section of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, founded in 1956 to "consolidate" and "co-ordinate" the activities of "over 200" Soviet specialists on France, as evidence of the deep interest felt by the USSR for France. J. Kuehl

871. Matula, V[ladimír]. Z ČINNOSTI SLOVENSKEJ HISTORICKEJ SPOLOČNOSTI PRI SAV [From the activities of the Slovak Historical Association at the Slovak Academy of Sciences]. *Historický časopis* 1958 6(1): 166-168. Gives detailed information on the bylaws, personnel and planned publishing activity of the Slovak Historical Association, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Bratislava). The Association is the highest organization for cultivation and dissemination of Marxist-Leninist methods of historical analysis, for the arrangement of conferences in Czechoslovakia, and for the sending of representatives to international historical meetings. Among its first elected officers were: Karol Golán, president; Peter Ratkós, vice-president; and Vladimír Matula, scientific secretary. F. Wagner

872. Mikoletzky, Hanns Leo. DAS FINANZ- UND HOFKAMMERARCHIV IN WIEN UND DIE OST-MITTELEUROPA-FORSCHUNG [The Finance and Exchequer Archives in Vienna and East-Central European research]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(1): 84-86. Outlines the types of materials in the Vienna Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv and gives a brief history of the Austrian financial archives. The author points out how these archives may be used in research on Eastern Europe. G. H. Davis

873. Ts'ai, Jen-yu, K'ai Ch'ang-kuo, and Lo Mou-pin (Taipei, Taiwan). MEI-KUO KO TA-HSUEH YEN-CHIU CHUNG-KUO LI-SHII YU WEN-HUA KAI-K'UANG [An analysis of Chinese studies in American colleges and universities]. *Chiao-yü yü wên-hua* 1957 (141): 2-31. A survey containing the following parts: 1) introduction; 2) list of colleges and universities offering courses related to China; 3) departments offering courses related to China; 4) titles of courses related to China, and numbers of students attending the courses; 5) duration of the courses; 6) portion of the courses devoted to China; 7) year in which the courses were first offered; 8) level of the courses; 9) instructors and their fields of specialization, and 10) important research projects. Based mainly on the results of a survey for 1955-56 undertaken by the China Institute in America under the auspices of the Chinese Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations in America. Chen Tsu-lung

874. Welsh, C. E. THE RECORDS OF THE CHURCH COMMISSIONERS. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1955 1(1): 14-16. A brief description of the contents of the archives of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Important classes of records dating from the 19th and 20th centuries to earlier periods are cited. J. A. S. Grenville

875. Wielopolski, Alfred. ROLA BADAŃ HISTORYCZNYCH W KULTURALNYM ZAGOSPODAROWANIU POMORZA ZACHODNIEGO [The role of historical studies in cultural rehabilitation of Western Pomerania]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(3): 116-125. Western Pomerania is populated by new settlers from other Polish regions. Lasting bonds could be established between the heterogeneous population and the surrounding countryside by the teaching and popularization of local history. For this reason, a center for research and teaching of the social sciences, especially history, should be established in Western Pomerania. E. Boba

876. Žáček, Václav. DESET LET ARCHIVNICTVÍ LIDOVÉ DEMOKRATICKÉHO POLSKA [Ten years of archives in the people's democracy of Poland]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(2): 273-296. After describing the partial or total destruction of Polish archives during World War II, outlines the reconstruction and reorganization during the period from 1945 to 1955. P. Podjed

877. Żurawicka, Janina. A LENGYEL TÖRTÉNELMI TÁRSULAT TEVÉKENYSÉGERŐL [On the activity of the

Polish Historical Society]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 813-817. A brief survey of the work of the Polish Historical Society from its foundation in 1886 to 1953, when the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences was established. Since then, the newly founded Institute has taken over the most significant tasks of the Society, while the latter has

been engaged in the popularization of the historical sciences, and in the organization of scientific conferences and research on local history. The author gives a general review of the Society's 1956 Warsaw Congress, which commemorated the 70th anniversary of its existence. F. Wagner

## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

#### Political, Social and Economic History

878. Appolis, Emile (Univ. of Montpellier). *UNE ASSEMBLEE ADMINISTRATIVE SOUS UN REGIME FEODAL DANS LE MONDE CONTEMPORAIN: LE TRES ILLUSTRE CONSEIL GENERAL DES VALLES D'ANDORRE* [An administrative assembly under a feudal system in the modern world: The Most Illustrious General Council of the Valleys of Andorra]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1957 15: 191-198. Andorra is the last surviving example in the 20th century of a feudal system which has been universally abolished. In theory, this principality is still governed by an agreement of 1278, under which the Spanish bishop of Urgel and Count of Foix (later the French government) were given joint sovereign power over it. Throughout Andorra's history, however, local government, especially in the form of the General Council, which acquired its present status in 1866, has succeeded in enlarging its administrative powers. Legislative and judicial powers, however, have been retained by the joint sovereigns, who have repealed decrees issued by the General Council. W. Ruf

879. Bender, Harold S. *MENNONITE INTER-GROUP RELATIONS*. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1958 32(1): 48-58. A short summary of the growing contacts between the many Mennonite groups in the United States and abroad, pointing out that the separation is still stronger than the increasing co-operation. C. G. Hamilton

880. Biehle, Herbert (Berlin). *DER POLITIKER ALS REDNER* [The politician as speaker]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1957 4(1): 71-81. On the basis of an examination of more than fifty biographies and autobiographies of German, British and American politicians, statesmen and diplomats of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, concludes that men active in these fields need more training in oratory, and voice and diction. Politicians should receive continuous training, important speeches and debates should be recorded permanently, and those in public life should give further generations the benefit of their experience in debate and oratory. A. Diamant

881. Bogoslavsky, B. B. *THE THIRD REVOLUTION AND THE FIFTH ESTATE*. *Main Currents in Modern Thought* 1957 14(1): 9-12. Following the French Revolution, which brought the third estate to power, and the Industrial Revolution, which created the fourth estate, a Third, or Intellectual, Revolution is now taking place. Like the dominant estates in the earlier revolutions, the "fifth estate" (the intellectuals) is now exercising a profound influence upon the other estates, which are dependent upon the labor and achievements of the brainworker -- a new force in history. W. Ruf

882. Branković, Slobodan. *SUKOB STAROG I NOVOG. NEKE KARAKTERISTIKE EKONOMSKOG RAZVITKA U SVETU POSLE OKTOBRA* [Conflict between the old and the new. Certain characteristics of the economic development in the world after October]. *Komunist* 1957 7 November. Develops the thesis that the success of the philosophy of the October Revolution in the USSR during the past period of forty years has contributed to the strengthening of the spirit of resistance of the working masses and especially to the strengthening of their sense of organization. Capitalism, however, has also found enough strength to overcome its acute difficulties. S. Gavrilović

883. Chałasiński, Józef. *ZAGADNIENIE NARODU W BIOGRAFI I POGLĄDACH ALBERTA EINSTEINA* [The national problem in the biography and thought of Albert Einstein]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1957 1(4): 31-45. Biographical sketch of Einstein's life, concentrating on his political thought and interests, rather than his scientific achievements. The author stresses Einstein's dislike of the Prussian nation because of its tendencies toward regimentation of life and bellicosity. He also discusses Einstein's attitude toward Zionism, and his views on the atomic bomb, which he helped to perfect, convinced that it was imperative for the benefit of the world for the USA to have this weapon before Germany. A. F. Dygnas

884. Chylík, Jindřich. *SLEZSKÉ CUKROVARY* [Silesian sugar factories]. *Slezský Sborník* 1954 52(4): 499-511. A short review of the history and development of Silesian sugar factories from the first half of the 19th century until 1930. Sugar production began in this region because of Napoleon's Continental System; the sugar was, at first, extracted from maple-trees, and then, later on, from sugar beets. The author discusses the early industrial enterprises, the beginnings of production from sugar beets, technical improvements, the development of workers' organizations, and the concentration of production. P. Podjed

885. Flechtheim, Ossip K. (Berlin). *DIE POLITISCHEN UND JURISTISCHEN HAUPTFORMEN DER DIKTATUR* [The main political and juridical forms of dictatorship]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1957 4(2): 116-131. Juridical classification of dictatorship reveals two types: temporary and permanent. The permanent type covers three basic categories: 1) the traditional military dictatorship without a mass basis; 2) the totalitarian dictatorship, and 3) a type intermediate between the two. Both Communist and Fascist dictatorship are totalitarian, i. e. political rule extends to all aspects of life; and, in spite of their divergent ideological sources, both have much in common. More important than juridical form is the political content of dictatorship. Fascist and Communist forms both are totalitarian, but, in spite of the basic similarity of their political nature, there are several important differences in the scope of totalitarian control of life, and in their technical and cultural accomplishments. A. Diamant

886. Gitermann, Valentin (Univ. of Zürich). *IST DIE MARXISCHE LEHRE MATERIALISTISCH? ÜBER DIE GRUNDBEGRIFFE DES MARXISMUS* [Is Marx's teaching materialistic? On the basic concepts of Marxism]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 12(16): 9-14. Examining a subject dealt with in a previous publication on the tragedy of the Socialist idea, *Die historische Tragik der sozialistischen Idee* (Zürich and New York: Verlag Oprecht, 1939), attempts to prove that Karl Marx's theories have been wrongly termed materialistic. H. Hirsch

887. Glasenapp, Helmuth von. *DER BUDDHISMUS UND SEINE GESCHICHTLICHEN PROBLEME* [Buddhism and its historical problems]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(2): 65-77. Discusses the known history of Buddha, and the development of Indian Buddhist sects, maintaining that a study of this religion offers the Western historian insight into the spiritual life of Asia, and the realization that Western patterns cannot be applied to Oriental religions. F. B. M. Hollyday

888. Heer, Friedrich. *DER SCHRECKEN ALS MACHT* [Terror as a force]. *Hochland* 1956/57 49(6): 497-514. A study of terror as a force in history, using Russia, particularly in the 19th and 20th centuries, as the main example. Human terror is seen as a psychological substitute for the fear of God. P. Podjed

889. Herrfahrdt, Heinrich (Marburg). STAAT UND RECHT IM LICHT DER LETZTEN WERTE [State and law in the light of ultimate values]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(1): 207-227. Utilitarianism and idealism are two methods of determining ultimate values. Neither of them yield immediate answers to practical questions about human conduct, including questions about the nature and purpose of state and law. At first, the modern state was defined in terms of absolute power; then limitations were imposed on it in the interest of the individual. At present the state-individual relations are again viewed organically: the state mediates disputes between the various groups of which individuals are members. The specific characteristics of modern law are "stability of law" and "justice" (Gerechtigkeit), but its central problem is: natural law vs. legal positivism. The present danger of losing contact with ultimate values can be overcome by a synthesis of the accomplishments of the present with the unified world view of the Middle Ages. A. Diamant
890. Isaevyč, Jaroslav (Lvov). SEDM STOLETÍ LVOVA [Seven hundred years of Lvov]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(1): 13-14. Sketches the history of Lvov, "one of the largest cities of the Soviet Ukraine," particularly since 1772, the year of the Austrian occupation of Galicia. The author places special emphasis on the Pan-Slav and socialist movements of the 19th and 20th centuries. G. R. Schroubek
891. J. M. M. RADOSLAV PEROVIĆ: PRILOG BIBLIOGRAFIJI SRPSKOG RADNIČKOG POKRETA; BEOGRAD 1957 [Radoslav Perović: Addendum to the Bibliography of the Serbian Labor Movement, Belgrade, 1957]. *Istoriski glasnik* 1957 (1/2): 124-125. Perović's bibliography contains 896 items and includes literature on the labor movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Voivodina, Macedonia, and on the Serbian colony in the United States. The original bibliography, containing 779 items, was prepared by Sergije Dimitrijević. S. Gavrilović
892. Jarosławski, Jap. SOCJALIZM MARKSA (W 75 ROCZNICĘ ZGONU TWÓRCY NAUKOWEGO SOCJALIZMU) [Marx's socialism. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the death of the founder of scientific socialism]. *Nowe Drogi* 1958 12(3): 61-80. Examines the present status of Marx's socialism and the scientific value of his theories. The author discusses the role played by the Communist Manifesto in the age in which it was written. The greatness of Marx's conception, which constitutes a unique contribution to the history of mankind, is shown by the historical verification of his prognoses in the present age. The contributions of Leninism are examined and contrasted with the abuses of the cult of personality, and Marxism analyzed with regard to various problems of socialist construction. G. Langrod
893. Kaláb, Miloš. PROTI EKONOMISMU V URČOVÁNÍ CHARAKTERU NAŠÍ NÁRODNÍ A DEMOKRATICKÉ REVOLOCIE [Against overemphasis on economic factors in the determination of the real nature of our national and democratic revolution]. *Nová Mysl* 1958 (2): 122-136. A discussion of the Marxist interpretation of revolutionary change. The author believes that revolutions should not be judged by economic criteria alone, but that their class aspects -- which are, indirectly, political aspects -- are also important. He supports this view with quotations from writings of Marx, Lenin and Klement Gottwald. Economic and political factors should not be regarded as of primary or secondary importance, but as being dialectically interrelated in the process of historic change. I. Gadourek
894. Lorwin, Val. R. (Univ. of Oregon). WORKING CLASS POLITICS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE. *American Historical Review* 1957/58 3(2): 338-351. Poses the questions: How far has economic development conditioned working-class politics in Western Europe since 1800? Are there stages of economic development in which protest rises or falls? To what extent are national differences in protest due to differences in economic growth; to other factors? Tentative answers are given, but comparative data is presented to illustrate that further comparative analysis is needed and will be rewarding. J. P. Halstead

895. Mastroianni, Giovanni. SULLA FORTUNA DEL VICO NEL MARXISMO [On the fortunes of Vico in Marxism]. *Società* 1957 13(6): 1112-1120. A discussion of the philosophical and bibliographical relationship between Vico and Marxism, referring to such works as Edmund Wilson's *To the Finland Station* and Benedetto Croce's *Bibliografia Vichiana*. A. F. Rolle

896. Métraux, Guy S. INTRODUCTION: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH. *International Social Science Bulletin* 1956 8(4): 577-584. Introduction to a number of the *International Social Science Bulletin* devoted to "Cross-Cultural Education and Educational Travel." The author traces the history of educational travel from the Roman Republic to the present day. The original and primary function of educational travel was the acquisition of knowledge; this was the motivation for it in Roman times and during the Middle Ages. During the Renaissance, after local educational facilities had become more widespread and travel for knowledge somewhat less necessary, the Humanists came to consider travel as an end in itself. It was considered useful to become acquainted with other nations and their ways of life, and also to test one's comportment in different environments. A new function for educational travel, the modernization or Westernization of non-Western peoples, emerged at the end of the 19th century. Its newest purpose is the promotion of mutual understanding and world peace. These two new purposes differ from the older ones in that educational travel is justified by its benefits to whole nations, or even to the world, rather than for its educational effect on individual students. E. Kaminsky

897. Miller, J. REVOLUTION AND REVOLUTSIA. *Soviet Studies* 1955 6(4): 382-385. Distinguishes between "revolution" and *revolutsia*. The word "revolution" cannot be used as a simple translation of the Russian word *revolutsia*. In English historiography, "revolution" may refer to any great political, economic or social change even though non-violent or relatively gradual. *Revolutsia* should be used to refer only to a violent remodelling of the existing system. E. Kaminsky

898. Miller, J., and M. Miller. A NEW STAGE IN THE ENGLISH STUDY OF MARXISM. *Soviet Studies* 1956 7(3): 275-295. Outlines three sources considered essential for the study of the history of Marxism, but generally inaccessible to English scholars. These sources are the oral tradition of Marxism, the late scholastic tradition transmitted to Marxism through Hegel, Goethe and possibly Georgian and Armenian Christianity, and the works of Mao Tsé-tung. E. Kaminsky

899. Moulin, Léo. AUX SOURCES DES LIBERTES EUROPEENNES. REFLEXIONS SUR QUINZE SIECLES DE GOUVERNEMENT DES RELIGIEUX [At the sources of European liberties. Reflections on fifteen centuries of government in religious orders]. *Cahiers de Bruges* 1956 6(2): 97-140. Analyzes the development of constitutional rule within religious societies. The study includes the following sections: 1) historical review and basic concepts; 2) the equilibrium of the constitutional structure; 3) the principle of regular elections; 4) the religious origins of modern electoral and deliberative processes, and 5) conclusions. The important role of the practices of the religious orders in modern democracy is illustrated by the number of techniques borrowed and adapted from such societies as the Cistercians and Benedictines. The author believes that monastic groups have continued to prosper principally because of a hierarchical structure, government by an elite, equilibrium between the governing powers, and discipline and order. Carla Rich

900. Moulin, Léo. ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD "INDIVIDUALISM." *International Social Science Bulletin* 1955 7(1): 181-185. Traces the evolution of "individualism" through the works of French writers and lexicographers, including Comte, De Toqueville, Guizot, Fourier and Maurras. "Individualism" was a derogatory and rarely-used term during the first half of the 19th century, was frequently and favorably used during the second half of the century, and again became a derogatory, though still frequently-used, word among such writers as Maurras during the early years of the 20th century. "Individualism" did not appear in English until 1840 and then

only as a term borrowed from the French. The slowness of the British to adopt this word is indicative of a fundamental divergence between Anglo-Saxon and Continental societies concerning the relations among individuals, the state and society. E. Kaminsky

901. Naumann, Robert (Berlin). ÜBER DIE AUSARBEITUNG DER LEHRE VOM IMPERIALISMUS DURCH LENIN [On the elaboration of Lenin's teachings on imperialism]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(2): 231-254. Lenin's Imperialism as the Last Stage of Capitalism was supplemented by various articles on the same subject written for party publications, which were mostly illegally circulated. These Papers on Imperialism, first published in the Soviet Union between 1933 and 1939, enable students of Marxism to appreciate the process by which the teachings on imperialism were developed, and show how Lenin adapted the ideas of Marx and Engels to the new economic and political conditions of a system of world capitalism which had developed by the end of the 19th century. Journal (H. Kôditz)

902. Nichtweiss, Johannes. ZU STRITTIGEN FRAGEN DER SOGENANNTE ZWEITEN LEIBEIGENSCHAFT IN MITTELEUROPA [On controversial questions of the so-called second bondage in Central Europe]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 4(4): 750-754. Up to the 18th century there were no signs of the development of capitalism in agriculture in the countries of Central Europe. The so-called "second bondage" was rather a regression to older forms of feudalism, promoted by the Western capitalistic countries, which wanted to keep the Eastern territories in bondage in order to exploit more easily their wealth in raw materials. W. Ruf

903. Pao, Tsun-peng (Taipei, Taiwan). CHUNG-T'U WEN-HUA WAI-CHIAO TI KUAN-HSI [Cultural and diplomatic relations between Turkey and China]. *Chiao-yü yü wen-hua* 1957 (151): 16-19. Reviews the historical, cultural and diplomatic ties between the Turkish and Chinese peoples, with special stress on the Sino-Turkish resistance to the Russian invasions during the 18th century. The development of Sinological studies at the University of Ankara is also briefly surveyed. Chen Tsu-lung

904. Salisbury, Harrison E. THE RED REVOLUTION AFTER FORTY YEARS. *New York Times Magazine* 1957 3 November: 9, 58, 60, 62-63, 65-66. Marx and Lenin made the mistake of conceiving of capitalism as a closed system. Actually, "the Communist dream is the bourgeois reality" and "the Communist heaven is the bourgeois life on earth." Hence Communism has lost its appeal in the West and finds it especially in Asia and the Near East, where it appears as the instrument of social reorganization. R. J. Marion

905. Savelle, Max. IS LIBERALISM DEAD? *Historian* 1957 20(1): 3-28. Examines the ideas of such authors as Toynbee, Maritain and Niebuhr, who have concluded that liberalism, conceived of as an ideology based upon the concept of a free and objective human intelligence influencing and directing human events, is a thing of the past. The author recounts recent invasions of personal liberty by the United States government, admitting that they have resulted from the American cult of conformity, and that the demand for equal social treatment has existed side by side with the demand for greater freedom for the individual. He contrasts the behavioral psychologists' and anthropologists' collectivist view of society against that of critics and biologists that liberalism is not necessarily dead, and concludes that the behaviorist technique of education and the ideas of the biologists on eugenic breeding might both be used to prevent the decline of Western civilization. E. C. Johnson

906. Silberman de Villiers, Leo. COMPARATIVE ACADEMICS. *Confluence* 1957 6(2): 112-127. Advises the new universities of the "underdeveloped countries" to profit from the heritage of the past in organizing their curricula and policies. "... The twentieth century would do well to... profit from... Macauley and Gladstone [who] knew where they stood. They were attached to university pomp and circumstance as a means of ensuring its autonomy." The author, who also points out the need for new subjects, ways

and means in the curricula, discusses the histories of the new universities in Kenya, Mauritius, Tanganyika, Sudan and South Africa. A. F. Rolle

907. Spitz, David (Ohio State Univ.). ON TOCQUEVILLE AND THE 'TYRANNY' OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. *Political Science* 1957 9(2): 3-15. In a democratic state, the government is, in principle, the servant of the people. Occasionally an inertia of the people, which can be described as the tyranny of public sentiment, results in the toleration of such individuals as Bilbo, McCarran, Gene Talmadge, Frank Hague, and McCarthy. For Tocqueville, the decisive source of tyranny was in such public sentiment and in the climate of opinion, rather than in the law itself. However, in spite of the great degree of truth in his thesis, conformity is not limited to democracies. For the sake of stability, a degree of conformity is both desirable and necessary. Although the tyranny of the majority may be a source of the abuse of power, it is not the abuse itself. Furthermore, true tyranny exists only where there is an actual denial of such democratic rights as those of free speech and free political association by both governmental and the non-governmental source of power. The United States, therefore, does not truly conform to Tocqueville's description and analysis. S. L. Speronis

908. Szyszman, Simon. DIE KARÄER IN OST-MITTEL-EUROPA [The Karaites in Eastern Central Europe]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(1): 24-54. A detailed study of the Karaites, a people of unknown origin, the largest part of which now lives in the Soviet Union. It is believed that they came west from the area between the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains about 1000. Their religion is based on the Old Testament, and their language is of Turkic origin. The author shows in a sketch of their history that the Karaites are disappearing. P. Podjed

909. Unsigned. POVODOM JEDNOG GUBITKA [On the occasion of a loss]. *Poruka* 1958 (47). A discussion of the history of the College of St. Jerome in Rome (Collegium S. Hieronymi Illyricorum) since 1878, on the occasion of the death of its rector, Jurje Madjerec. The College, which is the oldest Illyrian Catholic institution, was made Croatian ("pro croatica gente") by the 1901 bull *Slavorum Gentis* of Leo XIII, but in the convention of 7 March 1902, negotiated between Cardinal Rampolla and the Montenegrin envoy, Lujo Vojnović, the Holy See recognized its Serbo-Croatian character ("pro croatica gente et pro serbica gente"). Based on statements made by Vojnović, the source of which is not indicated. S. Gavrilović

910. Volli, Gemma. LA VERA STORIA DEI "PROTOCOLLI DEI SAVI ANZIANI DI SION" [The true history of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(11): 1649-1662. Traces history of the preparation and dissemination of the forged "Protocols." The first version was prepared in Paris by a section of the Russian Okhrana, inspired by the anti-Napoleon III satire *Dialogues aux Enfers entre Machiavel et Montesquieu, ou la politique de Machiavel au XIX siècle, par un Contemporain*, written in 1865 by a Paris lawyer Maurice Joly. The cycle was completed in October 1955 when the "Interpol" (International Police) organized an exhibit in Paris of "historical forgeries," including the various editions of the "Protocols." C. F. Deltzell

911. Wallich, Henry C. (Yale Univ.). KEYNES RE-EXAMINED: THE MAN, THE THEORY. *New York Times Magazine* 1958 20 April: 13, 91-92. The once heated debate over Keynes' new economics is no longer of interest to most present-day economists. Moreover, many anti-Keynesians would probably find that Keynes himself, in his last years, actually agreed with them and very likely would have now approved their criticisms of his earlier doctrines. R. J. Marion

912. Wilson, Charles (Cambridge Univ.). TRAVAUX RECENTS CONCERNANT L'HISTOIRE DES PAYS MARITIMES DE L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE PUBLIES EN GRANDE BRETAGNE [Recent British studies on the history of the maritime nations of Western Europe]. *Revue du Nord* 1957 39(156): 279-283. Reviews André Bourde's *Influence of England on French Agronomes, 1750-59* (1953);

R. C. Wright, Free Trade and Protection in Netherlands, 16-30 (1954); Essays in Economic History (1954) edited by C. Wilson; Goodwin, European Nobility in the Eighteenth Century (1953); a new edition of E. Heckscher, Mercantilism (1956); and the three-volume European Inheritance (1954) edited by Sir Ernest Barker, et al. H.D. Piper

913. Wolfe, Bertram D. (New York). THE DURABILITY OF DESPOTISM IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM (PART I). Russian Review 1958 17(2): 83-94. Analytical discussion of despoticisms and dictatorships, showing the differences between self-transforming and self-conserving, single-centered and multi-centered societies. The author maintains that the Soviet state represents a modern version of ancient despotism and that the changes which have occurred since Stalin's death are "within the system": they were absorbed without changing its essential character. Article to be continued. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

914. --. THE NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF EUROPE. Cahiers de Bruges 1956 6(3/4). Le Lannou, M., GENERAL INTRODUCTION: EUROPE AND THE INLAND WATERWAYS. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, pp. 189-204. I. THE MAIN ARTERIES. Le Lannou, M. THE RHINE, pp. 205-219. Brotte, Pierre (Lycée français de Bruxelles), A MEUSE, pp. 220-253. Kormoss, I. B. F., LA MOSELLE, pp. 254-272. Rebotier, Monique, L'ESCAUT [The Scheldt], pp. 273-275. II. THE JUNCTIONS. Dejean, Christian, SHOULD THE CANAL DU NORD BE COMPLETED?, pp. 276-284. Hartman, Jan, HOW FAR HAVE WE PROGRESSED WITH THE RHINE-DANUBE LINK?, pp. 285-298. Rebotier, Monique, SWITZERLAND AND WATERWAYS, pp. 299-310. Eguin, Sabine, THE PORT OF STRASBOURG AND ITS INTERLAND, pp. 311-322. Debès, Alphonse, A NORTH AMERICAN EXAMPLE OF RIVER EXPLOITATION: THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE, pp. 323-324. Kormoss, I. B. F., SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TRANSPORT SYSTEMS, pp. 329-335. A double issue devoted to the problem of European navigable waterways. The articles discuss the essential statistical, political, economic and historical factors necessary for an understanding of the past development of the inland waterways and their present and future roles in European affairs. Carla Rich

### International Relations

915. Aureglia, Louis. IL PRINCIPATO DI MONACO, STATO SOVRANO? [The principality of Monaco, sovereign state?]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957 24(4): 542-554. A short survey of the history of the independence of Monaco from the early medieval period up to the present day. The sovereignty of Monaco is guaranteed by a treaty of 1818. In spite of the very strong economic and political dependence on France stipulated in this treaty, Monaco can be regarded as a completely sovereign state. F. Fellner

916. Bourquin, M. (Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva). LA DESINTEGRATION DE L'EUROPE ET LA POLITIQUE DES ALLIANCES A LA FIN DU XIXE SIECLE [The disintegration of Europe and the system of alliances at the end of the 19th century]. Cahiers de Bruges 1955 5(2): 128-132. The "Concert of Europe" was based on equilibrium between the states and provided opportunity for collective settlement of disputes. This equilibrium was broken by the rising nationalisms which ruptured peace and destroyed empires. European states were pushed into two opposing alliances, an alignment which caused the final collapse of Old Europe in 1914. Carla Rich

917. Castren, Erik (Univ. of Helsinki). NEUTRALITÄT [Neutrality]. Archiv des Völkerrechts 1955/56 5(1/2): 21-40. A discussion of contemporary attitudes and opinions about neutrality and the duties and responsibilities it involves, dealing mainly with changes that have taken place since the beginning of the 20th century. P. Podjed

918. Giannini, Amedeo. I RAPPORTI ITALO-ELLENICI [Italian-Greek relations]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957 24(3): 389-445. A summary of Greek-Italian relations from the middle of the 19th century

to the present. Friendly relations between Greece and Italy began with the common fight for national unity. The author distinguishes the following further phases in Italian-Greek relations: 1) 1870-1878, a period of undisturbed amicable relations; 2) 1878-1912, the beginning of estrangement as a result of the increasing influence of Germany and Great Britain on Greece, and on conflicting interests with regard to Crete and Albania; 3) 1912-1915 and the period immediately after the First World War, characterized by diplomatic conflict over the question of Albania's future and the Dodecanese. After a period of cool relations between the World Wars, open conflict broke out between the two states in the Second World War, following the occupation of Albania by Italy and the Greek-Italian war. Outstanding problems between the two countries were not solved by the 1946 peace treaty but were only pushed into the background by the more important conflict with Greece's Communist neighbors. The author also deals briefly with cultural and economic relations, and includes a critical bibliography. F. Fellner

919. Hubatsch, Walther (Univ. of Göttingen). DEUTSCHE GRENZPROBLEME 1813-15 [German border problems, 1813-1815]. Weit als Geschichte 1956 16(3/4): 178-195. Asserts that the international problems stemming from boundary disputes constitute a very important factor in modern times. The author examines the negotiations concerning German boundaries at the Congress of Vienna and traces the individual issues through their entire history to the present, in an effort to develop a general view of the role of the boundary in German history. Examination of boundary problems reveals the dualism of German history in the country's task of being national and universal at the same time. G. H. Davis

920. Maude, H. E. (Australian National Univ.). SOVEREIGNTY OVER CHRISTMAS ISLAND. Australian Outlook 1957 11(3): 31-37. Recently, the United States has claimed Christmas Island as its own territory, but "the grounds on which claim is laid to an island which has been in the peaceful and uninterrupted possession of Great Britain for at least 75 years have never been stated." In the latter part of the 19th century, some Americans claimed to have discovered guano on the island, as did some British firms. In reality, guano deposits are negligible and have never been systematically exploited. At the present, the island's importance is strategic or as a staging point for civil aviation. The issue should be solved amicably between the two governments, either by way of direct transfer from the United Kingdom to the USA or by joint control. H. J. Benda

921. Rumpf, Helmut (Bonn). ZUR FRAGE DER REALITÄT DES KRIEGSBEGRIFFS [On the relativity of the concept of belligerency]. Archiv des Völkerrechts 1956/57 6(1): 51-55. A sympathetic review article on Fritz Grob's The Relativity of War and Peace. A Study in Law, History and Politics. (Now Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1949) Rumpf discusses Grob's interpretation of various legal definitions of war since antiquity and concludes that he has 1) clearly shown war and peace to be parts of major legal systems of human civilization and 2) proved that none of these legal systems has ever produced a constitutional or legal framework capable of governing the conduct of belligerent powers. R. Mueller

922. Schlochauer, Hans-Jürgen (Univ. of Frankfurt). RECHTSFORMEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN ORDNUNG [Legal forms of European order]. Archiv des Völkerrechts 1955/56 5(1/2): 40-62. Discusses legal forms of European order developed since the beginnings of the 20th century in regard to their possible suitability as the basis for a permanent system of co-ordination of the European states, which is now needed in many fields. P. Podjed

923. Shandor, Vincent. ANNEXATION OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE TO THE UKRAINIAN SSR. Ukrainian Quarterly 1957 13(3): 243-254. Advocates the inclusion of the Carpathian Ukraine in an independent Ukraine, reviewing certain aspects of 20th century diplomatic history related to the Carpathian Ukraine. C. F. Latour

924. Unsigned. UN PRECEDENT AU GOLFE D'AKABA: LE SUND [A precedent to the Gulf of Akaba: the Sound]. *Revue Libérale* 1958 21(1): 53-68. The difficulties encountered by Israel in its recent war with the Nasser bloc, recall similar crises during the course of Near Eastern history, involving the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Similar European crises arose over the Sound between Sweden and Denmark. During its history, this region developed from conflict to co-operation, and this may well prove to be the history of the Gulf of Akaba. S. L. Speronis

### Military History

925. Druène, B. (Lieutenant Colonel). L'IMAGE AU MUSEE DE L'ARMÉE [The picture in the Army Museum]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(4): 59-69. There is no systematic collection of military pictures for the researcher in Paris, although the print collection at the Louvre is extensive. The resources of the Musée de l'Armée include, in addition to some portraits by Ingres, etc., drawings of documentary value by Vernet, and Lalasse-Dumarescq (Second Empire period), and three large collections: 1) La Moskowa, history of flags; 2) Dubois de l'Étang, general, and 3) Vanson, an extensive collection of rare materials. The museum is behind in photographic material. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

926. Hargreaves, Reginald (Major). A QUESTION OF ARTERIES. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1956 82(5): 483-490. Discusses the history of naval retirement policies, with emphasis on the British and American navies. C. F. Latour

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

927. Bennett, George (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford). EARLY PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1957 10(3): 296-307, and (4): 469-479. This council first met in 1907, acquired elected members in 1920 and an unofficial majority in 1948. Since procedure is of primary importance in the functioning of a legislative body, the adaptation of House of Commons Standing Orders to the highly special conditions and thought in Kenya is a matter of real interest. The procedure of the Council, particularly in regard to finance, reflected the power of an oligarchy and was, with difficulty, brought closer to the normal British pattern after the War. H. D. Jordan

928. Ferraris di Celle, Giuseppe. LO STATO DI GHANA: PRECEDENTI STORICI E ATTUALI PROSPETTIVE [The state of Ghana: historical precedents and present prospects]. *Civitas* 1957 8(11/12): 47-64. Traces the history and present prospects of the area of Ghana, which gained independence on 6 March 1957, pointing to historical precedents which give the new state greater prestige and authority. Journal

929. Russinger, André. LE COLONIALISME EN ALGERIE [Colonialism in Algeria]. *Revue Socialiste* 1957 (107): 500-530, (108): 58-83, and (109): 137-161. Examines French colonial policies in Algeria from the conquest in the 1830s to the present day. The author concludes that the policy of assimilation, which failed to respect Moslem customs and institutions, is largely responsible for the existing crisis. As an alternative, he proposes an evolutionary program of educational and economic reforms designed to tie Algeria closely to France. J. A. Clarke

### Asia

930. Carnell, Francis G. (Oxford Univ.). SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE MODERN WORLD. *India Quarterly* 1957 13(2): 101-120. Compares Asiatic and European colonization since the Middle Ages of the islands lying southeast of India. The author maintains that, whereas the Indians were constructive colonists and pioneers, the Chinese came

chiefly to conquer and to exploit mineral resources. The latter, rather than the European invaders, divided and weakened Southeast Asia after the 15th century, thus preventing the region's development to sovereign nationhood, and the emergence of native merchant and intellectual classes. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Chinese immigration, and with it Chinese trading communities, increased rapidly and remained the dominant non-European foreign group, especially after the Japanese victories of 1942 destroyed all European prestige. As a result, Southeastern Asia remained nationally and politically backward and prone to incursions from the Asian mainland. Similarly, Southeast Asia's intellectual life remained in the hands of foreigners who viewed its civilization and history from colonial and often Chinese or Indian perspectives. Native southeast Asian scholars should rewrite the region's history from original and nationalistic approaches. R. Mueller

931. Dyer, J. Raymond. WHAT ARE THE FORMOSANS? *Reporter* 1955 12(5): 14-17. A general historical sketch of the Formosans beginning with the aborigines, and treating the Japanese, Spanish, Dutch and Chinese trading settlements. The periods of the Manchu domination, the Republic of Formosa (1895), the fifty years of Japanese rule, and the Nationalist Chinese "liberation" of the island in 1945 are also discussed. The author concludes that although Formosa has become the stake in a colossal battle of principle, "it would not be a bad idea to let the Formosans themselves, old and new, have their own say on where they belong and how they would like to be ruled." G. A. Mugge

932. Kishi, Ken. KINDAI CHŌSEN NI OKERU DENKI CHISHIKI NO DENRAI TO SONO HATTEN [The introduction of the knowledge of electricity and its development in modern Korea]. *Chōsen Gakuhō* 1955 (8): 97-134. Traces the introduction and employment of electricity from the 1880s to the turn of the century, with attention to international rivalry and diplomatic exchanges relating to the introduction of electricity. The subject is prefaced by a discussion of the introduction of scientific knowledge into Korea beginning with the 17th century. Based on Western, Japanese and Korean materials. B. H. Hazard, Jr.

933. Ko, Sŭng-che (Seoul National Univ.). YLJO MYŌNŌP ŬI SOET'ŬE KWAJŌNG [Decline of the cotton industry during the Yi Dynasty]. *Sahoe Kwahak* 1958 (2): 99-129. Reviews the growth and decline of the cotton textile industry in the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910), and its impact on the Korean economy. The primary factor in the decline of the industry, which had expanded rapidly early in the Yi Dynasty, was oppressive taxation on cotton planting. In the 19th century, the decline was accelerated by the importation of European and American cotton textiles, and finally the industry was dominated by Japanese capital. B. H. Hazard, Jr.

934. Lacebal, Anacleto (Univ. of the Philippines). THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY. *Australian Outlook* 1958 12(1): 23-36. A historical survey of the Philippine economy from Spanish times until the present. The author concludes that the Philippines had a more or less stable economy during the first three decades of the present century, but that this stability was interrupted during the Japanese occupation (1942-45), and that up to now no new stable pattern has developed. Post-independence trends have been influenced by the threatened loss of the privileged marketing position of Filipino products on the U.S. market. Based largely on secondary sources. H. J. Benda

935. Lee, Yee. MA-LAI-YA TI HSIANG-CHIAO YEH [Malaya's rubber industry]. *Ching-chi yen-chiu* 1957 (6): 124-136. A critical analysis of the development of the rubber industry in Malaya from 1877 to the present. Although this industry is of vital importance to the Malaysians' economic life, it has been predominantly controlled by British capitalists. A survey of British financial policy in Malaya is also included. Chen Tsu-lung

936. Sadka, Emily (Australian National Univ.). CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN MALAYA: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. *Australian Outlook* 1957 11(3): 17-30.

analyzes the political evolution of Malaya from the late 19th century until the granting of the constitution for independence, with emphasis on the political and constitutional developments of the post-World War II period. H. J. Benda

937. Van der Kroef, Justus M. THE ROLE OF ISLAM IN INDONESIAN NATIONALISM AND POLITICS. *Western Political Quarterly* 1958 11(1): 33-54. Describes the development of Islam in Indonesia and traces the history of various Moslem political organizations. Each of these organizations is identified and its composition and program described. H. Kantor

938. Yu, Kyo-sŏng. SŌUL YUGŬJŎN. YIJO TOSI KANG'ŎP ŬI ILGOCH'AL [A study of six monopoly markets in Seoul. Consideration of city commerce in the Yi Dynasty] *Ŭksa Hakpo* 1955 2(4): 377-434. The yugŭjŏn [six Ŭ markets] consisted of six market groups in the Chongno district of Seoul which were granted monopolies by the Korean royal government. Each market group dealt with a different class of goods, largely various kinds of textiles, paper and cloth. This institution spanned most of the life of the Yi dynasty (1392-1910). The author believes that the Ŭ means "long" and is related in meaning to the Japanese nagaya [a long row of houses under one roof]. A brief sketch is made of urban markets in Korea from the 6th century up to the beginning of the Yi Dynasty. The establishment of markets in Seoul is associated with its designation as the capital by the dynasty's founders. The officials at the new capital wished to attract merchants to the city and offered certain merchants special privileges in return for supplying essential goods to the state. The development of the yugŭjŏn is traced from its establishment to its dissolution late in the 19th century under pressure from Chinese and Japanese mercantile interests. The author discusses the goods, buildings, guild-like organization and similarity to Chinese guilds, membership, obligations to the state and the privileges of the yugŭjŏn granted by the state. Based mainly on *Yijo illok* and *Munhŏn pigo* (number of edition not cited).

B. H. Hazard, Jr.

939. Zenshō, Eisuke. CHŌSEN NI OKERU KEI NO UKYŪ [Popularization of the "agreement" in Korea]. *Chosen Gakuhō* 1955 (7): 91-115. The kye [agreement] was a social association of men, frequently organized on a family or communal basis, with the object of promoting the members' common welfare or interests, and was generally not a written agreement. These associations were especially common among the poor. The kye were first organized in the Koryŏ period (918-1392) to facilitate payment of taxes, and during times of weak government or natural calamities, grew stronger. The function and types of kye expanded greatly in the Yi period (1392-1910), to include family and social expenses, tax payment, local administration, education, financing, mutual aid, amusement, and public works. There were even instances where kye were formed for the purpose of committing murder. The kye has persisted into modern times and has accommodated itself to such institutions as unions and industry.

B. H. Hazard, Jr.

940. Zenshō, Eisuke. CHŌSEN ZAIRAI NO SHŌGYŌ KANSHŪ [Traditional Korean commercial practices]. *Chosen Gakuhō* 1956 (9): 185-216. A discussion of commercial practices and customs observed in Korea during the period of Japanese occupation, 1910-1945. A seventy-five item bibliography of articles on Korean commerce and mercantile practices, with emphasis on the historical aspects, is included. B. H. Hazard, Jr.

## CHINA

See also: 1074

941. Chang, Chih-lien. FA-KUO SHIH-HSŪEH-CHIA CHENG-LI FA-KUO WAI-CHIAO PU SO-TS'ANG YU-KUAN CHUNG-KUO HO FA-KUO KUAN-HSI TI TANG-AN (1735-1910) [French historians classify documents in the French Foreign Ministry relating to China and Sino-French relations (1735-1910)]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (8): 99. Up to now 176 volumes of documents of the French Foreign Ministry pertaining to China and Sino-French relations have been published. They consist of the categories: 1) official reports

dating from 1735 to 1885 (24 volumes); 2) political correspondence dating from 1840 to 1896 (96 volumes); 3) general correspondence of the Consular Department, dating from 1848 to 1880 (7 volumes), and 4) commercial papers of the Consular Department, dating from 1842 to 1901 (49 volumes). These documents are of great importance for the study of modern Sino-French relations.

Chen Tsu-lung

942. Chao, Kuo-chün. ORGANIZED LEADERSHIP AND AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN CHINA. *Agricultural History* 1958 32(1): 25-31. In the period from 1840 to 1940, agrarian stagnation and the low technical level of agriculture in China resulted, at least in part, from the failure of organized leadership. The first major political impediment to technical agricultural progress in modern China was the absence of efficient administration, at both the national and local levels. Programs aimed at improving farm technology lacked practical leadership. Development was further hindered by the very small farms and by the abusive nature of the taxes and their bad administration. Power lay in the hands of the landed gentry, who acted as the jealous guardians of tradition. Based on Chinese works. *Journal* (W. D. Rasmussen)

943. Griggs, Thurston. THE CH'ING SHIH KAO: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 1955 18(1/2): 105-123. A bibliographical discussion of the information available on the *Ch'ing Shih Kao* [Draft Ch'ing History], a history of the Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911), published during the years 1927 and 1928. The author gives various data on the *Ch'ing Shih Kao*, which consists of 131 volumes compiled in the traditional manner from official and unofficial documents and is divided into the sections 1) chronicles of court affairs; 2) treatises on general subjects; 3) genealogies of the imperial family and of officials with hereditary rank, and 4) separate biographies. This work was never approved as an official history because it contained numerous printing and factual errors, and its treatment of anti-dynastic movements was so unsatisfactory to the Nationalist Government that they banned it. The appendix contains a critical bibliography of relevant studies. P. Podjed

944. Hou, Wai-lu (Peking Univ.). HSŪEH-HSI HSIEN-CHIN LI-LUN, CHIH-CH'ANG O-MEN-TI SSU-HSIANG CHAN-HSIEN [Learn advanced theories and reinforce our thought front!]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (10): 1-5. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution, compares the manifold achievements of the Soviet Union with those of China during the past forty years. The author emphasizes that Chinese historians and scientific workers must continue to learn revolutionary courage and practical experience from their Russian colleagues, in order to build a happy New China.

Chen Tsu-lung

945. Li, Yun-yuan. SHIH-LUN KUO-MIN CHING-CHI SHIH TI TUI-HSIANG [The object of the study of national economic history]. *Ching-chi yen-chiu* 1957 (6): 100-113. A discussion, mainly from a Marxist point of view, of the purposes of studying national economic history in present-day China. Chen Tsu-lung

946. Sun, Chien. KUO-MIN CHING-CHI SHIH TI TUI-HSIANG FANG-FA HO JEN-WU [The object, method and role of national economic history]. *Ching-chi yen-chiu* 1957 (2): 1-11. An historical sketch of the study of national economic history in China. Before the liberation in 1949, Chinese historiography was backward; most of the major works on Chinese economic history were permeated by idealistic views. In 1949, a great change took place, with the victory of the Marxist-Leninist interpretation. The author stresses the need for continuing to apply the method of Marxist-Leninist historical materialism in all research on economic history. Chen-Tsu-lung

947. Ting, Shou-ho, Yin Hsu-i, and Chang Po-ch'ao. SHIH-YŪEH KO-MING TI CHUNG-KUO KO-MING TI YING-HSIANG [The influence of the October Revolution on the Chinese revolution]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (10): 7-26. Critically reviews the history of the Chinese revolution from the First Opium War (1840) to the present day, and traces the influence of the October Revolution on China. The author accuses certain Chinese intellectuals of

having deliberately concealed the true facts of Russia's friendship with China during the past forty years, and points to the necessity for closer relations between the two countries. Chen Tsu-lung

948. Yang, Lien-sheng. SCHEDULES OF WORK AND REST IN IMPERIAL CHINA. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 1955 18(1/2): 301-325. Discusses the changes in the schedules of work and rest in imperial China, as reflected in the schedules of the official class and in the business and working hours of the craftsmen, merchants and farmers. These changes were due to religious influences in the earlier periods, and in later dynasties to the rise of commerce and the increase in the centralization of power. In spite of these changes, however, the basic continuity of the political, social and economic order can be discerned. A translation of "A Manual for Apprentices in Trade" published in 1905 in Fo-shan near Canton, is included as an appendix. P. Podjed

949. Yu, Yuan-an. CHUNG-O LIANG-KUO JEN-MIN YU-HAO KUAN-HSI SAN-PO NIEN [Three hundred years of friendship between the peoples of Russia and China]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (11): 7-14. An account of Russo-Chinese relations from 1657 to 1957, pointing out that throughout this period certain Russian historians have made manifold contributions to the promotion of cultural understanding between Russia and China through the ages. The impact of the October Revolution on China during the past forty years is also surveyed. Chen Tsu-lung

## INDIA

950. Cadell, Sir Patrick (Colonel). THE RAISING OF THE INDIAN ARMY. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(139): 96-99. Describes the origin of the Indian army and its growth in the 18th and 19th centuries. J. Ryder

951. Naidis, Mark (Valley Junior College, California). EVOLUTION OF THE SAHIB. *Historian* 1956/57 19(4): 425-435. Traces the development of the British colonial's attitude of superiority in India. The author shows that British social patterns in India were well developed before the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, but that the latter event accentuated British social isolation by injecting the element of fear. E. C. Johnson

952. Watson, Francis. GANDHI AND THE VICEROYS. *History Today* 1958 8(2): 88-97. A brief account of Gandhi's relationship with the Royal Viceroys in India, from Lord Hardinge in 1910 through Lord Mountbatten in 1947. Based on Gandhi's own writings and official records. E. D. Johnson

## JAPAN

953. Ebato, Akira (Tokyo Univ.). SUWA SEISHIGYŌ CHITAI NO HEMBŌ KATEI [The process of transition in the silk-reeling area in Suwa]. *Tōyō Bunka* 1957 24: 13-126. An analysis of the development of the silk-reeling industry in Suwa, shedding light on the growth of division of labor in this area. The late Shogunate and Meiji Restoration periods, in which the industry was established, were marked in Suwa by the appearance of capitalists in the midst of the disintegration of the old peasant classes, and by the separation of agriculture from industry. During the period of transition from the putting-out system to factory manufacture, in the early and middle years of the Meiji period, a regional labor supply became available. Thereafter, the raw material and labor markets expanded as the factories grew larger. Many peasants whose land had been bought as factory sites became laborers in the silk-reeling industry. The silk-reeling industry began to decline at the time of the Shōwa panic, and the resulting contraction of the labor market caused village unemployment. Since then, a transition from silk-reeling to other kinds of industry has been taking place in Suwa. K. Sugiyama

954. Hijikata, Kazuo. GUNJIN SEISHIN NO RONRI [Logic of the military spirit]. *Shisō* 1957 (400): 1398-

1412. The "military spirit" was, in reality, a reorientation of the virtues of the feudal samurai spirit, around the center of *chū* [loyalty], extending upward to the Emperor, and downward to embrace the people. There were internal contradictions in this ideology: 1) between the idea of the "people's army" and the "Emperor's army"; 2) between the ethical principle of obedience, which characterized the feudal samurai spirit, and the spontaneity and originality demanded by modern warfare, and 3) a related contradiction between the intense spiritualism of the "military spirit" and the rational mind necessary in modern warfare. Such contradictions became more serious in the Shōwa era, and, in order to overcome them, efforts were made to favor a chauvinism based on the idea of the "Imperial army" and to effect the spiritual reconstruction of the nation. These efforts did not eliminate the contradictions, however, but rather magnified them to a nation-wide scale. Based on such materials as *Gunjin Chokuyu*, *Kokubō no Hongi* and *Kōkoku no Gunjin Seishin* by Sadao Araki. K. Sugiyama

955. Kojima, Gunzo (International Christian Univ.). JAPAN'S NEED TODAY. *Confluence* 1957 6(2): 176-183. A discussion of the changes that have come over the Japanese educational system because of Japan's defeat in World War II. Some examination of education in the Meiji (1868-1912) and other periods is included. Too often in the 20th century, fear of the power of the state led to pollution of Japanese education. A new philosophy of education must build a more solid foundation for Japanese education. "In Japan, where both the tradition and the climate for democracy are lacking, a conscious effort is required to make democracy the people's own." A. F. Rolfe

956. Miyamoto, Mataji (Univ. of Osaka). LA DECADENCE DES KABU-NAKAMA (CORPORATIONS DE MARCHANDS) DU TEMPS DES TOKUGAWA ET LA REVOLUTION DE MEIJI [The decadence of the Kabu-Nakama (Corporation of Merchants) at the time of the Tokugawa and the Meiji revolution]. *Revue Historique* 1956 216 (2): 189-208. The Japanese merchant guild system of Kabu was still flourishing during the 18th century, but was rapidly losing its determinant role in commerce and industry by the middle of the 19th century. This decline was due mainly to the growth of regional, independent manufactures in the late Tokugawa period, and reached its culmination point under the impact of foreign commercial activity. The Meiji Government abolished the Kabu Corporations in 1871/72, thus causing a severe dislocation of the traditional distribution and credit system. C. F. Latour

957. Woodard, William P. (International Institute for the Study of Religions in Japan). RELIGION-STATE RELATIONS IN JAPAN. *Contemporary Japan* 1956 24(10-12): 640-676, and 1957 25(1): 81-116. A brief survey of the history of government regulation of religious institutions in Japan, as background for a discussion of post-World War II developments. G. A. Lensen  
See also 3: 1096

## Australia

### and NEW ZEALAND

958. Overacker, Louise (Wellesley College). THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND LABOUR PARTIES: A COMPARISON--PART 2: TODAY. *Political Science* 1957 9(2): 15-32. Concludes a previous article [See abstract 3: 1098] by discussing the present positions of the British and New Zealand Labour parties. S. L. Speronis

959. Zubrzycki, Jerzy (Australian National Univ.). POLONIA AUSTRALIJSKA [Australasian Polonia]. *Kultura* 1956 12(3): 71-94. A sociological study of Polish emigration to Australia down to 1954. The author also gives information on early Polish immigrants in Australia, dating from 1848, who were located mainly in the settlements of Polish Hill River, near Adelaide, and Cracow, about 250 miles from Brisbane. Based partly on manuscript sources. A. F. Dygans

## Canada

960. Goodspeed, D. J. THE CANADIAN REVOLUTION: THE BOURGEOISIE AGAINST MARX. *Queen's Quarterly* 1958 64(4): 521-530. The attainment of the classless society in Canada has been a long but painless process. As on the one hand the titled aristocracy has quietly disappeared, so on the other the distinctions between the middle and lower classes have become blurred and, on the whole, obliterated. H. D. Jordan

961. Jacobs, Wilbur R. (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). SOME SOCIAL IDEAS OF FRANCIS PARKMAN. *American Quarterly* 1957 9(4): 387-397. An examination of Parkman's major works, concluding that he was a conservative who feared the effects of mass education and universal suffrage. Parkman's writings on the history of free France aroused the animosity of Canadian scholars, who claimed that he had belittled the contributions of La Salle and Roman Catholic missionaries. Although Parkman acknowledged that explorers of the frontier and frontier society promoted Canadian civilization, he insisted that cultural and political leadership had remained in the hands of the refined classes of the Eastern seaboard, and should continue to do so. R. Mueller

962. Rosenbluth, G. (Queen's Univ.). CHANGES IN CANADIAN SENSITIVITY TO UNITED STATES BUSINESS FLUCTUATIONS. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1957 23(4): 480-503. On the basis of an examination of four-time statistical series for gross revenue of railways (1907-54), ton-mileage of freight carried on railways (1903-54), railway freight car loadings (1919-54), and index of manufacturing production (1919-54), for Canada and the United States, concludes that the decline in the sensitivity of the Canadian economy during the first half of the 20th century has been very small and that the country will continue to be extremely sensitive to the movement of the United States' economy. Based on primary United States and Canadian sources. Tables and graphs are included. A. Diamant

963. Sider, E. Morris. NONRESISTANCE IN THE EARLY REBIRTH IN CHRIST CHURCH IN ONTARIO. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1957 31(4): 278-286. Describes the activist witness of this group in Ontario from the American evolution to World War I. C. G. Hamilton

964. Wilson, Clifford (ed.). YORK FACTORY. Beaver 957 Winter. Wilson, Clifford (editor, Beaver), FORTS ON THE TWIN RIVERS, pp. 4-11. Kidd, Kenneth (Royal Ontario Museum) TRADING INTO HUDSON BAY, pp. 12-17. Garner, Oliver (Society for Nautical Research), VOYAGING TO YORK FACTORY, pp. 18-23. Leechman, Douglas (Glenow Foundation), THE TRAPPERS, pp. 24-31. Nute, Grace (Minnesota Historical Society), THE FRENCH ON THE BAY, pp. 32-37. Johnson, A. M. (Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company), LIFE ON THE HAYES, pp. 38-43. Hedlin, Ralph (Winnipeg), PORT OF THE PIONEERS, pp. 44-49. Gluek, Irvin C. (Michigan State Univ.), THE FADING GLORY, pp. 50-55, and Bolus, Malvina (Beaver), THE END COMES, pp. 6-59. An issue devoted entirely to various aspects of the history of York Factory, the greatest coastal depot of the fur trade and the first of the various "Gateways to the West," which was closed in the summer of 1957 after 275 years of continuous operation. R. W. Winks

## Europe

## BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 918

965. Chadidimos, Ath. D. SMYRNAIKE BIBLIOGRAPHIA, MEROS TRITO, 1877-1894 [Bibliography of Smyrna, part three, 1877-1894]. *Mikrasiatiká Chroniká* 1955 6: 381-437. Bibliography of works published in Smyrna. The first two parts were published in 1948 4: 340-410, for the period up to 1820, and 1952 5: 294-372, for the years 1856-1876. Catherine Koumarianou

966. Dionysáti, Euth. SYMPLEROMATIKOS KATALOGOS HELLENIKON CHEROGRAPHON HIERAS MONES DIONYSIOU HAGIOU OROUS [Supplementary list of Greek

manuscripts of the Holy Monastery of Dionysiou on Mount Athos]. *Epetirís Etairías Byzantinón Spoudón* 1957 27: 232-271. A list of the Greek manuscripts of the Dionysiou monastery of Athos, as a supplement to Sp. Lambros' *Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts on Mount Athos* 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press, 1895-1900). Catherine Koumarianou

967. Milanović, Vladimir. O NEKIM ZNAČAJNIJIM PUBLIKACIJAMA IZ ISTORIJE MEĐUNARODNOG RADNIČKOG POKRETA KOD NAS [On some of the more significant publications concerning the history of the international labor movement in our country]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 (1/2): 101-108. Gives data on Yugoslav publications on the history of the international labor movement, grouped as follows: 1) translations published since 1945 of works of such writers as Mering, Anderson and Jaurès; 2) translations covering the history of the Second and Third Internationals; 3) translations published from 1903 to 1905, and 4) utopian literature in the period of the proletarian movement. The emphasis is on the first two groups. S. Gavrilović

968. Žeravčić, Momčilo. TURSKI DOKUMENTI U DRŽAVNOM ARHIVU NRS [Turkish documents in the State Archive of the People's Republic of Serbia]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 (1/2): 63-68. The following files in the Serbian State Archives contain valuable Turkish documents: 1) Prince's Chancellery (1815-1839); 2) Ministry (Popežiteljstvo) of Foreign Affairs (period not given); 3) Ministry of Finance (1839-1914); 4) State Council, containing the groups sanads and deeds (1790-1800), and diplomatic correspondence of the early 19th century; 5) Ministry of the Interior (mostly of the period 1841-1846); 6) "Gifts and Purchases" file; 7) Mita Petrović Collection (1815-1841), and 8) the A. Laburić Collection, containing documents dating from the end of the 17th century to the end of the 19th century, of interest for the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. S. Gavrilović

## FRANCE

See also: 929, 941, 1029

969. Aubery, Pierre. JEWISH ATTITUDES IN FRENCH POLITICS. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1958 57(1): 11-19. Traces the activity of the Jewish population of France from 1791 to the present. A Jewish bloc or vote in French politics does not exist. H. Kantor

970. Beregi, Théodore. PANORAMA DE LA PRESSE SYNDICALE DE 1830 A NOS JOURS [Panorama of the labor press from 1830 to the present]. *Revue Socialiste* 1957 (107): 473-482. A brief history of the French working class press, listing the dates of publication of, and the names of the principal contributors to, numerous short-lived journals. J. A. Clarke

971. Boglione, Angelo. L'EMIGRAZIONE ITALIANA IN FRANCIA DAL SECOLO XIX A OGGI [Italian emigration to France from the 19th century to the present]. *Civitas* 1958 9(3): 60-72. An analysis of the history, present situation and future prospects of Italian emigration to France. Statistics are included. Journal

972. Bourgin, Georges (Honorary Director, Archives de France). SUR L'INTOLERANCE DANS L'HISTOIRE FRANÇAISE [On intolerance in French history]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1957 59(670): 74-76. Pride and fear have been the principle causes of intolerance in France. The author cites, by way of example, several cases in which important groups have practiced intolerance in order to protect privileges and vested interests. E. Kaminsky

973. Favre, R. (Colonel). LE MATERIEL CHIRURGICAL DU SERVICE DE SANTE MILITAIRE DE 1914 A 1957 [The surgical equipment of the Army Health Service from 1914 to 1957]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14 (1): 147-157. Deals with the field supply of the Army Health Service in the period 1914-57. Combat surgery techniques and equipment grow constantly more effective under the pressure of increasing mobility. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

974. Gerbet, Pierre (Secretary-general, *Année Politique*). GEORGES BONNEFOUS: HISTORIEN DE LA III<sup>ème</sup> REPUBLIQUE [Georges Bonnefous: historian of the Third Republic]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1957 59(670): 77-82. Traces the life and work of Georges Bonnefous (1867-1956), originator of the Croix de Guerre and French National Lottery, long-time member of the Chamber of Deputies, and chronicler of the political life of the Third Republic from 1874 through 1918, in *Année Politique* and other publications. Georges Bonnefous' work has been continued by his son Edouard for the period since 1918.

E. Kaminsky

975. Gérin (General). L'INFANTERIE FRANÇAISE [The French infantry]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(4): 5-29. A synthesis of previously published material reviewing the history of infantry, showing that although the development of weapons characterizes changes in the infantry, the soldier remains the essential instrument. The author criticizes French indifference to the military profession, and points out that a country gets the infantry it deserves. Illustrated.

H. M. Adams

976. Laurent, M. R. L'EVOLUTION DE LA STRUCTURE SOCIALE DE LA COMMUNE DE VOUGEOT DU XIX<sup>e</sup> AU XX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The evolution of the social structure of the commune of Vougeot from the 19th to the 20th century]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1956 55(19): 6-9. Lecture followed by questions. The social evolution of Vougeot has been dependent on the town's economy, and the determining factors have been wine-growing conditions and the growth of the railroad. Based on study of cadastral surveys and population records of Vougeot.

Carla Rich

977. Palon, Jean. HISTOIRE D'UN JARDIN: LE PARC MONCEAU (1773-1939) [History of a garden: the Parc Monceau (1773-1939)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1956 55(19): 10-12. Lecture, followed by questions, sketching the Parc Monceau's development from a brigand's paradise to a haven for mothers pushing baby carriages.

Carla Rich

978. Prélôt, Marcel (Univ. of Paris). LA FIN D'UNE EXTRAORDINAIRE CARENCE [The end of an extraordinary deficiency]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1957 7(25/26): 1-16. Political science as a distinct and autonomous discipline did not exist in French universities during the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. Even the famous Ecole libre des Sciences politiques did not teach political science as such. Political science was in contradiction with all the main intellectual currents of the 19th century. The Liberals desired to reduce the power and importance of government to a minimum; since government was deemed unimportant and of little significance, there seemed little reason to study it. The socialists, both Utopian and Marxist, thought that society should be based on economic rather than political institutions; hence there was little need to study politics. The two branches of the Christian Social Movement favored respectively private initiative and reform of the social structure rather than political and governmental action. After the Second World War, French intellectual and academic circles became highly interested in politics, and the idea that politics dominates history has reappeared. Political science as such is now widely taught in French universities, and degrees and curricula in political science are now offered by a large number of institutions.

E. Kaminsky

979. Sargent, Frederic O. (Texas A and M College). THE PERSISTENCE OF COMMUNAL TENURE IN FRENCH AGRICULTURE. *Agricultural History* 1958 32(2): 100-108. The French peasant's experience in administration of community land use rights over the centuries has made it possible for him to play an important role in the current land consolidation program. The author defines and traces the development of the various communal rights relating to land. He points out that many of these rights, in spite of all the economic, legal and technological forces working toward their elimination, have persisted to the present day. Based on published materials.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

980. Unsigned. LE CENTENAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHIMIQUE DE FRANCE [The centennial of the French

Chemical Society]. *Revue Libérale* 1958 21(1): 70-92. Since the establishment of the French Chemical Society in 1857, France has continued to make significant contributions to the progress of chemical research and development. France has had to give up supremacy in the chemical area to Great Britain and the United States, but has by no means been an insignificant partner in the development of this field. The many Nobel Prize winners in France attest to this fact. There is every indication that France will make even more significant contributions to this field in the future.

S. L. Speronis

## GERMANY

See also: 1093

981. Chojnacki, Władysław. O PUBLIKACJE ŹRÓDŁOWE DOTYCZĄCE WALKI O ZACHOWANIE POLSKOŚCI NA MAZURACH [The necessity for publishing source materials on the fight to maintain Polish nationality in Masuria]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(3): 126-133. Stresses the necessity of publishing documents on the history of the Polish population of the former German territories. Post-war publications on this subject were suppressed in the years 1951-1952, because books on Polish resistance to Germanization were regarded as indications of nationalistic deviation. There are some publications on the history of the Poles in former German Silesia, but very little on Masuria and Warmia (Ermland). The author indicates where documents on this subject are, or may be, located, and suggests as the first step, that the articles of Gustaw Gizewiusz (Gisevius) be reprinted. Gizewiusz published in the years 1845-47 several annotated documents on the Germanization of the Polish population of Prussia. The next step would be to publish articles and manuscripts of Marcin Giersz (Gerss), which are now kept in the Library of Kórnik.

E. Boba

982. Driedger, Johannes. FARMING AMONG THE MENNONITES IN WEST AND EAST PRUSSIA. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1957 31(1): 16-21. A sketch of the careful agriculture practiced by Prussian Mennonites from 1713 to 1950.

C. G. Hamilton

983. Eckert, Erwin F. THE WÜRTTEMBERGERS. VETERANS OF DEMOCRACY. *American-German Review* 1955 21(3): 23-24. Discusses the strong tradition of constitutionalism in Württemberg and compares the privileges granted the Württembergers by the Treaty of Tübingen with the Magna Carta and the Constitution of the United States. The author points out that the institution of the imperial free city was more common in Württemberg than in any other area in Germany. The tradition of constitutionalism helps explain why Württembergers play such a large role at present in the Bundestag in Bonn.

G. H. Davis

984. Krasuski, Jerzy. DYLEMAT PRUS (GERLACH-BISMARCK-MOLTKE) [The Prussian dilemma (Gerlach-Bismarck-Moltke)]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(4): 389-405. Reviewing some recent German books on Ludwig von Gerlach, Otto von Bismarck and Helmuth von Moltke, attempts to trace the forces influencing the formation of the Prussian state. Gerlach symbolizes the traditionalism of a class society; Bismarck, a realistic and reactionary power policy, and Moltke, nationalistic militarism. The author concludes that the dominant factor in the life of the Prussian state was militarism, culminating in Hitler's militaristic nationalism.

E. Boba

985. O'Flaherty, James C. (Wake Forest College). INWARDNESS - THE KEY TO GERMAN INSTITUTIONS. *American-German Review* 1955 21(3): 30-33, and (4): 23-26. Interprets the basic institutions of German culture in terms of the concept of *Innerlichkeit*. "German culture, in contrast to the culture of the other leading Western European nations, particularly England, France and Italy, is characterized by a peculiar quality which the Germans themselves refer to as 'inwardness.' It is my contention that all the genuinely significant differences between German and Anglo-American culture are traceable to this quality..."

G. H. Davis

986. Rhode, Gotthold. NACHRUF: FRIEDRICH SWART (1883-1957) [Obituary: Friedrich Swart (1883-1957)]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(1): 40-44. A sum-

ary of the life and accomplishments of Dr. Friedrich Swart, an influential student of the Germanic population of Posen and director of the Posener Landesgenossenschaftsbank. As chairman of the Historische Gesellschaft für Posen and the Historisch-Landeskundliche Kommission für Posen und das Deutschum in Polen, Swart had a profound influence on East European research. G. H. Davis

987. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). THE MILITARY AND POLITICS IN GERMANY. Journal of Central European Affairs 1957 17(3): 259-271. Discusses the road problem of German "militarism" from the time of rederick the Great until Adolf Hitler. The author believes that "if ever the German people were 'militaristic,' they pretty thoroughly got rid of this tendency in the gruesome experiences of two world wars." "The problem of militarism at our time has naturally not been solved at all.... The basic question is ... whether moral freedom ... will be stronger than the natural forces of destruction of a brutal desire for power." C. F. Delzell

988. Ruffmann, Karl-Heinz. ENGLÄNDER UND SCHOTTE IN DEN SEESTÄDTEN OST- UND WESTPREUSSENS [The English and Scottish in the coastal cities of East and West Prussia]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1958 7(1): 17-39. Evaluates the historical role of English and Scottish settlers in East and West Prussia, especially in the commercial centers of Königsberg, Elbing, Memel and Danzig. Most of the English and Scottish communities died out in the early 19th century, but their cultural and commercial influence remained at least until 1945. G. H. Davis

989. Schwann, Stanisław. ROLA BUDŻETU PAŃSTWOWEGO W PRUSKIEJ POLITYCE KOLEJOWEJ W XIX WIEKU [The role of the state budget in 19th century Prussian railway policy]. Przegląd Zachodni 1957 13(4): 333-364. The history of the development of the German railways in the 19th century reflects the conflicting interests of the Prussian state, the Junkers and the bourgeoisie. The changing policy of the state in reference to concessions, loans, legislation and, finally, nationalization of the railways, was usually to the advantage of the bourgeoisie. Based largely on German printed sources, including Prussian legislation and parliamentary debates, and on some lesser known works of Friedrich Engels. E. Boba

990. Spranger, Eduard. REFLECTIONS ON EDUCATION. Confluence 1957 6(2): 158-168. A discussion of changes in German education from the 19th to the 20th centuries. The author analyzes the ways in which the septem artes liberales have given way to applied, or "practical," subjects, and the results of this development. A. F. Rolle

991. Stammmler, Heinrich (Northwestern Univ.). WANDLUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN BILDES VOM RUSSISCHEN MENSCHEN [Changes in the German picture of the Russian people]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1957 5(3): 271-305. Describes changing German attitudes toward the Russian people in the period between the Napoleonic Wars and the end of the Weimar Republic. Historically, German opinion has distinguished three basic Russian types: the barbarian, the despot and the religious individual [Seelenmensch]. For the largely industrialized German society of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Russians appeared to be more spiritual, closer to nature, and a natural ally in the search for a regeneration of the metaphysical, ethical and spiritual substance of life. The present German attitude of fear and distrust of the Russians is the result of a psychological shock caused by the discovery of the existence of an industrialized, bureaucratic, political Russian. This shock was similar to that resulting from the discovery of industrialized Germany by France and England. P. Podjed

992. Unsigned. DAS LEBEN DER SORBEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK [Life of the Sorbs in the German Democratic Republic]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (95): 7209-7220. The revival of the nationalistic and separatist aspirations of the Lusatian Wends (Sorbs) in Saxony, caused by the Napoleonic Wars, led to a prolific output of Wendish folklore and literature, and also stimulated the Wendish press. This development was terminated by Bismarck, who resumed the process of assimilating

the Wends with the Germans. The German Communist Party became the sole political movement during the Weimar Republic which supported Wendish aspirations of autonomy. This, however, was not accomplished until the arrival of the conquering Red Army and was later constitutionally guaranteed by the German Democratic Republic, which also opened Wendish libraries and institutes for the study of Wendish literature and history. R. Mueller

993. Vagts, Alfred. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN--INFLUENCE AND SYMBOL. American-German Review 1956/57 23(2): 7-9. Discusses the influence of Benjamin Franklin in German thought in the 19th century. "To the nineteenth century German, he became the guide to winning wealth, health, happiness, friends and influence, the first in the extended line of counsellors of success from America." G. H. Davis

994. --. GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. Neue Deutsche Hefte 1956. Redlob, Edwin, III. DIE FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN [The Free University of Berlin], (22): 766-772. Franz, Günther, IV. DIE FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER UNIVERSITÄT IN JENA [The Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena], (25): 54-61. Sketches the history of the University of Jena and the Free University of Berlin. See also: 3: 195, 2319 P. Podjed

## GREAT BRITAIN

(including Mediterranean possessions)

See also: 958, 1054

995. Byron-Curtiss, A. L. RADICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE CHURCH. Churchman 1957 154(7): 10-11. A short summary of the work of Frederick Denison Maurice, Father Dolling, F. D. Huntington, W. D. P. Bliss, B. I. Bell and Paul Jones in Social Christian movements in the Church of England and the Episcopal Church from 1850 to 1920. C. G. Hamilton

996. Chang, Chien-po. YING-KUO MEI-T'AN KUNG-YEH CHING-CHI CH'UANG-K'UANG [The economic condition of the coal industry in the United Kingdom]. Ching-chi yen-chiu 1957 (4): 74-90. Traces the history of the coal industry in the United Kingdom from its beginning, and examines its important role in the economic life of the British people. Emphasis is placed on the influence of the two World Wars and the post-war European economic crises. The author also discusses the effects of the British Government's nationalization policy on this industry. Statistical tables are included. Chen Tsu-lung

997. Cohn, Jonas. DAS VERMÄCHTNIS DES VIKTORIANISCHEN ZEITALTERS [The testament of the Victorian age]. Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 1955 7(4): 322-344. The importance of the Victorian age lies in its success in developing Liberalism which brought social reforms. Under its influence, the character and attitude of the English people have become more ethical-practical than dogmatic in religious, as well as in political and private life. The author devotes special attention to the attitudes of William Gladstone and John Bright. P. Podjed

998. Gray, Malcolm. THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CROFTING SYSTEM. Agricultural History Review 1957 5(1): 31-47. Analyzes the relatively slow development of the agrarian system of the Scottish Highlands during the past two centuries. C. F. Latour

999. Hanson, A. H. (Univ. of Leeds). THE LABOUR PARTY AND HOUSE OF COMMONS REFORM. Parliamentary Affairs 1957 11(1): 39-56. The only serious plan put forward in the period 1909 to 1931 for reform of parliamentary and cabinet government to conform to the needs of socialism was that of Fred Jowett of Bradford and of the Independent Labour Party. In the 1930s, the Socialist League raised the question of the necessity of an executive dictatorship to establish a socialist commonwealth, but after 1939 there was very little concern in the Party about constitutional changes. H. D. Jordan

1000. Inglis, K. S. (Univ. of Adelaide). CHURCHES AND WORKING CLASSES IN NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND. *Historical Studies*. Australia and New Zealand 1957 8(29): 44-53. Contrary to generally-held notions, urban workers in 19th century Britain (except for Irish Catholics) did not attend churches of any denomination. Such contemporary observers as Henry Meyhew and Charles Kingsley recognized this situation and Parliament and religious leaders tried to remedy it. Churches were built, missions were established in working class sections, the Salvation Army was founded, and the "Labour Church" movement (free of capitalistic theology) arose in 1891. None of these was very successful, for class consciousness among workers made them identify religion with an unjust society and middle class prosperity. G. D. Bearce

1001. McDowell, R. B. (Univ. of Dublin). THE IRISH COURTS OF LAW, 1801-1914. *Irish Historical Studies* 1957 10(40): 363-391. Surveys the court system in 1801, describing central courts, local and ecclesiastical courts, law officers, and administrative staffs. The author traces changes of the period 1801-1914, the most important of which were the remodelling of the central courts in 1877, and the reform of the fee system and court procedures after the appointment of an investigating commission in 1914. P. H. Hardacre

1002. McDowell, R. B. (Univ. of Dublin). THE IRISH EXECUTIVE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Irish Historical Studies* 1955 9(35): 264-280. Discusses the lords, lieutenants and chief secretaries of Ireland under the Union. The author traces the change in their relation, by which the chief secretary became the real head of the Irish government, and describes various efforts to reform the executive branch and to correct the defects revealed by the inharmonious working together of these two principal officers. Based on published and manuscript sources. P. H. Hardacre

1003. Moody, T. W. (Trinity College, Dublin). THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *History* 1958 43(148): 90-109. Examines the various proposals and developments between 1793, when religious tests were dropped at Trinity College, Dublin, and 1908, when the National University of Ireland and Queen's University, Belfast, were founded. The settlement of 1908, though in many respects praiseworthy, was still only a compromise; and the impossibility of creating an all-inclusive national university "was in a profoundly significant sense the prelude to the partition of Ireland in 1921." W. M. Simons

1004. Perkin, H. J. (Univ. of Manchester). THE ORIGINS OF THE POPULAR PRESS. *History Today* 1957 7(7): 425-435. A study of the 19th century British newspaper indicates that the 20th "popular press" had its origins in the street ballads, penny novels and illustrated weeklies which preceded by many years the passage of the Education Act of 1870. The author refutes the charge that "mass literacy" led to a cheapening of the journalistic fare offered the reading public of England, and contends that the current level of newspaper reading is, if anything, higher than it was a century ago. E. D. Johnson

1005. Trevor-Roper, H. R. (Oxford Univ.). WHAT OXFORD IS AND WHY. *New York Times Magazine* 1958 30 March: 24, 26, 28, 31. Describes the haphazard growth of Oxford as a series of independent colleges, each developing architecturally, as well as academically, along separate lines. The result is duplication and multiplication of libraries, chapels, etc., which should generally serve the common need, and, as a consequence, the "university" faces serious repair and reconstruction problems. R. J. Marion

1006. Unsigned. ENOSIS AND ITS BACKGROUND; RACE AND RELIGION IN CYPRUS. *Round Table* 1957 (186): 129-140. Shows by means of a historical survey why "partisans of Enosis who are not Communists accept the Church of Cyprus as their political organ and its Primate as their acknowledged and acclaimed political leader and spokesman." Orthodox Cypriots use the Greek language and think of themselves as Greeks. Under the Ottoman millet system the Cypriot Primate was ethnarch, and under British rule primate, and bishops have continued to act primarily as political figures rather than churchmen. Makarios' co-operation

with Communists and use of terror and religious sanctions to coerce those who might not favor Enosis is in this tradition. Surrender of Cyprus to Greece would cause friction with Turkey and endanger NATO in the Near East.

R. H. Wilde

1007. Wootton, G. (Univ. of Oxford). EX-SERVICEMEN IN POLITICS. *Political Quarterly* 1958 29(1): 28-39. Without fully realizing that they constitute one of Britain's most active and numerous pressure groups, ex-servicemen's organizations have been active in British politics since 1917. They have tried to achieve their aims by association with existing political parties, sponsorship of Parliamentary candidates, support of "friendly" candidates from all parties, and by direct pressure on governments. Relative failure led them to use indirect political pressure by forming public opinion. M. Harrison

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

1008. Balázs, Béla. A DEMOKRATIKUS TÖMEGMOZGALOM KIBONTAKOZÁSA ÉS A NÉPI, FORRADALMI SZERVEK MEGALAKULÁSA A FELSZABADULT MAGYARORSZÁGON [The development of the democratic mass movement and the formation of the people's and revolutionary organs in liberated Hungary]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 297-325. A general review of important anti-Fascist activities in Europe during World War II, as well as of Hungary's progressive traditions of the period 1848-1945, and some occurrences in post-war Hungary. The author describes the development of the democratic mass movement and the formation of the revolutionary organs of local government since the end of World War II. Based mainly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

1009. Battaglia, Otto Forst de. (Vienna Univ.). ÖSTERREICHES SOZIALE STRUKTUR: DIE STABILITÄT DER GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN SCHICHTEN [Austria's social structure: the stability of the social classes]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 (23/24): 14-16. Traces change and continuity in the social order from the time of Maria Theresa to the period after the Second World War. H. Hirsch

1010. Brilling, Bernhard. NEUES SCHRIFTTUM ZUR GESCHICHTE DER JUDEN IN DER TSCHESCHOSLOWAKEI [New writings on the history of the Jews in Czechoslovakia]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(4): 572-582. Reviews the projects and publications of the Jewish Museum in Prague as well as other recent studies on the history of the Jews in Czechoslovakia. G. H. Davis

1011. Frederique, Charles. THE HOUSE OF VOIGTLÄNDER. *American-German Review* 1955 21(5): 18-21. Discusses the major inventions and accomplishments of the famed Voigtlander Optical firm of Vienna since its establishment in 1756. G. H. Davis

1012. Gross, Mirjana (Institute of History, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb). NOVI PRILOZI HISTORIJI AUSTRIJE U XIX I XX STOLJEĆU [New contributions to the history of Austria in the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 272-274. Cites writers and works representative of the three trends in contemporary Austrian historiography: 1) the clerical, which glorifies the monarchy and the Church; 2) the bourgeois liberal, which now sees Archduke Francis Ferdinand in a new light, and 3) the socialist. S. Gavrilović

1013. Halaga, Ondrej R. Z DEJÍN KOŠICKEJ UNIVERZITY; K 300 ROČNÉMU JUBILEU ZALOŽENIA [From the history of the University of Košice; the three hundredth anniversary of its foundation]. *Historický Casopis* 1956 4(4): 521-535. Describes the history of Košice University against the background of higher education in Hungary. The very existence of this university, which was the easternmost in Europe at the time of its founding, has had a positive effect on the Slovak national movement. Based largely on archival sources. F. Wagner

1014. Horyáth, P. KONFERENCIA O VZÁJOMNÝCH VZŤAHOCH ČECHOV A SLOVÁKOV. [A conference on the

interactions between the Czechs and the Slovaks]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(3): 465-467. From 18 to 20 April 1956, a well-attended conference on the subject of Czech-Slovak historical relationships was held in Smolenice, under the auspices of the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Lecturers and contributors emphasized that the problem should be viewed in terms of social classes and social progress and their ties with other nations.

F. Wagner

1015. Lehovec, Otto. DIE RANGORDNUNG DER STÄDTE IN BÖHMEN 1830 UND 1940. EIN BEITRAG ZUR VERSTÄDTERUNG (MIT 1 KARTE) [The order of precedence of cities in Bohemia in 1830 and in 1940. A contribution to the problem of urbanization (with one map)]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1956 5(1): 58-67. A statistical study of the growth of Bohemian towns between 1830 and 1940 and its industrial background.

P. Podjed

1016. März, Eduard (Arbeiterkammer, Vienna). BESONDERHEITEN IN DER ENTWICKLUNG DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN BANKWESENS [Peculiarities of the development of the Austrian banking system]. *Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft* 1957 77(2). Deals with the development of the *Crédit Mobilier* type of banking in Austria. The author discusses briefly the circumstances under which the *Crédit Anstalt* and similar banking houses came into existence during the second half of the 19th century, and then examines the causes for the close association between banking and industry in Austria. He emphasizes in particular that the *Crédit Mobilier* banks constituted an influence of primary importance in the evolution of modern mass-production industry in Austria. In the concluding part, the structural changes of Austrian banking in the first and second Austrian republics are examined.

Author

1017. Trugly, Edmund, Jr. (Berlin). TIBOR DÉRY. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(2): 123-125. Biographical sketch, describing the political and literary activity of a Hungarian writer who was sentenced on 13 November 1957 to nine years imprisonment for his part in the Hungarian revolution of 1956.

E. C. Helmreich

1018. Tschabay, Anneliese. KREMELITZ: UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER EINE EHEMALIGE DEUTSCHE VOLKS- NSEL IN DER MITTELSLOWAKEI [Kremnitz: Investigation of a former German ethnic pocket in Central Slovakia]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(1): 94-34. A detailed survey of various aspects of the Kremnitz area, largely in reference to the year 1940. The author discusses such matters as population development and composition, pattern of settlement, agriculture, the social and cultural situation, and the language problem. Statistics relating to developments from about 1880 to 1940, and maps and diagrams are included.

P. Podjed

## ITALY

See also: 971

1019. Calogero, Guido, Tullio DeMauro, and Gennaro Sasso (all of Univ. of Rome). INTORNO ALLA STORIA DEL SIGNIFICATO DI "DEMOCRAZIA" IN ITALIA [Regarding the history of the meaning of "democracy" in Italy]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(1): 39-66. A commission appointed by the Institut International de Philosophie has been working on the preparation of a "Dictionary of the Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought." In Italy, Calogero, a philosopher, has supervised investigation of how "democracy" has been understood over the years by Italian linguistic-cultural circles. DeMauro, an etymologist, has traced the evolution of the term in the Italian language, and Sasso, a modern historian, has outlined the history of the idea of democracy in Italy. The roots are traced back at least as far as Marsiglio of Padua, but chief emphasis is devoted to a discussion of conceptions prevalent in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

C. F. Delzell

1020. Concetti, Giorgio. ARCHIVI E SCUOLE D'ARCHIVIO DAL 1765 AL 1911 (I PRECEDENTI STORICI E LEGISLATIVI DI UN DISCUSO PROBLEMA) [Archives and schools for archivists from 1765 to 1911 (the historical and legislative precedents of a much discussed problem)]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1955 15(1): 5-32. A description of the study of paleography and diplomatics, and of the schools for archivists in the various Italian states and the Kingdom of Italy, and their methods and curricula, covering the period 1765-1911. The author calls for reform of the present regulations on the training and appointment of archivists, which date from the year 1911.

E. Füssl, O.S.B.

1021. Lodolini, Armando (Director emeritus, Central State Archives, Rome). UN SESSANTENNIO DI ARCHIVISTIA NELL'OPERA DI EUGENIO CASANOVA [Seventy years of an archivist: the work of Eugenio Casanova]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 220-242. Casanova (1867-1951) was superintendent of archives in Naples and Rome and first professor of "archivistica" in the University of Rome. He regarded archival work primarily as a study of the history of institutions and as an experimental science. Although he looked upon archives themselves as living organisms, he ordered his own letters and papers burned after his death. Bibliography appended.

S. E. Humphreys

1022. Spinella, Mario. GRAMSCI, LA RIVOLUZIONE D'OCTOBRE, SCIENZA MARXISTA DELLA POLITICA [Gramsci, the October Revolution, and the Marxist science of politics]. *Società* 1957 13(5): 819-840. Sheds light on the impact of the October Revolution and of the Fascist dictatorship in Italy on the Italian Marxist Gramsci.

A. F. Rolle

1023. Vallani, Leo. DEVELOPPEMENT IDEOLOGIQUE DU SOCIALISME DEMOCRATIQUE EN ITALIE [Ideological development of democratic socialism in Italy]. *Revue Socialiste* 1956 (97): 533-544, and (99): 165-177. Treats the ideological origins of the Italian social democracy from the impact of French revolutionary ideals to the present. Founded by Turati in 1892, the Socialist party increased its membership despite schisms and defections, until the advent of Fascism drove it underground. In the post-war era, Socialist thought has become dominant in Italy, influencing the liberal and even the conservative parties.

J. A. Clark

## NETHERLANDS

1024. Zijpp, N. van der. THE HYMNOLOGY OF THE MENNONITES IN THE NETHERLANDS. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1957 31(1): 11-15. A short study of the various hymnals used by Dutch Mennonites during three centuries.

C. G. Hamilton

## POLAND

See also: 959, 981, 986, 1038, 2038

1025. Barycz, Henryk. PRZED WIELKĄ ROCZNICĄ UNIwersYTETU JAGIELLOŃSKIEGO 1364-1964 [Before the great anniversary of the Jagiellonian University: 1364-1964]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1957 1(2): 3-33. Outlines problems and makes suggestions relating to the approaching 600th anniversary of the foundation of the Jagiellonian University of Cracow. The author outlines the University's history, assessing its importance among European medieval universities, and stressing the peculiar status granted to it by Casimir the Great. The University's anniversary celebrations have always been frustrated by adverse historical events. The author examines in detail the preparations for the last jubilee in 1864, the resulting correspondence with Austrian ministries, and the ultimate Austrian refusal. The 500th anniversary of the University's renovation in 1400 by Ladislas Jagiello was the only jubilee in the University's history which could be celebrated.

A. F. Dygnas

1026. Kupsch, Eduard (Bochum). DER POLNISCHE UNITARISMUS (FRATRES POLONES) [Polish unitarianism. (Fratres Polones)]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(4): 401-440. Describes the history of the

Polish Unitarians, a Christian sect which developed early in the 16th century under the influence of ideas of the Bohemian Hussites, and the Lutheran and Reformed churches, and characterized by anti-trinitarianism and Anabaptism. As a result of a Sejm decree of 1658 which called for expulsion of all Unitarians who did not convert to Catholicism, the movement died out in Poland by the year 1720. The author describes the various exile Polish Unitarian communities in the 18th century and discusses the revival of some of the teachings of the *Fratres Polones in the Free Religious Community* founded in Poland after the First World War. A bibliography is appended. P. Podjed

1027. Moszyński, Kazimierz. NA MARGINESIE DYSKUSJI O POLSKIM ATLASIE ETNOGRAFICZNYM [Concerning the discussion on the Polish ethnographic atlas]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956 4(3): 491-518. Describes the cartographic work connected with the Polish ethnographic atlas, and makes a critical review of two reports of its editor, J. Gajek. In the work on the atlas, the co-operation of specialists in different branches of ethnography is essential. The author then discusses the subject, scope and aim of ethnography in general and of ethnographical atlases in particular, and concludes with seventeen propositions relating to the Polish ethnographic atlas. J. Topolski

1028. Osmańczyk, Edmund. BIBLIOTEKA HOOVERA I JEJ POLONICA [Polish source material in the Hoover Library]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(4): 426-439. A short description of the collections of the Hoover Library in Stanford University, California, followed by a detailed description of the collections relating to modern Polish history of the 19th and 20th centuries, with special emphasis on the "Wisłowski Collection" (Poland, 1915-1919). The author concludes that "in the future no Polish historian interested in the history of Poland in the first half of the 20th century will be able to avoid examination of materials in the USA, especially in Stanford." E. Boba

1029. Ruby, Edmond. POLOGNE, NOTRE ALLIEE. [Poland, our ally]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1957 (146): 35-48. A review of Franco-Polish relations since the 18th century, and of Polish history between the two World Wars. The author also discusses Poland's current status, expressing the hope that the country will turn to the West rather than to the USSR for economic and financial aid in the future. R. Wengraf

1030. Wojciechowska, Maria. ROLA KULTUROTWÓRCZA POZNANSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA PRZYJACIÓŁ NAUK [Role played by the Society of Friends of Science and Letters in spreading culture]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1958 2(1): 103-118. Describes the role played by the Poznań Society in the propagation of culture through such activities as arranging lectures and exhibitions, and publishing popular works on natural science. Activity of this type did not properly fall within the scope of an academic society, but was felt to be necessary, especially during the Prussian occupation prior to World War I, in order to sustain the national spirit. In the inter-war period, the Society concentrated on more academic activities. In 1947, it acquired full academic character, but was finally forced to revert to popularization of the sciences, because of pressure from the government, which looked upon all academic societies, except for the Polish Academy, with disfavor. A. F. Dygnas

1031. Zajackowski, Andrzej. Z PROBLEMATYKI POLSKIEJ KULTURY SZLACHECKIEJ [Problems of the culture of the nobility in Poland]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1957 1(2): 63-82. Analyzes the factors which led to the creation of a new class of intelligentsia in the late 18th and 19th centuries, composed of members of the nobility, particularly poorer ones, who had lost their political status, being uprooted by the political and economic crises of this period and forced to take up new professions, either in the service of large landowners (gardeners, bailiffs, etc.) or in the towns (clerical work or trades and crafts). Although they often lost contact with the tradition of their noble origins, the new intelligentsia preserved the way of life of the nobility. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 944, 947, 949, 991, 1072

1032. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). FORTY YEARS OF SOVIET COMMUNISM. *Russian Review* 1958 17(1): 3-10. A critical evaluation of forty years of Soviet rule with emphasis on major changes in Soviet policies since 1917. The author concludes that the greatest failure of Soviet Communism "is that the Communist rulers cannot make a genuine peace either with their own people or with the peoples of the foreign countries which they have subjugated, or with the peoples of the free world." Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1033. Cherniavsky, Michael (Wesleyan Univ.). "HOLY RUSSIA": A STUDY IN THE HISTORY OF AN IDEA. *American Historical Review* 1957/58 63(3): 617-637. The epithet "Holy Russia" probably originated in the 15th century as a popular notion separate from the state and Czar, even antithetical to them, and was never used by the government or church officialdom. It was considered distinct from, but co-extensive with, the Russian state, regarded popularly as the only orthodox Christian land of salvation. It has probably been commonplace among the masses since the early 17th century, but only after 1812 did it become the consciously nationalistic symbol of the Slavophile intellectuals. Further development of the content of the phrase is also discussed. J. P. Halstead

1034. Deutscher, Isaac. MR. E. H. CARR AS HISTORIAN OF SOVIET RUSSIA. *Soviet Studies* 1955 6(4): 337-349. Surveys Carr's work on the history of Soviet Russia. Carr "is the first genuine historian of the Soviet regime." However, his work overemphasizes the political and diplomatic, as opposed to the economic, social and ideological aspects. Carr is far more interested in Lenin as a state builder than as a revolutionary leader, in the Russian Revolution as a national phenomenon than in Communism as a world-wide ideology. He will, however, occupy in the historiography of the Russian Revolution the place still held by Thiers in the history of the French Revolution. E. Kaminsky

1035. Henze, Alfred. DER TECHNISCHE FORTSCHRITT IN DER SOWJETUNION [Technological progress in the Soviet Union]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 1017-1024. Reviewing industrial and technological problems of the Soviet Union during the last forty years, states that quick and effective industrial modernization was possible solely because of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The author discusses improvements of production methods in the metallurgical, coal, oil, machine-construction, chemical and electrical industries and describes the solution of technological difficulties in various light industries. R. Mueller

1036. Karpiński, Andrzej, and Mieczysław Rakowski. 40 LAT ROZWOJU GOSPODARCZEGO ZSRR [Forty years of economic development in the USSR]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(10/11): 70-84. Gives statistical data from official Soviet publications and commentaries relating to the economic development of the Soviet Union. G. Langrod

1037. Lang, David Marshall. GEORGIA IN HISTORY AND CURRENT AFFAIRS. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1958 45(1): 16-27. A survey of the history and current status of Georgia, a land of rich ore and manganese deposits, and with a distinct traditional character. The Georgians are a warlike but hospitable Mediterranean people. They are Christians, and formed "a second front" behind Saladin and the Turks during the Crusades, but were cut off in 1453 from contact with the West. In 1783, they came under Russian "protection," and their monarchy was abolished in 1801. The Republic of Georgia came into existence in 1917/18 but was conquered by the USSR in 1921, and then Bolshevized by the Georgian Stalin. E. Wright

1038. Niezabytowska, Zofia. DZIEJE RODZINY KRESOWEJ [The story of the border family]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(21): 2. Traces the history of the Łęcki family of Chotów (Nowogródek district) from the 18th century onwards. A. F. Dygnas

1039. Oreletsky, Vasyi. THE LEADING FEATURE OF CRRAINIAN LAW. *Ukrainian Review* (Great Britain) 1957 (3): 48-52. The fundamental feature of the Ukrainian attitude toward life has been through the centuries the concept of Christian love, expressed above all in Ukrainian law, especially in the penal code. C. F. Latour

1040. Owen, L. A. (Sydney Teachers' College). A SURVEY OF SOVIET EDUCATION. *Australian Outlook* 1958 (12): 62-66. Since the October Revolution, a cultural and educational transformation has taken place in the regions controlled from Moscow. At present, it is claimed that every fourth person is a student (though not necessarily full-time). The author gives data on the educational facilities available throughout the Soviet Union, including a summary of the activities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. A case study of a Soviet engineer's educational career is also included. H. J. Benda

1041. Portal, Roger (Univ. of Paris). LA FORMATION DE L'UNION SOVIETIQUE ET LE PROBLEME NATIONAL A PROPOS DE LIVRES ET ARTICLES RECENTS [The formation of the Soviet Union and the nationality problem (in connection with recent books and articles)]. *Revue Historique* 1956 216(2): 230-245. A bibliographical review article of a dozen recent Western studies (1951-55) on Soviet nationality policies and problems, including works by Edward Dennis Sokol, Richard Pipes, Olaf Caroe, Erich Thiel and Walter Kolarz. C. F. Latour

1042. Pruck, Erich. DIE SOWJETISCHEN STREITKRAFTEN IN POLITISCHER SICHT [Political aspects of the Soviet armed forces]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(4): 328-35. Although the political functions of the Red Army as the advance guard of the world proletariat have remained unchanged since its founding during the revolutionary years 1917-1918, the manner in which the rulers of Soviet Russia have insured its political reliability has changed considerably over the years. The author discusses the cycles of growth and decline in the power of the political commissars since 1917, and describes the political organization, education, structure and function of, and conditions in, the secret police system within the armed forces. He concludes with an analysis of the role of the armed forces and their top leaders in the political struggles within the Soviet Union, especially the effect of the purges on the officer corps. A. Diamant

1043. Schirmer, Wolfgang (Martin-Luther Univ. Halle-Wittenberg). DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBER-REVOLUTION UND DIE WISSENSCHAFTLICH-TECHNISCHE ENTWICKLUNG IN DER SOWJETUNION [The Great Socialist October Revolution and scientific-technological development in the Soviet Union]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 999-1004. He advances made by Soviet technology since 1917 demonstrate the success of the October Revolution, which abolished bourgeois methods of exploitation and introduced new human relationships. Subsequent triumphs of Bolshevik technology resulted from placing the means of production under the joint control of the state and the workers, thus making possible the exploitation of new energies and sources of production. Furthermore, the progress of Soviet technology was not obstructed by the internal rivalries which hinder industrial development in capitalistic countries. R. Mueller

1044. Selegen, Galena V. (Princeton Univ.), and Michael S. Roof (Former Senior Social Science Analyst, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.). BEGRIFFE UND METHODEN USSISCHER VOLKSZÄHLUNGEN [Concepts and methods of taking census in Russia]. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(2): 112-122. Reviews the history of census-taking in Russia. Standing registration of population based on parish registers goes back to 1722 in Russia, but no general census was made until 1897. Another was planned for 1920, but because of the Civil War could not be carried out in territories inhabited by approximately 23 per cent of the population. The 1926 census was thorough and 56 volumes of statistics were published, but the 1937 census was declared faulty, and only ten pages of reports from the 1939 census were made public. The author compares the questions asked of census-takers in 1939 with those of 1926. Ascertaining native language and nationality has been one of the most

difficult problems because of the political implications involved. Indications are that relatively detailed figures will be made public on the census to be taken in January 1959. E. C. Helmreich

1045. Shih, Che (Shantung Univ.). KUNG-JEN CHIEH-CHI TI WEI-TA I-CHIH SHIH WU-WANG-ERH-FU-SHENG-TI LI-LIANG [The great will of the working class is the motive power of victory]. *Wên shih Chê* (Shantung T'ieh-hsüeh hsüeh-pao Chih-i) 1957 (12): 1-4. Attributes the achievements of the USSR during the past forty years to the strong faith of the Russian working class in the socialist doctrines of Marx and Lenin. The author also discusses the friendly relations between the workers of Russia and China. Chen Tsu-lung

1046. Unsigned. CH'ING-CHU SHIH-YUEH KO-MING SSU-SHIH CHOU-NIEN, HSUEH-HSI SU-LIEN CHIEN-SHE HSE-HUI-CHU-I TI CHING-NIEN [Celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution and learning the experience of establishing Socialism from the USSR]. *Chung-kuo yü-wên* 1957 (11): 1-2. A survey of Russia's progress in the fields of economics, culture and sociology since the October Revolution. Chen Tsu-lung

1047. Unsigned. LA GLOIRE D'OCTOBRE [The Glory of October]. *Pensée* 1957 (75): 3-12. States that "the fundamental difference between the October Revolution and all the other risings which have punctuated man's progress toward freedom" derives from the foundation, in Russia, "of an absolutely new type of society, in which class and national oppression have been abolished, and where exploitation of man by man has ceased. The period of human civilization properly so called began in the last months of 1917." The Revolution's success and the USSR's strength are attributed to their "correspondence to the deepest interests of the masses, both in the USSR and elsewhere," and to the Soviet Union's inflexible struggle for peace. The author praises Soviet achievements in economic, political and cultural fields, and shows that Europe was liberated from the Nazi yoke by the efforts of the Soviet Union. J. Kuehl

1048. Wittram, Reinhard (Göttingen). DAS FREIHEITS-PROBLEM IN DER RUSSISCHEN INNEREN GESCHICHTE. GEDANKEN ZU EINIGEN FRAGESTELLUNGEN [The problem of freedom in Russian domestic history. Thoughts on some basic questions]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Ost-europas* 1954 2(4): 369-386. The problem of freedom in Russian history derives its continuity from 1) the despotism of the monarch, which was all that stood between Russia and chaos; 2) the difficulties of distance, which led to an extremely high evaluation of technology, and 3) from the deeply rooted nature of the institution of serfdom. The traditional Russian conception of freedom was embodied in the anarchistic *vollia*, but in the 19th century this conception was enlarged by Western notions, which were better expressed in the word *svoboda*. In Russia, these Western notions of liberty tended to lose their individualistic character, however, and to acquire a social connotation. Thus after 1917 freedom came to mean liberation from a backward economy through education and technology. R. V. Burks

1049. --. ON THE OCCASION OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION. *Ching-chi yen-chiu* 1957 (5) Wang, Shueh-wen, SHE-HUI-CHU-I KO-MING TI WEI-TA SHENG-LI [The great victory of socialist revolution], pp. 1-2. Sung, Tao, CH'ANG-TA-TI SU-LIEN SHIH T'UI-TUNG HSIEN-SHIH SHIH-CHIEH CHIN-PU TI CHU-TA LI-LIANG [The strong Soviet Union is the mighty strength motivating current world progress], pp. 3-5. Di, Chao-pai, SHIH-YUEH KO-MING TI TAO-LU [The course of the October Revolution], pp. 6-8. Chang, Si-chang, YEN-TSO SHIH-YUEH SHE-HUI-CHU-I KO-MING TI TAO-LU CH'EN-CHIN [Advance along the socialist path of the October Revolution], pp. 9-10. Loh, Keng-mo, SHIH-YUEH KO-MING SSU-SHIH CHOU-NIEN TI WEI-TA CH'ENG-KUO HO WEI-TA LI-WU [The great success and endowment of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution], pp. 11-12. Hsu, Ti-shin, T'IEH-TI SHIH-SHIH CH'ENG-MING LIAO SHE-HUI-CHU-I TI YU-YUEH-HSING [Solid facts speak for the superiority of socialism], pp. 13-14. Wu, Ching-yu, SSU-SHIH NIEN LAI SU-LIEN TSAI CHENG-CHIH CHING-CHI HSUEH

FANG-MIEN TI CHU-TA CH'ENG-CHIU [USSR's great achievements in the field of political economy in the last forty years], pp. 98-102. Surveys the October Revolution, the achievements of the Soviet Union in various fields since 1917, and relations between the peoples of China and the USSR since the October Revolution.

Chen Tsu-lung

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 2090

1050. Taube, Arved Freiherr von. VON STÄNDISCHER LIBERTÄT ZU NATIONALER SELBSTBEHAUPTUNG. JOHANN REINHOLD VON PATKUL IM BALTISCH-DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSBILD (1707-1957) [From class liberties to national self-assertion. Johann Reinhold von Patkul in the Baltic German view of history (1707-1957)]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(4): 481-510. Discusses the fluctuating views of Baltic German historians concerning Patkul, the champion of the rights of the Baltic German nobility against Charles XII of Sweden. During the past two hundred and fifty years, the historians of the "Patkul Cult" praised Patkul in terms of their own political ideologies, making him more a symbol than a historical personality. This symbol strengthened the Baltic German's will for self-assertion but it also helped isolate his intellect from outside influences. G. H. Davis

#### Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 1091

1051. Arciniegas, Germán. POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN LATIN AMERICA. Journal of International Affairs 1955 9(1): 33-36. The notorious traditional political instability of the Latin American countries is the result of a political development totally different from that of the United States. On the one hand, conservative parties remained after the period of rigid Spanish suppression to carry on the ideas of privilege taken over from the mother country, and, on the other, the people have found revolution to be the only way to escape from slavery. W. Ruf

1052. Arellano Belloc, Francisco. EN EL PETROLEO NACIONALIZADO, NI UN PASO ATRAS [Not one step back in nationalized petroleum]. Cuadernos Americanos 1958 17(2): 34-35. Contrasts the ideas of the two 1958 candidates for president of Mexico on nationalization of petroleum, and reviews the history of the constitutional and legal provisions regulating the exploitation of petroleum in Mexico. H. Kantor

1053. Bailey, Norman. ASYLUM AND HAYA DE LA TORRE. Journal of International Affairs 1955 9(1): 82-86. Instability in their history has led to the strengthening of Latin American support of the practice of granting asylum. After earlier attempts to have it officially sanctioned, the practice was finally confirmed by the Havana and Montevideo conventions of 1928 and 1933. The recent Haya de la Torre case shows that this practice has now acquired an important status in Latin American policy. W. Ruf

1054. Clegern, Wayne M. (Univ. of California). NEW LIGHT ON THE BELIZE DISPUTE. American Journal of International Law 1958 52(2): 280-297. Records of the British Foreign Office appear to weaken Britain's claim to the Central American territory of Belize, between the Sibun and the Sarstún rivers, which has been the subject of a dispute between Guatemala and Great Britain for more than a century. G. L. Lycan

1055. Correa, Joaquín C. EVOLUCION Y ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA CIRUGIA EN MEXICO [Evolution and present status of surgery in Mexico]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(4): 14-26. A discussion of Mexican surgery with an introduction covering the history of Mexican medicine from the time of the Aztecs to the present. C. W. Arnade

1056. De La Presilla, José Luis. NOTAS PARA UNA APORTACION DE VENEZUELA EN EL CULTIVO DE LAS LETRAS [Notes on the contribution of Venezuela in the cultivation of the arts]. Revista Shell 1957 6(25): 83-86. Venezuela was not late in developing the arts: a university functioned in Caracas in the 18th century, and the first printing press was introduced in 1806. The author discusses the contribution of various writers. H. Kantor

1057. Gálvez, Jesús de. ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN LATIN AMERICA. Journal of International Affairs 1955 9(1): 24-32. Anti-American sentiment did not always prevail in Latin America: U.S.-Latin American relations were actually quite good until the Spanish-American War and the ensuing American expansion. Relations were considerably improved by Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy, but have been recently endangered again by American neglect of Latin America in favor of Europe and Asia, especially in regard to the Foreign Aid Program. W. Ruf

1058. Ibarra, Fortino. LOS ALTOS DE JALISCO [The heights of Jalisco]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1957 13(2): 33-45. Describes the plateau of Jalisco, an isolated region of arid land in the northeastern part of the state of Jalisco, and discusses its history from the pre-Columbian era to the present. C. W. Arnade

1059. Kenyon, Gordon (Nebraska State Teachers College). THE SUGAR-CANE CYCLE OF JOSE LINS DO REGO. The Americas 1958 14(3): 291-300. Discusses the historiographical significance of five novels by the Brazilian author Lins do Rego, published in 1932-1936 and mirroring the development of the sugar economy and society of the Brazilian Northeast. The novels not only obtained wide popularity but gave an extremely accurate picture of conditions in the area, including the transition from an earlier patriarchal-feudal order to modern commercialized agriculture. D. Bushnell

1060. Lacombe, Robert. HISTOIRE MONETAIRE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE ET DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI. DES ORIGINES A 1874 [Monetary history of Santo Domingo and the Republic of Haiti, from their origins to 1874]. Revue d'Histoire des Colonies 1956 43(3/4): 273-357. Illustrates observations on economic trends and theories by a detailed account of the monetary history of Santo Domingo and Haiti. Carla Rich

1061. Liscano, Juan. SOBRE "EL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE" Y OTROS TEMAS DE LA DICTADURA [About El Señor Presidente and other writings about dictatorship]. Cuadernos Americanos 1958 17(2): 63-75. An extended review of Miguel Ángel Asturias' El Señor Presidente, also reviewing other novels on dictatorship in Latin America and discussing the institution of Latin America dictatorship. The author concludes that El Señor Presidente is the most important novel ever written about the Latin America dictator. H. Kantor

1062. Prellwitz, Jürgen von (Buenos Aires). DER POLITISCHE ASPEKT DES ARGENTINISCHEN ERDÖL-PROBLEMS [The political aspect of the Argentine petroleum problem]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(3): 225-237. Under the Argentine Civil Code, all mineral deposits are state-owned but their exploitation must be entrusted to private companies. Nevertheless, Argentine public opinion, encouraged by all the major parties, has never favored such private exploitation of petroleum, especially by foreign companies. The first petroleum deposits were discovered in 1907. Since the establishment of the Y.P.F. (Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales) in 1922, the state has set aside increasingly larger areas for government exploitation. But Y.P.F. has failed to develop these resources and today Argentina's oil imports total \$300,000,000. Perón's 1955 agreement with a Standard Oil subsidiary for foreign development contributed to his downfall. Economic considerations would seem to require foreign assistance in making Argentina self-sufficient in petroleum, but intense nationalism blocks such action. A. Diamant

1063. Prellwitz, Jürgen von (Buenos Aires). DIE ARGENTINISCH-NORDAMERIKANISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Argentina - North American relations]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(2): 132-152. A critical analysis of Argentine-United States relations from 1810 to the present. The friendly relations between the two countries in the early years were permanently poisoned by the Lexington incident of 1831. The Civil War and the settling of the continent diverted both U.S. attention and trade, and Great Britain became Argentina's principal trading partner. Since World War I, Argentina's inclination toward neutrality, and its aspirations to Latin American leadership have led to continuous friction between the two countries. After unsuccessful attempts to help depose Perón, the United States maintained a "hands-off" policy and encouraged its businessmen to re-enter the Argentine economy. Since the fall of Perón Argentina has rediscovered the need for the friendship and support of the United States in a world of crisis. A. Diamant

1064. Romero, Jesús C. EL FONDO PIADOSO DE LAS CALIFORNIAS [The Pious Fund of the Californias]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1957 13(1): 5-31. Sketches the history of the Pious Fund of the Californias, established in 1701 for the purpose of expansion of missions, and accumulated from individual contributions. The Fund, which became part of the treasury of Spain and later the Republic of Mexico, was claimed by the American Catholic Church in 1859, as California came under the jurisdiction of the American Catholic Church. After a prolonged international dispute about the Fund, the tribunal of arbitration in The Hague decided on 14 October 1902 in favor of the United States' claims, and Mexico acquiesced in this decision. Although, in the author's opinion, its claim was just and legal. In 1937, the United States returned the rights of the Fund to Mexico. C. W. Arnade

1065. Romero, Jesús C. UNA RECTIFICACION ACERCA DE YUCATAN Y DE BELIZE [A correction about Yucatán and Belize]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(4): 28-35. Claims that Belize does not belong to England or Guatemala but should be given to Mexico. The author cites Spanish documents of the colonial period which show that Yucatán, including Belize, was always a part of New Spain. A bibliography of 14 Mexican works dealing with Belize is included. C. W. Arnade

1066. Sánchez Lamego, Miguel A. MEXICO Y SU CARTOGRAFIA [Mexico and her cartography]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1957 13(2): 3-21. A short history of Mexican maps from the pre-Colombian period to the present. C. W. Arnade

1067. Stokes, William S. (Univ. of Wisconsin). ECONOMIC ANTI-AMERICANISM IN LATIN AMERICA. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1957 11(3): 3-22. Describes economic anti-Americanism in large part to a basic hostility toward U.S.-style capitalist theory and practice, resulting from the mercantilistic traditions inherited from the colonial era and to later collectivistic theories, including Marxism. These attitudes find expression both in growing governmental economic controls since 1930 and in irrational fears over the specific role of U.S. enterprise. Based on the works of recent Latin American thinkers, a bibliography of which is attached as appendix. D. Bushnell

1068. Unsigned. PRESIDENTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA HASTA 1946 [Presidents of the United States of Colombia until 1946]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(2): 51-52. A list of the presidents of Colombia, with dates, from Simón Bolívar (1819-1830) to Alfonso López (1944-1946). C. W. Arnade

### Middle East

1069. Dacier, Michel. A PROPOS D'ISRAEL [In reference to Israel]. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (146): 5-12.

An undocumented review of the history of Palestine since 1914, with special reference to British policy in the mandate territory, the consequences of Jewish migration to Palestine, and the establishment of Israel. R. Wengraf

1070. Farhat, A. LA CONDITION DES ETRANGERS AU LIBAN [The position of foreigners in Lebanon]. Civilisations 1957 7(3): 357-377. A review of the position of foreigners residing in Lebanon in the Ottoman period, in which it was determined by "capitulations" of the Sultans, which gave foreigners advantages over nationals; during the French mandate, under which the capitulations were suspended, and since independence. The author discusses the conditions for Lebanese citizenship, the admission of foreigners to the country, the right of foreigners to employment, business or profession, and the methods of expulsion and extradition, and also reviews civil and property rights of foreigners, and the position of foreign associations, companies and religious congregations. D. H. Thomas

1071. Hsiao, Yung-chuan. CHUNG-TUNG SHIH-YU TUI TZU-PEN-CHU-I SHIH-CHIEH TI I-I [Significance of Middle East petroleum to the capitalist world]. Ching-chi Yen-chiu 1957 (4): 142-152. Surveys the rise and growth of the petroleum industry in the Middle East, and discusses the formation of imperialism in the area since 1908. The author severely criticizes Anglo-American capitalistic exploitation of the natives. Statistical tables are included. Chen Tsu-lung

1072. Sarkisyanz, Emanuel (Freiburg i.B.). SOWJET-RUSSLAND IM ISLAMISCHEN NAHEN OSTEN [Soviet Russia in the Islamic Near East]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(1): 26-38. Soviet Russia's relations with Islam fall into three phases. During the first (1917-1922), Communism and Islam united to oppose imperialism and colonialism. In the second phase, from 1922 until World War II, Russia concentrated its attention on the Far East. Arab nationalist movements were branded as reactionary and Communist parties in the area were ordered to oppose them. As a result, Arabs turned to the Axis powers and to fascism. With the defeat of the Axis, a third phase (1945 to the present) began, in which Arab leaders again turned to Russia. At present Communism in the Islamic East relies chiefly on the urban middle and upper classes. The key to its success lies in its ability to capture the peasants who still adhere to the traditional culture and social order. A. Diamant

1073. Verneau, Francesco. EGITTO, 1850-1957 [Egypt, 1850-1957]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1957 34(394): 333-343, and 34(395): 381-393. A survey of Egyptian history from the reign of Abbas I (1849-1854) to the ouster of King Faruk after the Second World War and his replacement by Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser. The author discusses European interest in, and exploitation of, Egypt. A. F. Rolle

### United States of America

See also: 962, 995, 1057, 1063, 1064

1074. Alstyne, Richard W. Van (Univ. of So. Calif.). MYTH VERSUS REALITY: IN THE FAR EASTERN POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES. International Affairs 1956 32(3): 287-297. Discussing American Far Eastern policy until 1982, shows that the myth of the Open Door policy in China does not correspond to the facts. The United States' interest in China was based on commerce, shipping and religion -- the three main elements of American society -- and was governed by the will to become and to remain the leading Pacific power. P. Podjed

1075. Alverà, Pierluigi. BREVE STORIA DEI PARTITI POLITICI AMERICANI [Brief history of American political parties]. Civitas 1958 9(3): 36-46. An analysis of the history of political parties in America, considering in particular the two parties which have dominated American political life for a century. The Republican and Democratic parties, while keeping abreast of the worldwide evolution of the political and social functions of

government, have remained fundamentally consistent in their doctrines. Journal

1076. Bellot, H. Hale. THE LITERATURE OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 1957 7: 159-182. A review of recent trends in writing on U.S. constitutional history. C. J. Lowe

1077. Bridges, Hal (Univ. of Colorado). THE ROBBER BARON CONCEPT IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Business History Review 1958 32(1): 1-13. Analyzes the "origins, spread, and obsolescence" of "the idea of the robber barons," indicating the "broad outlines of its historical development after the Civil War...[and the] historical interpretations at variance with it..." The author concludes that "the idea of the robber barons" arose out of "a desire for denunciation rather than objective analysis" and that "the current trend in American historiography is away from this concept." V. P. Carosso

1078. Cairns, John C. THE SUCCESSFUL QUEST OF HENRY ADAMS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1958 57(2): 168-193. A review of the life of Henry Adams (1838-1918), including an analysis of Adams' quest for an understanding of the historical process. H. Kantor

1079. Chase, Richard. THE FATE OF THE AVANT-GARDE. Partisan Review 1957 24(3): 363-375. Describes how the literary avant-garde in the United States succeeded in gaining respectability in the years 1912-1950 by entrenching itself in American colleges and publishing houses, and by ending its earlier revolt against all conservative and refined society, retiring to the field of literary criticism. R. Mueller

1080. Edwards, James Don (Michigan State Univ.). SOME SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES. Business History Review 1956 30(2): 211-225. Describes the development of public accounting in the USA in the period 1850-1930. British precedent and personnel were influential in the formation of early American accounting firms. The movement for state regulation developed early, as did methods of instruction in this field. The income tax laws of 1909 and 1913 brought widespread public recognition to the profession. C. F. Latour

1081. Feuer, Lewis S. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). H. A. P. TORREY AND JOHN DEWEY: TEACHER AND PUPIL. American Quarterly 1958 10(1): 34-54. H. A. P. Torrey, a professor of philosophy at the University of Vermont, was a close friend of the Dewey family, and the influence he exercised on the young John Dewey was of great significance. However, his pupil revolted against the University of Vermont's hostile and suspicious attitude toward culture and also made the rigid Kantian dualism which Torrey taught there the object of his aversion. During Dewey's later neo-Hegelian period he even described Torrey as related to "the still dominant Scotch school." Above all, his early rebellion against the Puritan rigor of northern New England led him to become a philosopher of democracy. In his final years as teacher, Dewey was friendlier and more grateful toward Torrey. H. Augustin

1082. Fey, Harold E. HAUNTED BY HISTORY. Christian Century 1956 73(12): 363-365. Discusses the various historic causes of misunderstanding contributing to the unsatisfactory status of American Indian - non-Indian relations. An adequate philosophy of the relations of people of different cultures has only begun to emerge in the 20th century. "Today we are moving beyond the blind determinism of history because we recognize Indians as persons, see in what remains of Indian culture that which is worthy of respect, accept the forms of association they choose for social organization as valid for themselves so long as they desire to maintain them." G. A. Muggle

1083. Filler, Louis (Antioch College). MAIN CURRENTS IN PROGRESSIVIST AMERICAN EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1957 8(2): 33-57. Traces issues and

circumstances which contributed to the development of American progressivist education. Among these factors were: changing attitudes towards democracy, the use of instruction based on the individual needs of the child, the impact of the home on education, the gradual improvement of instruction, the discussion of educational theories, the founding of experimental schools, two World Wars, the depression, and the pressure for conformity. Though educational progressivists did not fully succeed in their attempt to develop an education for modern living, they laid firm foundations upon which later educators might profitably build. L. Gara

1084. Franklin, John H. (Brooklyn College). THE NEW NEGRO HISTORY. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(2): 89-97. Discusses the changes that have occurred in the last two decades in the writing, teaching and study of the history of the Negro in the United States. "For the first time in the history of the United States, there is a striking resemblance between what historians are writing and what has actually happened in the history of the American Negro." W. E. Wight

1085. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). REJOINER TO CRITICS OF JOHN DEWEY. New York Times Magazine 1958 15 June: 13, 19-21. It is simple-minded to make John Dewey's educational philosophy solely responsible for all the faults existing in American education today, and erroneous to argue that he sacrificed content courses for methodology. While there have been and continue to be some occasional errors and distortions of Dewey's system by uncritical enthusiasts, schools are more adequate now than sixty years ago, and continued application of progressivism in education will help rather than hinder their growth. R. J. Marion

1086. Heckscher, August. THE CURRENT REAPPRAISAL OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM. Reporter 1956 14(1): 37-38. A critical review of two recent works: Arthur A. Elkirch, Jr., The Decline of American Liberalism, and Richard Hofstadter, The Age of Reform: From Bryan to F. D. R. In contrast to Elkirch's argument that liberalism's influence has steadily declined, and Hofstadter's suggestion that liberalism has been temporarily mislaid between the modern emphasis on organization and the consequent attainment of abundance, Heckscher argues that the elements of a revived liberalism are at hand. To be a political creed adequate to present-day America, liberalism must 1) reassert its conviction that civil liberties are at the heart of all liberty; 2) develop the values of a shared community life; 3) recover to some degree the moral conviction that marked the Progressive movement. G. A. Muggle

1087. Higham, John. SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS IN AMERICA, 1830-1930. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1957 47(1): 1-33. The period until after the Civil War, in spite of its elements of religious, economic and political anti-Semitism, was devoid of social discrimination. Restrictions in clubs, hotels, resorts and schools appeared only during the last third of the 19th century with the growth of status consciousness. Finally, housing difficulties and restrictive covenants arose in the decade before 1914, thus completing the pattern of anti-Semitism against which civil rights, laws and democratic education have been marshalled since the 1930s. F. Rosenthal

1088. James, Milton, M. THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(4): 83-85. Relates the early history of the Institute for Colored Youth which grew out of a ten thousand dollar bequest for Negro education, contained in the will of Richard Humphrys, a Quaker businessman. After a slow and difficult start, the Institute was moved from a farm to Philadelphia in 1852. Here the school prospered and in 1902 moved to Cheyney, Pennsylvania, where it eventually became a fully accredited teacher training institution. L. Gara

1089. Johnson, Guion G. (Univ. of North Carolina). SOUTHERN PATERNALISM TOWARDS NEGROES AFTER EMANCIPATION. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(4):

1093-509. Describes the South's changing attitude toward the Negro in the period from emancipation to the present. Up to the First World War, the paternalistic attitude was firmly entrenched in the South and served as a basis for segregation, but as a result of the two World Wars segregation theories had to be gradually abandoned. The author discusses various theories brought forth in this period to explain the inferiority of the Negro. P. Podjed

1090. Jones, Edward A. MOREHOUSE COLLEGE IN BUSINESS NINETY YEARS -- BUILDING MEN. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(3): 231-245. Assesses the record of the liberal arts college for Negroes in the South. C. F. Latour

1091. Klingberg, Frank J. (Univ. of California at Los Angeles). THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN THE BUILDING OF THE AMERICAS. Negro History Bulletin 1957 21(3): 1-52. Emphasizes the important part played by Negroes in building the Americas, not only by immigration, but also through their economic contribution as a major source of labor. L. Gara

1092. Kolko, Gabriel. MORRIS R. COHEN: THE SCHOLAR AND/OR SOCIETY. American Quarterly 1957 9(3): 25-336. Examines the relationship of the philosophical theories of Morris R. Cohen (1880-1947) to recent social thought, especially American liberalism. Cohen's belief in the existence of an absolute totality of knowledge was sharply opposed to John Dewey's philosophical instrumentalism. The author asserts that Cohen came closest to providing the American liberal movement with its own philosophical theory--tool it most needs. R. Mueller

1093. Kuehl, Michael (Hamburg). DIE EXILIERTE DEMOKRATISCHE LINKE IN USA [The exile democratic left in the USA]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(3): 273-289. Describes the activities of German democratic left-wing exile groups in the United States between 1933 and 1945. Only a small minority of these exiles, chiefly those with a social Democratic orientation, participated actively in anti-Nazi activities. They published a newspaper, the Neue Volkszeitung, were affiliated with the Social Democratic Federation, and also had ties with various organizations, especially the trade unions. German émigrés were united with German Americans in the Association of Free Germans, etc. Almost all the exiles withstood Communist attempts to establish a popular front. Finally, these groups also helped bring additional émigrés to the United States, especially during 1940-41. Throughout this period they strove to tell the world that "German" and "Nazism" were not synonymous terms. A. Diamant

1094. Lucey, William L. (Reverend, S. J.). SOME FAINE CONVERTS. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1956 67(2-4): 67-87. Relates the stories of several early Catholic converts in Maine. C. G. Hamilton

1095. Nagel, Ernest (Columbia Univ.). MORRIS R. COHEN IN RETROSPECT. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 548-551. Recalls Morris Cohen's philosophical ideals, which are as relevant today as in his lifetime. W. H. Coates

1096. Renshaw, Edward. RECLAMATION AND THE AMERICAN SUGAR POLICY: A CASE OF COMPOUNDING RESOURCE MISALLOCATION. Western Political Quarterly 1957 10(4): 858-863. Traces policy of the United States

in regard to the protection of domestic beet sugar producers, and points out how the subsidization of the production of sugar is an argument for public investment in reclamation projects. H. Kantor

1097. Rosenfield, Leonora Cohen (Univ. of Maryland). MORRIS R. COHEN, THE TEACHER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 552-571. The aims, methods and scope of Morris Cohen's teaching, together with his great erudition, manifold activities, and extensive and significant scholarly productivity, combined to make him a man of heroic stature. W. H. Coates

1098. Savage, W. Sherman (Lincoln Univ., Missouri). THE NEGRO PIONEER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(4): 93-95. Tells of the work and contributions of the small number of Negroes who migrated to the Territory and State of Washington. L. Gara

1099. Seeger, Charles. MUSIC AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. American Quarterly 1957 9(3): 281-294. Describes the establishment in the United States of European traditions of music which, in the process, became divided into 1) folk art, mainly oral in transmission; 2) fine art, mainly written in transmission, and 3) popular art, which was a mixture of the first two. "European traditions of music in the United States suffered ... not only the wounds of social, political and religious protest and of geographical transplantation, but also of three centuries' deprivation of the traditional inter-class and inter-idiom relationships through which the art flourished normally in Europe." The earliest printed record of creative musical achievement in the United States was a mixture of secular folk song and popular hymnody in the Revolutionary period. Disdained by the urban churches, this mixture became oriented toward rural society, a development which set the stage for a century of socio-musical conflict between "poor man's" and "rich man's" music, that has only been resolved during the 20th century. R. Mueller

1100. Sewrey, Charles L. HISTORIANS AND ANTI-CATHOLICISM. Christian Century 1956 73(11): 333-335. An analysis of some of the interpretations of anti-Catholicism in the American past. The conclusion is that "without ceasing to chronicle the injustice and excesses to which anti-Catholicism occasionally led, the historian ought to remember that there was a genuine conflict of values and assumptions here in which both sides, not just one, contributed irritating factors." G. A. Mugge

1101. Soltow, James H. (Russell Sage College). THE SMALL CITY INDUSTRIALIST, 1900-1950: A CASE STUDY OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA. Business History Review 1958 32(1): 102-115. Analyzes "a number of case studies" on the "ebb and flow" of manufacturing industries in Norristown and attempts to explain "the ways in which new business units have been established and ... the reason for discontinuance of operations of industrial concerns." V. P. Carosso

1102. Watson, Richard L., Jr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IN HISTORICAL WRITING, 1950-1957. South Atlantic Quarterly 1958 57(1): 104-126. An analysis of the published writings on Franklin D. Roosevelt. The author concludes that scholars differ fundamentally in their interpretation of Roosevelt's role and each carefully hedges his own indictments. H. Kantor

## B. 1775-1815

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1268

1103. Andreen, Per G. CENTRALBANK OCH REGERINGUR ENGLANDS OCH FÖRENTA STATERNAS FINANSHISTORIA [Central bank and government, from the financial history of England and the United States]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1958 (1): 1-46. Attempts to demonstrate the importance of theoretical ideas in the money and financial policies of England, 1797-1844 and of the United States, 1789-1836. The author discusses the fight over paper money in England, and briefly treats its continuation, the struggle between the currency school and the banking school. Expansionist currents had beginnings in the theories of Hume and Law and, in this connection, the system of government loans, especially in the United States, came to the foreground. The financial experiences of the United States and England had important influences on European financial policy.

E. Ekman

1104. Atkinson, C. T. A LIGHT DRAGOON IN THE PENINSULA. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(138): 70-79. Based on letters written by Captain Lovell Badcock, 14th Light Dragoons, between 1809 and 1814, when he took part in the Peninsular War. The letters throw light on the details of fighting, army life, and the economic conditions of Spain (in particular, they reveal considerable leaks in the Continental System); also on the deteriorating morale of the French army and the pro-allied sympathies of many of the inhabitants of southwest France in the last months of the campaign.

J. Ryder

1105. Atkinson, C. T. SWISS LEVIES IN BRITISH PAY. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(139): 99-103. Throws light on the reasons for the failure of the Second Coalition and indicates that British success against Napoleon in the Mediterranean had little or no effect in bolstering up the Coalition in Central Europe. Based on the memoirs of Colonel de Roverea, who commanded one of the three regiments raised in Switzerland and paid for by Great Britain in 1799-1800, as part of the Second Coalition.

J. Ryder

1106. Barras de Aragón, Francisco de las. LAS SOCIEDADES ECONÓMICAS EN INDIAS [The economic societies in America]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1955 12: 417-447. The rapid development in the late 18th century of economic societies devoted to raising the level of culture in the natural sciences was an expression of the Enlightenment. The movement reached Spain under Charles III, the most important society being founded in Madrid in 1775, and it soon spread to Spanish America. After an account of the general history of the societies, the author elaborates on those in the city of Mexico and in Manila, quoting extensively from their charters and describing the duties of each subcommission of which they were composed.

C. W. Arnade

1107. Brett-James, Antony. PICTON AT WATERLOO. *History Today* 1958 8(4): 264-274. A fairly detailed account of the actions of General Sir Thomas Picton and his division in the battle of Waterloo, 16-18 June 1815, together with a brief account of his earlier life, and of his death on the field of battle.

E. D. Johnson

1108. Dermigny, Louis. LANGUEDOCIENS ET PROVENÇAUX AUX ILES DE FRANCE ET DE BOURBON [Inhabitants of Languedoc and Provence on the islands of France and Bourbon]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1956 43(3/4): 369-452. Detailed demographic study of the colonization of these French islands in the latter part of the 18th century. The author draws upon a census table (which lists names), statistics from the years 1776 and 1778, and other contemporary documents to give a picture of the social and economic activities of the French immigrants.

Carla Rich

1109. Duveen, Dennis I., and Herbert S. Klickstein (Johns Hopkins Univ.). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790) AND ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER (1743-1794). PART II. JOINT INVESTIGATIONS. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(4): 271-308. Concluding part of an examination of the relations between Franklin and Lavoisier. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, America was threatened with a shortage of gunpowder. Franklin was in touch with Lavoisier after the Régie des Poudres was established on the latter's initiative, and passed on information to the Colonies. The two men collaborated on two reports to the Académie Royale des Sciences on the construction of gunpowder magazines. Other subjects on which they collaborated were aeronautics and animal magnetism.

R. S. Smith

See also: 2: 2251

1110. Gay, Peter (Columbia Univ.). CARL BECKER'S HEAVENLY CITY. *Political Science Quarterly* 1957 72 (2): 182-199. A critical examination of Carl Becker's famous study of the 18th century climate of opinion in *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers*, pointing to the modern and really new goals of the philosophes, in contrast to Becker's characterization of them as Christians in disguise.

G. Stourzh

1111. Hales, E. E. Y. NAPOLEON'S DUEL WITH THE POPE. *History Today* 1958 8(5): 328-336. A brief survey of relations between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII from 1800 to 1815, with particular attention to the Concordat of 1801 and the capture of the Pope by French troops in 1809.

E. D. Johnson

1112. Hallie, Philip P. (Vanderbilt Univ.). HUME, BIRAN AND THE MÉDITATIFS INTÉRIEURS. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(3): 295-312. Although there were empiricists in France from Bayle to D'Alembert, and méditatifs, like Berkeley, in Britain, the reverse view in each country has been more characteristic. Thus the philosophes of Hume and of Maine de Biran were "re-turning points" in their respective countries. Biran was in many ways a follower of Hume, but sharply criticized Hume's explanation of the internal experience of voluntary bodily movement, and thereby revealed "an important ambiguity and conflict within the Empiricist tradition."

W. H. Coates

1113. Himmelfarb, Gertrude. MALTHUS. *Encounter* 1955 (23): 53-60. The popularity of Malthus' writings in comparison to older discussions expressing similar beliefs, is explained by the fact that his formulation was mathematical, simple and arrestingly presented. As stated in the first edition of *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, the core of Malthus' doctrine was that disastrous natural population increase was prevented only by "misery" or "vice." In response to criticism, however, Malthus, in the second edition, admitted "Moral Restraint" as a factor, thus impaling his original thesis on the tautologous prong of Grice's fork. The author concludes that Malthus should be understood as a moralist of a Hobbesian cast, not as a sociologist.

J. Kuehl

1114. Kadija, Niko. SELJAČKA REPUBLIKA NA MOSORU [The peasant republic of Mosor]. *Borba* 1957 31 August-4 September. Five articles on the history and government of the Principality of Poljica (Pogljizza), an 800-year-old Slav republic destroyed by the French commander Marshal Marmont after it had made common cause in the Adriatic with the Russian fleet under Vice-Admiral Dmitri Nikolayevich-Sen'yavin. The formal decree depriving the republic of all privileges, local jurisdiction and titles was published by Napoleon's civilian governor of Dalmatia, Vincenzo Dandolo, in the fall of 1807. A report (origin not indicated) from Marshal Marmont describes the strategic significance of Poljica.

S. Gavrilović

1115. Kujawski, Marian. POLACY W BITWIE POD ALBUERA [Poles in the battle of Albuera]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(14/15): 8-9. Describes all phases of the battle of Albuera, 16 May 1815, devoting particular

tention to the role played by the 1 Pułk Lansjerów adwisańskich [First Polish Regiment of Vistula Lancers]. His regiment, under the command of Colonel Jan Konopka, made three charges against the enemy and suffered heavy losses, but captured five English regimental banners, "the only ones ever lost by the English in Spain." One of the lancers fought against the commander of the allied forces, Lord Beresford, and was killed by a member of his staff. A. F. Dygnas

1116. Kusielewicz, Eugene F. (St. John's Univ., New York). THE JEFFERSON-NIEMCEWICZ CORRESPONDENCE. *Polish Review* 1957 2(4): 7-21. Gives the full text of the correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and the Polish author, traveler and statesman, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, including three hitherto unpublished letters taken from the National Archives in Washington. The letters cover the period 1798-1813 and deal with personal affairs, the affairs of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and developments in the United States, Poland and Napoleonic Europe. Author

1117. Lauermaa, Matti. MIHIN RANSKAN MENESTYS KALLANKUMOUSSODISSA PERUSTUI? [To what did France owe her success in the revolutionary wars?]. *Historiallinen aikakauskirja* 1957 No. 4: 308-316. Attributes the success of French arms in the Revolutionary wars to the introduction of conscription, and the adoption of more flexible and active tactics and strategy.

J. I. Kolehmainen

1118. Mandelbaum, Maurice (Dartmouth College). THE SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY IN BIOLOGY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(3): 42-361. The solutions proposed in the 18th and early 19th centuries for several scientific problems which arose independently of the growing philosophic interest in "evolutionary modes of thought" contributed in fact to the formulation and acceptance of the biological theory of evolution. The most important of these problems involved radical changes in the concept of species and "attempts to place man with respect to the animal kingdom," and they were, in the tradition of Boyle and Newton, consistent with theological beliefs. Also paving the way for evolutionary theory were the triumph of the doctrine of epigenesis and the influence of Malthus. W.H. Coates

1119. Rauch, Georg von. (Univ. of Marburg). ZUR BALTISCHEN FRAGE IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT [On the Baltic question in the 18th century]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(4): 441-487. Discusses attempts to separate the Baltic Provinces from Russia in the 18th century, culminating in the second Swedish-Russian War of 1788-91. Swedish attempts to incite a rebellion against Russian rule failed because of the attitude of the Baltic nobility, which had already begun to play an important part in Russian politics and did not wish to lose their career opportunities. English and Prussian plans of separation were also unsuccessful. Documented.

P. Podjed

1120. Robinson, Sir F. P. (Major General). A PENINSULAR BRIGADIER. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(140): 153-170. Introduction by C. T. Atkinson. Reprints letters, written during the Peninsular campaign of 1813, which throw light on the fighting qualities of the British troops in the Vittoria campaign, the need for improvement of the army diet and footwear, the state of the towns and countryside of Spain, relations between the French troops and the Spanish civilians, and relations between the Spaniards and the British. The allied siege which led to the complete destruction of St. Sebastian is also described. J. Ryder

1121. Roux, Georges. L'ENIGME DE VALMY [The Valmy enigma]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1957 (154): 37-49. The battle of Valmy, which has always been regarded as a great French victory over combined Prussian and Austrian forces, involved practically no serious fighting. This enigmatic "victory" possibly resulted from a prior, secret understanding between some of the French commanders and the Duke of Brunswick, who all were Free Masons. R. Wengraf

1122. Sheppard, E. W. THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1796-7. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(610): 250-255. Article to be continued.

1123. Sparrow, W. J. (Univ. of Birmingham). COUNT RUMFORD AS A SPY. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(4): 320-330. Only a small part of the energies of the many-sided Count Rumford was occupied by his scientific investigations. The author gives a detailed investigation of these activities which have caused him to be called a spy.

R. S. Smith

1124. Walder, Ernst (Univ. of Bern). ZWEI STUDIEN ÜBER DEN AUFGELÄRTEN ABSOLUTISMUS [Two studies on enlightened absolutism]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1957 15: I. AUFGELÄRTETER ABSOLUTISMUS UND REVOLUTION [Enlightened absolutism and revolution] pp. 134-156. II. AUFGELÄRTETER ABSOLUTISMUS UND STAAT [Enlightened absolutism and the state], pp. 156-171. An attempt to determine whether the goals of Enlightened Despotism were more or less the same as those of the French Revolution of 1789 (liberty, equality, fraternity). Using mainly the published papers of Frederick the Great, Joseph II and Peter Leopold of Tuscany, the author contests the views of present-day French historians, by asserting that these monarchs seriously sought to reform their states through a "revolution from above." Indeed, Joseph II was able to declare spontaneously in 1789 that the ideals of the French Revolution plagiarized his own reform plans. All three of these monarchs, however, were soon forced to repeal their reforms, because their humanitarian principles soon conflicted with the older concept of the state as an instrument of power. Frederick the Great made a futile effort to reconcile the latter idea with the concept of the state as a community of like-minded citizens in which the monarch was only the head ("first servant") of the political body, and thus carried Enlightened Despotism as far as was possible without destroying it. W. Ruf

1125. Webb-Caster B.W. (Brigadier). A WATERLOO SHAKO. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(140): 173-176. Contains a description, with illustrations, of a shako (cap) won by a British ensign at Waterloo, and a letter written by this ensign, describing his experiences in the battle of Waterloo and after. He mentions that the inhabitants of Brussels expected the allies to lose the battle. J. Ryder

1126. Wells, G. A. (Univ. College, London). HERDER'S DETERMINISM. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1958 19(1): 105-113. Although Herder rejected the theory of evolution, he was a uniformitarian in geology, and thought of moral phenomena as analogous to natural phenomena and therefore as effects of causes. His determinism was not clearly distinguished from fatalism. He underestimated the role of individual initiative in progress.

W. H. Coates

1127. Young, Ulysses. TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES OF A HINDU MYSTIC. *East and West* 1956 6(4): 332-334. Recounts the life of Padramahansa Pranpuri, "the saint with uplifted arms," who, during the latter part of the 18th century, covered almost all of Asia and the greater part of Eastern Europe on foot. C. F. Latour

1128. --. ZWEI TRAKTATE ÜBER DIE INTERNATIONALE STELLUNG DER SCHWEIZ IM ERSTEN KOALITIONS-KRIEG [Two treatises on the international position of Switzerland in the First Coalition War]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1957 15. Wegelin, Carl (St. Gallen), EIN BRIEF MÜLLER-FRIEDBERGS ÜBER DEUTSCHE REICHSLEHEN IN DER SCHWEIZ UND DIE SCHWEIZERISCHE NEUTRALITÄT [A letter of Müller-Friedberg about German Imperial fiefs in Switzerland and Swiss neutrality] pp. 199-205. Näf, Werner (Univ. of Bern), EIN TRAKTAT ÜBER DIE NEUTRALITÄT DER SCHWEIZ 1793/94 [A treatise on the neutrality of Switzerland: 1793/94], pp. 205-208. Discusses two contemporary publications relating to the neutrality of Switzerland in the First Coalition War, written by Swiss citizens who felt compelled to defend their country's neutrality, which they considered to be in the interest of all Europe. In a contribution to the *Politische Annalen* (Göttingen, 1794),

Karl Müller-Friedberg, a bailiff (Landvogt) in Lichtensteig in the Canton of St. Gallen, used historical arguments to refute a previous article by Dr. Joh. A. L. Seidenstricker in the same journal. Seidenstricker had contended that the Swiss, as vassals of the Holy Roman Empire, were under legal obligation to make contributions to it in case of war. Müller-Friedberg's militant spirit was shared by David von Wyss of Zürich, who also published an article in the Politische Annalen in the same year, in which, after considering the pros and cons of the Swiss participation in the war, he defended the country's traditional neutrality with logical arguments. W. Ruf

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

1129. Bantung, J. P. CARLOS IV Y LA INTRODUCCION DE LA VACUNA EN FILIPINAS [Charles IV and the introduction of vaccination in the Philippines]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1955 12: 75-129. In 1803, Charles IV of Spain sent a completely equipped expedition to all Spanish colonies to vaccinate as many people as possible. The author describes the expedition's activities in the Philippines, which it reached in 1805, and also discusses the historical background of smallpox, the composition of the expedition, and subsequent developments with regard to smallpox in the Philippines. An appendix of documents is included. C. W. Arnade

1130. Cameron, Roderick. THE ABBE DUBOIS. History Today 1958 8(3): 164-169. Sketch of a French priest in India in the first quarter of the 19th century. His own life is obscure, but in his book Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies, he captured the essence of Hindu civilization as few other writers have been able to do.

E. D. Johnson

1131. Hall, John Whitney. MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL HISTORY IN JAPAN: PRE-MEIJI DAIMYŌ RECORDS. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 1957 20(1/2): 187-212. Points out the importance of local history for the understanding of developments in the Tokugawa era (1603-1867), and discusses the difficulties involved in a thorough study of local records. As an example of these difficulties, the author discusses the work on a collection of public records, which is at present being photostated at the University of Okayama by the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies, and outlines the system of classification which is being used.

P. Podjed

1132. Itō, Kōichi (Meiji High School). MINAMI KANTŌ HATASAKU CHITAI NI OKERU KINSEI NO SHŌHIN RYŪTSŪ [Commodity circulation in the crop raising area of South Kantō in the modern period]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1958 219: 1-10. Examines the circulation of corn and fertilizer in the district of Musashino in the modern period. This district was in contact with Yedo (Tokyo) through the sale of corn and the purchase of fertilizer, and a circulation system developed among Yedo, town and rural merchants. As production increased in the latter half of the modern period, the rural merchants were able to gain economic control over the peasants, co-operating with the authorities to end the privileges of the Yedo and town merchants. The rural merchants gradually became parasitic landlords. Based on such material as the Ogawa Family Documents, Kurihara Family Documents, and Sho Tonya Saikō Shirabe, vol. 9. K. Sugiyama

1133. Kobayashi, Eiichi (Tateyama Minami High School). ŌHARA YŪGAKU RON [A study on Yūgaku Ōhara]. Shiso 1958 407: 696-706. Analyzes the teachings of Yūgaku Ōhara and their development, and his own practice of his principles. Ōhara made the idea "for the sake of the commonality" the main principle in his system, and emphasized that filial piety led to concord of family and, thus, to perpetuation of the family. He included servants in the family relationship, and expounded the necessity for an organization of the family. The historical significance of Yūgaku Ōhara's doctrine, which systematized and enlarged the family system, lies in the fact that it answered the needs of the rural land-

lords, who were confronted with a crisis caused by the class differentiation of the peasantry since the middle of the Tokugawa period. Based on Ōhara Yūgaku Zenshū [The Complete Works of Yūgaku Ōhara]. K. Sugiyama

1134. Masui, Tsuneo (Kanazawa Univ.). MORISON TO RINDORE--INDO TO CHŪGOKU TO NI OKERU IGRISU GUNJIN [Morrison and Lindley--the British soldiers in India and China]. Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun-gakubu Ronshū 1957 (Tetsugakushigaku-hen 5): 24-41. An analysis of John Morrison's The Advantages of an Alliance with the Great Mogul's Forces (1774) and Augustus Lindley's Ti-Ping Tien-Kuoh; the History of the Ti-Ping Revolution, 2 vols. (1866). Whereas Morrison's view of India was characterized by conservatism, Lindley was more objective and regarded China with affection. The author concludes that human factors should be taken into consideration in the study of British penetration of Asia in this period, and warns against a standardized interpretation. Y. Saeki

1135. Ōishi, Shinzaburō (Hitotsubashi Univ.). JINUSHI-SEI KEISEI-KI NI OKERU NŌMIN-TEKI BEIKŌKU SHIJŌ NI TSUITE [Land ownership and the rice market in the middle of the Tokugawa period]. Hitotsubashi Ronshū 1957 38(4): 365-395. Criticizes the popular theory which does not attribute the origin and growth of parasitic land ownership to the development of rice as a commodity crop, but rather to various other crops and enterprises which were also expropriated. In the middle of the Tokugawa period, the feudal lords began to make commercial use of that part of the rice production which had been left to the peasant, and this became the foundation for the parasitic landlord system. As a case study, the author examines the rice market in Sakudaira, Shinshū. Based on such materials as Tokugawa Kinrei Kō, Nihon Zaisei Keizai Shiryo, vol. 3, and the Machida family documents. K. Sugiyama

1136. Sakudō, Yōtarō (Osaka Univ.). KINSEI SHIN-YŌ TAIKEI TO KEIZAI HATTEN NO MONDAI [On the problem of the credit system and the economic development during the Shogunate period]. Keizai-gaku 1957 7(3): 307-346. A study of credit documents in the Shogunate period, classifying them under the types 1) territorial, issued by the clan authorities; 2) special territorial, issued as a medium of trade credit or personal credit by the feudal lord, and 3) non-territorial, notes which were negotiated on the initiative of the merchants themselves. As a typical example, the author considers the method of payment adopted in commercial transactions among the merchants in Ōsaka during the Shogunate period. Based on Ōsaka Shōgyō Shiryō-shusei 3rd series, Ōsaka Shōgyō Shūkan Roku edited by Heijirō Kurobane, Ōsaka Prefecture Journal, etc. K. Sugiyama

1137. Yasuoka, Shigeaki. SHŌGYŌ SEISAKU O MEGURU BAKU-HAN TAIRITSU SHIRON [On the conflict on commercial policies between the Shogunate and the feudal clans]. Keizai-gaku 1957 7(1): 35-56. After pointing out that historical studies concerning the later Shogunate period have hitherto emphasized the conflict between the feudal lord and his people, calls attention to the significance of the conflict between the Shogunate government and the feudal clans. In the early Shogunate period, the clan economy was largely self-sufficient but as it began to experience hardships in the middle of the Shogunate period, it came to depend on production for trade, and attempted to gain a monopoly of commodity circulation within the clan, by regulating the industries within its territory, and also by monopoly of the clan's external trade. Inevitably, the clans came to be opposed to the Shogunate, which restrained inter-clan trade, and had exclusive control over the nation-wide mechanism of commodity circulation. This proved to be the decisive factor in the political history of the later Shogunate period. Based on such materials as Fukuoka Ken-Shi, vols. 1-6, and Ōsaka-Shi-Shi, vols. 3 and 4. K. Sugiyama

See also: 1235

### Canada

1138. Hopwood, V. G. CENTENARY OF AN EXPLORER. Queen's Quarterly 1957 64(1): 41-49. David Thompson's Narrative of his Explorations in Western North America, 1784-1812, first published in 1916, is a classic of observation. A London charity school boy, Thompson was one of the great

explorers and mapmakers, ranging from Hudson's Bay and  
ault Ste. Marie to the Pacific, and from the Missouri to  
ake Athabasca. H. D. Jordan

1139. Hutt, M. G. (Univ. of Leeds). ABBE P. J. L. DESJARDINS AND THE SCHEME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH PRIESTS IN CANADA, 1792-1802. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(2): 93-124. Presents material selected from letters written from Canada by Abbé Desjardins and now preserved in private family archives. The letters describe the lands available for settlement by immigrant immigrants and provide a narrative of the plan to remedy Canada's shortage of Catholic clergy by introducing refugee priests from France. This plan failed mainly because of the reluctance of the priests to emigrate and also because of the authorities' fear of encouraging potential anti-British influence in a newly conquered Canada. Author

## Europe

### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

1140. B.R. RAŠID BEJ PIŠE ISTORIJU [Rashid Bey writes history]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 1 January. Describes how Halil Aga Gushanatz (Gušanac Alija) escaped from the beleaguered fortress of Belgrade by way of the Danube, during the First Serbian Revolution, and how Suleiman Pasha together with his overland military convoy perished on the way to the frontier. Based on Rashid Bey's work, Al jild al-awal min tarih-i waq'at hayratnoma Belgrad wa Sirbistan [First volume of the history of strange events in Belgrade and in Serbia] (Constantinople, 1874). The second volume of this work was never published. S. Gavrilović

1141. B.R. SPIJUN IZ ALADŽA HISARA [Spy from Alaja Hissar]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 15 January. A sketch of Halid-bey of Alaja Hissar (Kruševac), one of Karageorge's and Miloš's secret informers in Turkish headquarters. Based on Turkish and Serbian sources. S. Gavrilović

1142. Dragić, Dr. M. KUPOVANJE DEVOJKA I PRODAJA ŽENA (The purchase of young women and the sale of wives). Politika 1958 1 February. A Karageorge decree of the year 1804 which made it illegal to sell young women for marriage for more than 1 ducat had a social aim: to make it possible for poor people to purchase wives. The author cites several other cases which shed light on the status of women in early 19th century Serbia. S. Gavrilović

1143. Ghinis, Dim. ANÉKDOTON ENCHEIRÍDION PERÍ TÉS EX ADIATHÉTOU KLERONOMIKÉS DIAPOCHÉS KATÁ TÓ OTHOMANIKON DIKAION [An unpublished treatise on Ottoman intestate inheritance law]. Epetiris Etaireias byzantinôn Spoudôn 1957 27: 272-291. Codex no. 2237 of the National Library of Athens contains a text in modern Greek, dating from the end of the 18th century, under the title "Moirasiá katá toús nómous tón Tourkón," [Distribution according to Turkish law]. This text is in the form of a dialogue and was written in order to inform people in Turkish-occupied Greece about certain provisions of the law of inheritance. A brief introduction and comments accompany the text, which is here published for the first time. Catherine Koumariannou

1144. Kandić, Dr. Ljubica. O LOKALNIM SKUPŠTINAMA U SRBIJI PRE I ZA VREME PRVOG USTANKA [On local assemblies in Serbia before and during the First Revolution]. Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke 1957 4: 481-484. Compares the organs of local self-government established in Serbia under the firmans of 1793-1796 with those set up under the revolutionary laws of 1804-1813. The extensive system of local self-government established after the Treaty of Sistova was gradually abolished by the centralizing laws of the Revolution. Based on the memoirs of prota (pastor) Mateja Nenadović (published in 1867) and other Serbian works. S. Gavrilović

1145. Kapsális, G. HE VARDOUNIA KE HOI TOURKO VARDINIOTES [Vardounia and Tourkovardinotes]. Peloponi-

siaká 1957 2: 91-140. The name Vardounia was given to the southern part of Laconia by the Greek population of the area during the years of the Turkish occupation of Peloponnesus. After the withdrawal of the Venetians from Peloponnesus in the year 1715, the Turks settled Albanians in Vardounia, who were named "Tourkovardinotes" by the Greeks. During the years 1715-1821 Vardounia served as a Turkish fort and the Tourkovardinotes, being a wild and undisciplined lot, caused great trouble to both their Greek and Turkish neighbors. The Porte dared not restrain them since it needed them and used them to keep the area under its control. By the time of the outbreak of the Greek Revolution, the Tourkovardinotes abandoned Vardounia and withdrew to Tripolis, another Turkish stronghold, by way of Mistra. After the taking of the latter by the Greeks in 1821, the Tourkovardinotes disappeared and gave no sign of life thereafter. Information is also provided about the struggle of the Maniotes against Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt during his invasion of Peloponnesus. Catherine Koumariannou

1146. Kougéas, Sokrátēs B. (Professor emeritus of the Univ. of Athens). HO METROPOLÍTIS MONEMVASÍAS KÉ KALAMÁTAS IGNATÍOS HO TZAMBLÁKOS (EXAMBLÁKON 1776-1802) KÉ TINA PERI AUTÓN [The Metropolitan of Monemvasia and Kalamata, Ignatius Tzambلاكos (Examblakon 1776-1802) and some documents concerning him]. Peloponisiaká 1957 2: 141-179. After a brief introduction referring to the origin of the Tzambلاكos family, gives a biographical sketch of the Metropolitan Ignatius, based on manuscripts of the dioceses of Monemvasia and Kalamata. Throughout the Turkish period, high ecclesiastics were also the temporal leaders of their sees and had civil, in addition to ecclesiastical, duties to perform. Thus among the documents first published here, are records of several private law suits which Ignatius was called upon to adjudicate. Also published is Ignatius' will together with an inventory of his personal belongings, dated 2 April and 3 May 1801 respectively. Finally some of his letters are included which reveal his political activity at the end of the 18th century, especially during the crisis created in Peloponnesus by the presence of Lambros Katsonis and Androutsos, two Greeks well known for their struggles against the Turks. Catherine Koumariannou

1147. Mihić, G. IVAN JUGOVIĆ OTVARA ŠKOLU [Ivan Jugović opens school]. Borba 1958 26 January. Gives information pertaining to the School of Higher Learning in Karageorge's Serbia (1808-1813), including such details as the names of students, the curriculum and the salaries of the professors. Admitted to the school were "Serbian sons, regardless of the social and financial position of their fathers, who already have a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetics." Jugović was the secretary of the administrative council which proposed the establishment of the school. S. Gavrilović

1148. P. K. PELJEŠAČKI DETALJI. PRVI KONZUL - PUCANIN [The Pelješac details. The first consul - a plebeian]. Borba 1957 29/30 November/1 December. The letters patent under which Vice (Vincenzio) Radović was appointed Consul of the Republic of Ragusa in Genoa in 1805 are preserved in the archives of the town of Potonja in the Pelješac (Sabbioncello) Peninsula. S. Gavrilović

1149. Perović, D. GRADJA IZ ZEMUNSKIH ARHIVA ZA ISTORIJU PRVOG SRPSKOG USTANKA [Material from the Zemun Archive on the history of the First Serbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 104-110. The Historical Institute of Serbia has published a collection of 634 documents from the Zemun archives, edited by R. Damjanović and T. Ilić and covering the period 1804-08. At the time of the First Serbian Revolution Zemun (Semlin), opposite Belgrade, was an important Austrian intelligence outpost. S. Gavrilović

1150. Protospatīs, Emm. NEA STOICHEIA PERÍ TÉS EN ATHENAIΣ "HETAIRIAS TON PHILOMUSON" [New data about the "Philomousos Hetairia" of Athens]. Athiná 1957 61: 253-288. The work of the "Philomousos Hetairia" of Athens, founded in 1813, represents that city's

share in the general movement of the Greek people towards enlightenment in the early 19th century. In addition to the improvement and development of education, one of the main objectives of the "Philomousos Hetairía" was the preservation of the monuments of antiquity. Among its members were some outstanding Greeks living abroad, including Kapodistrios and Archbishop Ignatius, as well as prominent foreigners, one of whom, Lord Guilford, later on founder of the Ionian Academy of Corfu, was elected its honorary president in 1814. Some information, based on unpublished material, is given concerning the work of the "Philomousos Hetairía" in the field of education. Catherine Koumariannou

## FRANCE

See also: 1320

1151. Chalmin, P. (Lieutenant Colonel). L'ORIGINE DE NOS TROIS COULEURS [The origin of our three colors]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(1): 9-17.

The tricolor dates from the Revolution, and in its present form from the Empire, but the blue of St. Martin, the red of St. Denis, and the white of the Virgin have colored French standards from time immemorial. Illustrated.

H. M. Adams

1152. Dautry, Jean. ROBESPIERRE PARMIS NOUS [Robespierre today]. *La Pensée* 1957 (76): 111-115. Analyzes an article by Georges Bidault [Carrefour, date not given] which, commenting on proposals to hold national celebrations on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Robespierre, suggested that Carnot was a more worthy personage, and that the occasion of a national celebration should be used to pay homage to Lavoisier and Chénier. Dautry argues that Bidault's preference for Carnot can only be due to the fact that the latter fought against popular feeling and bourgeois democracy in 1797 under the slogan "pas d'ennemi à droite," and states that Bidault, responsible for "rivers of blood" in Indo-China, Morocco, and elsewhere, is morally disqualified to judge any historical bloodletting. Dautry demands a national celebration for Robespierre, and concludes with a survey of recent Robespierreana. J. Kuehl

1153. Debien, G. LE CLUB DES COLONS DE LA ROCHELLE (SEPTEMBRE 1789 - OCTOBRE 1790) [The Colonists' Club of La Rochelle (September 1789 - October 1790)]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1956 43(3/4): 338-368. The Colonists' Club of La Rochelle, a branch of the Parisian "Club Massiac," was composed of men who banded together to protect their interests in the French Caribbean islands, which, they felt, were threatened by revolutionary events. Carla Rich

1154. Ionnisian, A. R. (Erevan). IZ ISTORII IDEI UTOPICHESKOGO KOMUNIZMA VO FRANTSII V PERIOD DIREKTORII [From the history of ideas of utopian communism in France under the Directory]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (6): 115-125. Describes Restif de la Bretonne as an advocate of primitive communal communism, of professional and consumers' associations, and of moral and political equality; as a defender of Jacobin terror, attacking laissez-faire, egoism and the "mercantile spirit." His ideas mark a transition from 18th century to 19th century utopianism.

A. Dallin

1155. Le Reclus, François. LA REVOLUTION FRANCAISE ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES [The French Revolution and the teaching of the political sciences]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1957 7(25/26): 17-23. The teaching of government and administration was requested by some of the cahiers presented to the Constituent Assembly. On 26 September 1791, the National Assembly decreed that the law faculties were to teach the new constitution, but nothing came of this. Two extracts are given from Condorcet's report on education presented to the Legislative Assembly on 20-21 April 1792, in which he called for compulsory instruction in the "moral and political sciences" by the Institutes, or third level of education. In the Ecoles centrales established by the Convention, a course on "legislation" was introduced to explain the functioning of, and to inspire loyalty to, the Republic and to arouse hatred against opponents of the new regime.

After Napoleon's abolition of the Ecoles centrales, public law was to be taught in the new Ecoles spéciales, but it was, in practice, dropped from the curriculum. Roman law and the Code Napoléon reigned supreme in the law faculties as legal education became totally professionalized; there was little place in the Napoleonic system for constitutional law and much less for political science. E. Kaminsky

1156. Palmer, R. R. (Princeton Univ.). THE DUBIOUS DEMOCRAT: THOMAS JEFFERSON IN BOURBON FRANCE. *Political Science Quarterly* 1957 72(3): 388-404.

An analysis of Jefferson's reaction to the early stages of the French Revolution, up to his departure from France in September 1789. Lafayette's influence on Jefferson's appraisal of the situation is held accountable for his lack of appreciation of the privileged character of the Assembly of Notables. At that stage, John Adams rather than Jefferson was aware of the dangers of aristocracy and the usefulness of a strong executive for the cause of the people. Until his departure, there are no indications of visionary enthusiasm for the cause of "democracy." Jefferson lacked class-consciousness himself and was little aware of it in others. G. Stourzh

1157. Prévost, V. (Lycée Marcelin Berthelot, Saint-Maur). L'INDUSTRIE LINIERE DANS LE NORD DE LA FRANCE SOUS L'ANCIEN REGIME [The linen industry in the north of France under the Old Regime]. *Revue du Nord* 1957 39(156): 205-226. Traces the linen industry's origins from the Middle Ages, and examines in more detail the geographical location, economic structure and export markets during the 18th century. Based on local published studies as well as documents from government archives.

H. D. Piper

1158. Rudé, George (Holloway School, London). ROBESPIERRE. *History Today* 1958 8(4): 221-229. Maximilien de Robespierre has been acclaimed as the guiding spirit of the French Revolution, and has also been reviled as a bloody tyrant who caused the death of thousands before he himself was guillotined. The author contends that Robespierre was consistent throughout his political career, in that he pursued the goal of a middle class republic for France and fell a victim to his own ideals. E. D. Johnson

1159. Smeaton, W. A. (Northern Polytechnic, London). LAVOISIER'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIÉTÉ DE MÉDECINE. *Annals of Science* 1956 12(3): 228-244. Lavoisier was elected to membership in the Société de Médecine on June 14, 1782. He read two memoirs to the Société, and took part in the preparation of at least nine reports, which are here discussed. He maintained his connection until the Société was suppressed by the National Convention in 1793. Three of the reports are published for the first time as an appendix. R. S. Smith

1160. Smeaton, W. A. (Northern Polytechnic, London). LAVOISIER'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE D'AGRICULTURE AND THE COMITÉ D'AGRICULTURE. *Annals of Science* 1956 12(4): 267-277. Lavoisier was elected to membership of the Société Royale d'Agriculture in 1783, and became a member of the Comité d'Agriculture in 1785. He was more active in the Comité, which concerned itself mainly with practical problems in agriculture, but after its demise in 1787 was associated with the reorganized Société d'Agriculture until its suppression in 1793.

R. S. Smith

1161. Smeaton, W. A. (Northern Polytechnic, London). THE EARLY YEARS OF THE LYCÉE AND THE LYCÉE DES ARTS. A CHAPTER IN THE LIVES OF A. L. LAVOISIER AND A. F. DE FOUCROY. II. THE LYCÉE DES ARTS. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(4): 309-330. Concludes a survey of the Lycée and Lycée des Arts, and their role in the lives of Lavoisier and Foucroy. The Lycée des Arts, founded 1792, differed in its objects from the Lycée. Its main aim was to provide public courses on scientific subjects, with emphasis on their practical applications. The author examines the connection of Lavoisier and Foucroy with the Lycée des Arts. See also: 3: 309 R. S. Smith

1162. Tack, Raoul. MADAME TALLIEN. Souvenir poléonien 1956 19(94): 2-3. A description of the life of Theresia Cabarrus (1772-1835), with emphasis on her third marriage in 1805 to the Count of Caraman, later Prince of Chimay. Reprinted from the newspaper La Dernière Heure, Brussels. H. Monteagle

## GERMANY

1163. Kraus, Karl. VOM WERDEN, WESEN UND WIRKEN DES PREUSSISCHEN GENERALSTABES [On the growth, character and influence of the Prussian General Staff]. Schichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1958 9(4): 19-217. Deals with the genesis and development of the Prussian General Staff up to 1824, and briefly discusses its increasing independence under Field Marshal von Moltke. Based on German printed sources. Article to be continued. F. B. M. Hollyday

1164. Krüger, A. F. EIN DEUTSCHER PATRIOT: PRINZ LOUIS FERDINAND [A German patriot: Prince Louis Ferdinand]. Nationalpolitisches Forum 1958 7(4): 1-12. Emphasizes Louis Ferdinand's desire for military and political reform and his patriotism, quoting from his writings. F. B. M. Hollyday

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1234

1165. Brady, John. CATHOLICS AND CATHOLICISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PRESS. Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records 1957 20: 273-304. Continued from two previous articles [See abstracts 1920 and 3: 2489]. Items concerning Catholics and Catholicism extracted from Irish newspapers of the period January 1790-June 1798. The items deal with necrology, penal laws, education, relations with Protestants, Volunteer movement, refugee non-juring French clergy, and pro-French revolutionary sentiment. B. L. Crapster

1166. Christie, Ian R. (University College, London). CHARLES JAMES FOX. History Today 1958 8(2): 110-118. A critical re-examination of the English statesman who has been called the prototype of the 18th century Liberal. Fox was eminently able, but very weak in judgment and extremely factious in his political career. His liberal reputation rose from his opposition to Lord North and George III, but this opposition was due more to his opportunism than to his personal convictions. Based on source materials. E. D. Johnson

1167. Hardy, S. M. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINING IN A NORTH DERBYSHIRE VILLAGE, 1635-1860. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1956 5(2): 47-166. A history of coal mining in the manor of Newbold, based in part on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

1168. Hull, P. L. SOME BEDFORDSHIRE SURVEYORS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Journal of the Society of Archivists 1955 1(2): 31-37. Discusses the work of some 18th century Bedfordshire surveyors, whose maps throw light on the enclosure movement. J. A. S. Grenville

1169. Jones, K. R. RICHARD COX, ARMY AGENT AND BANKER. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1956 34(140): 178-181. Sheds light on the social and economic circumstances of a man who was a country gentleman, banker and army agent (responsible for the purchase of equipment, food and clothing for a Foot-guards Regiment) in the second half of the 18th century. J. Ryder

1170. Kingdon, R. M. (State Univ. of Iowa). LAISSEZ-FAIRE OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL: A PROBLEM FOR JOHN WESLEY. Church History 1957 26(4): 342-354. A study of Wesley's economic and political thought. The major influences on his economic thought were Christian ethics, the acute problems of his day, and, after 1775, he thought of Josiah Tucker. In the 1770s Wesley changed from the advocacy of government control of food prices to the support of Tucker's laissez-faire position, but his con-

cern for the plight of the worker may have contributed to the rise of British socialism. During the American Revolution, Wesley was a staunch monarchist and considered the taxing power essential to sovereignty. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1171. Kishida, Nori (Nagoya Univ.). JON WEZURI NI OKERU SHOKUGYO RINRI NO ICHI KOSATSU [A study of the ethics of profession of John Wesley]. Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū 1957 17(6): 93-114. Criticizes the interpretation of John Wesley in Max Weber's Die protestantische Ethik und der "Geist" des Kapitalismus. In quoting from Wesley, Weber did not depend on Wesley's original text but on the quotation of it in R. Southey's The Life of John Wesley (1820), which he, however, did not follow exactly. The author concludes that what Wesley really said was quite different from Weber's interpretation, and points to the necessity for historical re-examination of the whole of Weber's views. H. Imai

1172. Lyons, F. S. L. VICISSITUDES OF A MIDDLE-MAN IN COUNTY LEITRIM, 1810-27. Irish Historical Studies 1955 9(35): 300-318. Prints six letters, from a private collection, from Robert Jones Lloyd to his landlord, John King, relating to the difficulties in collecting rents from his sub-tenants, and illustrating the poverty and agricultural backwardness of the Irish peasantry. P. H. Hardacre

1173. Pelham, R. A. WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL. University of Birmingham Journal 1955 5(1): 60-82. Recounts the history of the construction of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal in the latter part of the 18th century and in the early 19th century. J. A. S. Grenville

1174. Robinson, Eric. THE LUNAR SOCIETY AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. I. Annals of Science 1956 12(4): 286-304. Members of the Lunar Society and their circle, especially Boulton and Watt, were constantly seeking and devising accurate instruments. Improvements in the basic tools of scientific research was one of the most important developments of the period. The author concentrates on clocks, balances, micrometers and dividing engines. Article to be continued. R. S. Smith

1175. Schofield, Robert E. (Univ. of Kansas). MEMBERSHIP OF THE LUNAR SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM. Annals of Science 1956 12(2): 118-136. An evaluation of the role of the Lunar Society must begin with a careful determination of its membership. The true membership is so uncertain that almost every listing contains different names. The author reviews the evidence, and gives a list of persons for whom membership in the Lunar Society can be demonstrated or reasonably proved. R. S. Smith

1176. Wilkes, John W. (New York Univ.). BRITISH POLITICS PRECEDING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Huntington Library Quarterly 1956/57 20(4): 301-319. Since the Tory party ceased to be a real political unit in 1714, and the Whig party after 1722 existed only to retain office, the typical political unit of the 18th century was the small group under a great lord. Thus an effective executive for the country could not easily be developed and British politics consisted essentially of the trial-and-error experiments of Walpole, the Pelhams, George III and, finally, the younger Pitt. In the end, party structure and efficient executive developed side by side. H. D. Jordan

1177. Wright, Esmond (Univ. of Glasgow). HENRY DUNDAS: "HARRY THE NINTH." History Today 1958 8(3): 155-163. A brief account of the political career of the Scottish leader who was a strong follower of William Pitt the Younger. Dundas became a member of Parliament for the county of Midlothian in 1774, and then held such important positions as Treasurer of the Navy (1774), Home Secretary (1791), and Secretary of War (1794). In 1802 he entered the House of Lords as Viscount Melville, and became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1804. Though not an outstanding statesman, he was an astute politician, and a practical leader through difficult times. E. D. Johnson

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

1178. Beregi, Theodore. MONTESQUIEU ET LA HONGRIE [Montesquieu and Hungary]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1957 59(666): 293-296. Describes the influence of Montesquieu's writings in Hungary from the beginning of the 18th century to the Revolution of 1848. Montesquieu's writings revolutionized Hungarian political and social thought, greatly influenced Hungarian literature, and had an effect on the course of political events. Based on works of Hungarian writers and political figures.

E. Kaminsky

1179. Enepekdis, P. WIENER UNTERSUCHUNGSAKTEN AUS DEM JAHRE 1793 EINER GRIECHISCHEN ANGEBLICHEN SPIONAGEAFFÄRE; EIN BEITRAG ZU DEN LEBENSCHICKSALEN DER BEIDEN GRIECHEN JOHANN HAGGI MOSKO UND GEORG THEOCHAR, MITARBEITER DES RIGAS VELESTINILIS [Vienna inquest records of the year 1793 referring to an alleged case of espionage; a contribution to the life of two Greeks, Johann Haggi Mosko and Georg Theochar, collaborators of Rigas Velestinilis]. Elliniká 1956 14(2): 373-417. Publishes a series of documents, from the Vienna archives, referring to the inquest of the Greeks Haggi Mosko and Georg Theochar, residents of Vienna, who were accused by the Austrians of espionage against the Austrian army during the Austro-Turkish war of 1788-1790, and were finally acquitted. The accusation was supported mainly by Christodoulos Kirlian Baron Langenfeld, the governor of a Walachian province, who was on friendly terms with the Austrian military authorities. By publishing other documents from the Vienna archives, the author tries to prove Langenfeld's unreliability in this as well as in other matters.

Catherine Koumariou

1180. Lysiak, L. SĄD SZLACHECKI W TARNOWIE [The law court in Tarnów]. Archeion 1955 (24): 305-328. The law court in Tarnów was established in the course of the introduction of the legal system of the Habsburg monarchy in Galicia, following the first partition of Poland. The author describes the court's sphere of competence, its structure and its activity during the period 1787-1855. The files of the law court are now in the Archives of the city of Cracow. G. Lovas

1181. Mainuš, František. TĚŠÍNSKÉ VELETRHY V LETECH 1775-1782 [The fairs at Těšchen between the years 1775 and 1782]. Slezský Sborník 1955 53(3): 305-339. In 1774 Maria Theresa decreed that a fair be held twice yearly in the town of Těšchen. The reasons for this step were mostly political: on the one hand, Austria wanted to attract Polish and Russian merchants, and on the other, Saxony wanted to prevent Prussia from diverting merchants from Leipzig to Breslau or Frankfurt an der Oder by charging high taxes on transit goods and using this as a means to sever the connections between Poland and Saxony. The fair never became very important, however, and was completely abolished when the merchants stayed away after the Austro-Prussian war of 1778/79. P. Podjed

1182. Mandić, Oleg (Zagreb Univ.). O PRVOM IZDANJU KASTAVSKOG ZAKONA [On the first edition of the Code of Kastva]. Historijski Zbornik 1956 9(1/4): 151-157. Publishes *inter alia* the decision by the Honorable Government (Regiment) of 15 July 1779 in the case of Father Francisco Antonelli of the Society of Jesus, Rector of the Collegium of Fiume, Possessor of the Kastva (Castua) Estate v. Justices, Councillors, and Members of the Municipality of Kastva and the Municipality of Mošćenica (Moschenitz). The decision, which consists of twenty articles, forms an addendum to the earlier Code of Kastva, which regulated local autonomy. The addendum is not reproduced in some of the publications giving the texts of the Code. Based on local sources. S. Gavrilović

1183. Šidak, Jaroslav. V. BOGDANOV: HRVATSKA REVOLUCIONARNA PJESMA IZ GODINE 1794 I UČEŠĆE HRVATA I SRBA U ZAVJERI MARTINOVIĆEVIH JAKOBINACA [V. Bogdanov: A Croatian revolutionary song of 1794 and the participation of Croats and Serbs in the conspiracy of Martinović's Jacobins]. Historijski Zbornik 1956 9(1-4):

183-186. Adds to Bogdanov's data those published in Dvžhenije Vengerskih Jakobincev [Uprisings of Hungarian Jacobins], Acta Historica Academiae scientiarum hungaricae 1952 1(1): 185-235, by I. Kato, and in A Magyar Jakobinusok iratai [A Hungarian Jacobin plot], a serial collection of documents edited since 1952 by Kalman Benda. The poem ("With the Frenchman I fight...") was evidently written by Josip Haynocy who was arrested. The data of V. Bogdanov are published in Starine JAZU [Old Documents, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts], 1956, 46. See also Abstract 2: 1114 S. Gavrilović

1184. Sugar, Peter F. (Princeton Univ.). THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HUNGARY. Journal of Central European Affairs 1958 17(4): 331-355. Emphasizes the importance of the divisions of Hungary after the Battle of Mohács in 1526. The ideas of the Enlightenment and French Revolution were felt most keenly in the western and northern sectors. The Hungarians gained some of their knowledge of the new Western ideas when they reached German cities as soldiers during the Seven Years War, and also learned from Protestant refugees from Czech, Moravian, Saxon and Silesian regions. Some Hungarian theological students in Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere brought back these ideas, and the Noble Hungarian Royal Bodyguard was also influential. But the main highway over which French ideas penetrated into Hungary was the Imperial Court at Vienna. Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau were the most influential French authors in Hungary. Though there were no immediate changes in Hungary's political or administrative life, the French ideas definitely contributed to Hungary's poetic and linguistic revival and newly gained national consciousness. Based on research in Austria and Yugoslavia in 1956. C. F. Delzell

1185. Tibenský, Ján. SLOVENSKO PO SZATMÁRSKOM MIERI A V PRVOM OBDOBÍ "OSVIETENSKÉHO" ABSOLUTIZMU [Slovakia after the Treaty of Szatmár and during the first period of "enlightened" absolutism]. Historický Casopis 1956 4(3): 3331-396. Discusses domestic and foreign affairs of the Habsburg Empire in the period 1711-1800, in relation to Slovakia. The author deals primarily with economic and social conditions, city life, religious and cultural development (with emphasis on the Ratio Educationis of 1777), the early industrialization process, and the genesis of Slovak nationalism. Based on published sources. This article will be published in the book "Dejiny CSR" [History of Czechoslovakia]. F. Wagner

1186. Valošek Isidor. STAV HLAVNÍCH VÝROBNÍCH ODVĚTVÍ V OSTRAVĚ V 1. POLOVINĚ 19. STOLETÍ [The situation of the main branches of industry in Ostrava in the first half of the 19th century]. Slezský Sborník 1955 53(1): 67-76. Describes the situation of the tradesmen and factories in Ostrava in the first half of the 19th century as shown by official contemporary statistics, which were compiled for military purposes. Ostrava is a classic example for the rapid change from the feudal to the capitalist system. P. Podjed

1187. Z. M. DUŠKO KEČKEMET: BIBLIOGRAFIJA O SPLITU, I DIO, OD PREHISTORIJE DO 1860. GODINE. IZDANJE MUZEJA GRADA SPLITA, SVESKA 6, SPLIT 1956 STR. 187 [Duško Kečkemet: Bibliography concerning Split. Part I. From prehistory to 1860. Published by the Museum of the City of Split, Volume 6, Split 1955, 187 pages]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 131. This bibliography has twelve groups, the following of which are relevant to modern history: 1) group IX, covering the period of Venetian rule (1420-1797); 2) group X, on the first period of Austrian rule (1797-1805); 3) group XI, the French period (1805-1813), and 4) group XII, on the second Austrian period, up to the national renaissance (1814-1860).

S. Gavrilović

1188. Žic, Nikola. OSTAVŠTINA PETRA STANKOVIĆA [The estate of Petar Stanković]. Historijski Zbornik 1956 9(1-4): 272. The private papers of Petar Stanković, a Croatian Catholic priest, who died in 1852, which are now owned by the town of Rovinj, contain two manuscripts which shed light on the history of the Catholic Church in

stria: Notizie storiche della Podestaria di Barbana and Memorie storiche di Pola, written at the beginning of the 9th century by the vicar Andjeo Vidović on the basis of documents in the Bishopric's Archive in Pula, which was later destroyed by fire. S. Gavrilović

## ITALY

See also: 1367.

1189. Leflon, Jean. LE CARDINAL CHIARAMONTI, VEQUE DI MOLLA ET LA REPUBBLIQUE CISPALPINE [Cardinal Chiaramonte, Bishop of Imola, and the Cisalpine Republic]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 27-433. When Napoleon set up the Cisalpine Republic in northern Italy, Cardinal Chiaramonte, the future Pius VII, prescribed obedience to it. While he scrupulously refrained from interfering in political matters, he insisted upon, and obtained respect for, the rights of the Catholic Church. His careful conduct and his thesis that democracy could and should be infused with the spirit of Christianity won him the admiration of the French authorities. In his approach to political questions, Chiaramonte's thought was modern. Elisa A. Carrillo

1190. Taviani, Paolo Emilio. FERMENTI DEMOCRATICI E RIFORMATORI ITALIANI DEL SECOLO XVIII [Democratic ferment among the Italian reformers of the 18th century]. *Civitas* 1958 9(1/2): 3-30. Describes the process of revival in Italy during the period from 1748 to 1793, which was characterized by the positive, creative spirit of 18th century Italian reformers. The author examines in particular the currents of thought and spiritual orientations which gave birth to this revival, devoting special attention to Verri, Beccaria and Filangieri. Journal,

## POLAND

1191. Górski, Janusz. SPORNE PROBLEMY TZW. KLASYCZMU" W POLSKIEJ MYŚLI EKONOMICZNEJ LAT 1800-1830 [Some controversial problems of the so-called classicism in the Polish economic thought of the period 1800-1830]. *Ekonomista* 1957 (6): 46-57. Disputes the view expressed in several recently published works that certain Polish economists of the period 1800-1830, mainly Skarbek, W. Surowiecki and D. Krynski, belonged to the classical school of economics and were mainly influenced by Adam Smith. These economists do not meet Marxist criteria of the classical school, and must be regarded, like Say and Senior, as members of the "vulgar" school of economics. The absence of classical economists in Poland was due to the fact that there were no important conflicts at the beginning of the 19th century in Poland between capitalism, which was relatively new, and the still predominant feudalism. These economists were, therefore, concerned with the mechanics of the existing Polish economy, rather than with those of capitalism, but they nevertheless played a progressive role, not in the development of economic thought, but in influencing the growth of the Polish economy. J. Lewartowski

1192. Turnau, Irena. WYTWORCZOŚĆ TEKSTYLNO-ODZIEŻOWA W MANUFAKTURACH WARSZAWSKICH W XVIII W. [Productivity in Warsaw manufactures of textiles and garments in the 18th century]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(4): 729-750. Analyzes descriptions and plans of manufactures in Warsaw in the 18th century in an attempt to assess their size, staff and productive capacity. The author also describes manufactures in the immediate vicinity of the capital. Based on printed material and manuscript economic records of Warsaw now preserved in the Archiwum Głównie Akt Dawnych in Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 1199

1193. Csekey, István. BALUGYÁNSZKY MIHÁLY ÉLETE ÉS MUNKÁSA [The life and work of Mikhail Baludianskii]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 326-350. Describes the life of M. Baludianskii (1769-1847), a brilliant Russian lawyer born in Hungary, whose career marks the beginning of Hungarian-Russian cultural ties. The author reviews and corrects various interpretations of Baludianskii's scholarly activity. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1194. Rozhkova, M. K. K VOPROSU O ZNACHENII IARMAROK VO VNUTRENNEI TORGOVLE DOREFORMENNOI ROSSII (PERVAIA POLOVINA XIX V.) [On the importance of annual fairs in Russian domestic trade before the agricultural reform of 1861 (first half of the 19th century)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 298-314. Shows that trade within Russia was very well developed in the first half of the 19th century by pointing to the growth of continuous marketing at the expense of the annual fairs. Already by the beginning of the 19th century business at the fairs was bad, and new ones were established only in outlying districts of Russia. The author also describes the trade at the largest fairs. G. Lovas

1195. Rubinstein, N. L. VNESHNAIA TORGOVLIA ROSSII I RUSSKOE KUPECHESTVO VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVIII V. [Russia's foreign trade and Russian merchants in the second half of the 18th century]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 343-361. Examines the growth of Russian foreign trade in the latter part of the 18th century, which was most evident in the export of agricultural products. Because of the lack of a Russian merchant fleet, exporting was done chiefly by foreign (British) firms, but imports were mainly in the hands of Russian merchants. Toward the end of the century the situation changed in favor of the Russian merchants. This growth in Russian foreign trade was not caused by English influence but by normal development within Russia itself. Statistics and tables are included. G. Lovas

1196. Valk, S. N. ZAKONODATEL'NYE PROEKTY M. M. SPERANSKOGO V PECHATI I V RUKOPISIAXH [Printed and manuscript versions of M. M. Speranskii's legislative projects]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 464-472. Describes the fate of the manuscripts of Speranskii's *Vvedenie k Ulozheniu gosudarstvennykh zakonov* [Introduction to the interpretation of state laws] (1809) and the so-called Tractate of 1802, and suggests which versions of these works are definitive. G. Lovas

## SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

1197. Åström, Sven-Erik. J. A. EHRENSTRÖM, G. F. STJERNVALL OCH HELSINGFORS STADSPLAN [J. A. Ehrenström, G. F. Stjernvall, and the city plan of Helsingfors]. *Historisk Tidskrift för Finland* 1957 42(1): 14-25. Reproduces J. A. Ehrenström's notes on the plan for the reconstruction of Helsingfors (1811). The notes shed new light on the preliminaries of the city plan of 1812, which was agreed upon at the same time as the elevation of Helsingfors to capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland. The notes concluded with a vision of the future greatness of the city provided its inhabitants were freed from guild restrictions and permitted to enjoy a free economy. E. Ekman

1198. Kleppe, Einar Eriksen. PENGEPOLITIKKEN 1814-1816 FRA CHRISTIAN FREDERIK TIL GREV WEDEL [Currency Policies 1814-1816. From Christian Frederik to Count Wedel]. *Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway)* 1958 38(1): 323-344. A detailed examination of proposals for a national bank and a new currency during the first two years of Norway's independence. Plans include those of Christian Frederik, king in Norway during 1814, and Count Wedel Jarlsberg, who was chairman of the banking committee of the Storting in 1814. Other suggestions were also made. The general purpose of these plans was to create a solid currency in which the public would have confidence, and a banking system which could depend upon a stable medium of exchange. R. E. Lindgren

1199. Mattiesen, Heinz (Munich). GEBIET UND GRENZEN DES HERZOGTUMS KURLAND [Area and boundaries of the Duchy of Kurland]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Ost-europas* 1957 5(1/2): 198-205. A short survey of the history of the Duchy of Kurland, which came into being with the dissolution of the Livonian Order in 1561 and existed until 1795, when it finally became a Russian province. Partly a summary of the author's unpublished book "Kurland unter den Kettlerischen Herzögen," based on pre-war research in the Latvian State Archive at Riga and the Kur-ländisches Landesarchiv at Berlin. P. Podjed

1200. Mustelin, Olof. TRE OKÄNDA PORTHAN-BREV [Three unknown letters from Porthan]. *Historisk*

Tidskrift för Finland 1957 42(3/4): 150-155. Gives the text of three letters, written in Swedish, from H. G. Porthan to Professor Mattias Calonius. The letters, which are from the af Schultén collection in the library of Åbo Academy, contain references to mutual acquaintances, the state of the weather, and, in the second letter, dated Åbo, 11 April 1799, an inquiry by Porthan whether the habit of using potatoes as a coffee "stretcher" to combat high prices had spread to Stockholm. E. Ekman

1201. Weibull, Jörgen. BALTZAR VON PLATENS MEMORANDUM AV DEN 21 AUGUSTI 1810 [Baltzar von Platen's memorandum of 21 August 1810]. Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1957 20(3): 262-266. The French text, found in the Swedish National Archives, of the draft of the memorandum sent by Platen to Bernadotte in connection with the Swedish mission to Paris to inform Bernadotte officially of his election as heir to the Swedish throne. The memorandum contains four points: an admonition to learn Swedish, advice on money, remarks on the Pomeranian situation, and a list of grievances against Denmark-Norway. E. Ekman

### SPAIN

See also: 1129

1202. Bernard, Gildas. LA CASA DE LA CONTRATACION DE SEVILLA. LUEGO DE CADIZ, EN EL SIGLO XVIII [The House of Trade of Seville, then of Cádiz, during the 18th century]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1955 12: 253-286. Sketches the history of the House of Trade during the 18th century, including its move from Seville to Cádiz in 1717, and its abolition in 1790. The power of the House of Trade decreased in direct proportion to the increase in free trade under the Spanish Bourbons. An appendix of the most important personnel of the House of Trade is provided (pp. 276-286). C. W. Arnade

### SWITZERLAND

1203. Im Hof, Ulrich (Univ. of Bern). DIE HOHEN SCHULEN DER REFORMIERTEN SCHWEIZ IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT [The institutions of higher learning in reformed Switzerland in the 18th century]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1957 15: 111-133. In the 18th century, Swiss institutions of higher learning were almost entirely independent local institutions, a fact which made possible a nearly ideal student-teacher relationship, and which also accounts for the remarkable level of scholarship and its concentration through generations in such famous families as the Zwingers, Burckhardts and Bernoullis. On the other hand, it often created a provincial atmosphere, which was perhaps the main factor leading to the reform of these institutions, which began in Zürich in 1765. All through the 18th century the new sciences -- secular history, economics, mathematics, natural sciences and engineering -- grew stronger at the expense of theology, which ceased to have the dominant position. An appendix lists the full professorships of Swiss institutions of higher learning in 1780. W. Ruf

1204. O'Mara, Patrick F. JEAN-JACQUES AND GENEVA: THE PETTY BOURGEOIS MILIEU OF ROUSSEAU'S THOUGHT. Historian 1958 20(2): 127-152. Emphasizes the importance of Rousseau's residence in Geneva in his young and middle years in conditioning his thought. The author relates the origin of the idea of the general will and Rousseau's equalitarianism to his Geneva residence. E. C. Johnson

### Latin America

1205. Comadrán Ruiz, Jorge. EN TORNO AL PROBLEMA DEL INDIO EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA [About the Indian problem in the Río de la Plata region]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1955 12: 39-74. Discusses an unpublished manuscript of 241 pages, written in 1800 by Francisco de Serra y Canals, an 18th century Spanish gentleman of Mendoza, Argentina, and entitled "El celo del español, y el indiano instruido" [The zeal of the Spaniard and the educated American]. Part of the manuscript, dealing with the natives of the region, and a sketch

of the activity of Serra y Canals in Mendoza are given.

C. W. Arnade

1206. Debién, Gabriel. EL ESPIRITU DE SANTO DOMINGO DE LORY, 1780. [The spirit of Santo Domingo by Lory, 1780]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1955 12: 287-319. Discusses, and reproduces extracts from, a newly-classified unpublished manuscript, located in the Municipal Library of Nantes, which describes French Santo Domingo in 1780. Its author, a certain Lory, about whom nothing definite is known, writes about origins, government and militia, commerce, plantations, social classes, slaves, and religion. Debién believes this to be an interesting and representative document. C. W. Arnade

1207. Pérez Vila, Manuel. CLASICOS MILITARES, QUE BOLIVAR LEYO [The military classics which Bolívar read]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1957 6(25): 25-33. Although some writers claim that Simón Bolívar knew little about military strategy, an examination of his writings, books from his library, and contemporary accounts reveal that he was a close student of the subject. The author lists many of the books Bolívar evidently read. H. Kantor

1208. Torres, Bibiano. LA ISLA DE VIEQUES [The island of Vieques]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1955 12: 449-466. Traces the history of the island of Vieques, situated a few miles from Puerto Rico, through the 18th century, and cites various Spanish, English and Danish claims to it. Documented. Maps are included. C. W. Arnade

1209. Unsigned. NUMERO DEL CATALOGO SECCION NOVENA. A.G.I. ESTADO, 2(67) [Number of the Catalog Ninth Section, A.G.I. Estado 2, 67]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic) 1957 20(93): 175-205. Reproduces a petition of 1804 to the Spanish crown by a Dominican émigré established in Cuba following the cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, and two reports by a former royal official on the abortive Dominican independence movement of 1821 and subsequent occupation of the entire island by the government of Haiti. D. Bushnell

1210. Villalba - Villalba, Luis. CRISTOBAL MENDOZA. Revista Shell 1957 6(25): 6-8. A brief sketch of the life of Cristóbal Mendoza (1772-1829), Venezuelan political leader during the struggle for independence and the first years after independence. Illustrated. H. Kantor

### United States of America

See also: 1156, 1484, 1498, 1509

1211. Adair, Douglass (Claremont Graduate School). "THAT POLITICS MAY BE REDUCED TO A SCIENCE." DAVID HUME, JAMES MADISON, AND THE TENTH 'FEDERALIST'. Huntington Library Quarterly 1956/57 20(4): 343-360. Moral philosophy, and in particular the researches and conclusions of the 18th century Scottish school, had for Americans of the Revolutionary period much of the authority that scientific knowledge now has. The Constitution of 1787 owed a great deal to the conviction that there was a genuine science of politics. A most illuminating example is that of James Madison's famous and surprising forecast that an "extended republic" of great size and variety of interests could use these very qualities to produce stability and justice. Careful comparison shows that in developing this idea in Federalist No. 10, Madison owed much, even in vocabulary, to certain essays of David Hume, whose scattered axioms he selected and welded into his own cogent and closeknit argument. H. D. Jordan

1212. Baskin, M. P. VYDAIUSHCHIIISA AMERIKANSKII MYSLITEL' [An outstanding American philosopher]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (6): 70-80. On the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, surveys his activity as a philosopher, stressing his anti-theological attitude, which was probably also anti-religious to some extent, and his sociological views. G. Lovas

1213. Boehm, Dwight (Palomar College), and Edward Schwartz (Purdue Univ.). JEFFERSON AND THE THEORY OF DEGENERACY. American Quarterly 1957 9(4): 448-453. Claims that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Notes of Virginia primarily to refute earlier published claims by British and French scientists that animal and plant life degenerated when transplanted to the New World. These theories of degeneration continued to draw followers at least until the 1830s, despite the success and popularity of Jefferson's book. R. Mueller
1214. Butterfield, Roy L. (Historian, Otsego County, New York). THE GREAT DAYS OF MAPLE SUGAR. New York History 1958 39(2): 151-164. Traces the development of a maple sugar "boom" in the upper Susquehanna Valley of New York in the 1790s. A. B. Rollins
1215. Chyet, Stanley F. (Hebrew Union College). THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1776-1840. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(1): 4-75. Demonstrates the substantial freedom of religion established at the national level by the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Northwest Ordinance. The author documents in detail State Constitutional discriminations against Jews after the Revolution. A. B. Rollins
1216. DeConde, Alexander (Duke Univ.). WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL, THE FRENCH ALLIANCE, AND THE ELECTION OF 1796. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 3(4): 641-658. The Treaty of 1794 was seen by the French government as a violation of the Franco-American treaties of 1778. In the 1796 presidential campaign the Republican Party leaders chose this unpopular termination of the French alliance as a campaign issue, and they were actively supported by the French Ambassador, Pierre Auguste de Tallyrand. Washington had genuinely felt that the French alliance no longer served any purpose, and defended his policy in his Farewell Address. The author concludes: "Although cloaked in phrases of universal or timeless application, the objectives of the address were practical, immediate, and partisan.... The valedictory bore directly on the coming election, on the French alliance, and on the status of Franco-American relations in general." Based primarily on documentary sources, most of which are published. E. H. Boehm
1217. Dupuy, R. Ernest. MUTINY AT WEST POINT. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 22-27. Analysis of the causes of the decline of the United States Military Academy, and its subsequent control by Captain Alden Partridge, a harrington who was incapable of effective command or administration. The author discusses President James Monroe's appointment in 1817 of Sylvanus Thayer "father of the Military Academy," and the institution's subsequent reorganization, despite Partridge's attempt to reassemble command illegally, which ended in his court-martial. A. W. Thompson
1218. Grane, Sylvia E. THOMAS JEFFERSON, PHILOSOPHE DES LUMIERES [Thomas Jefferson, philosopher of light]. Revue Libérale 1957 (19): 40-58. Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, still ranks as one of the great intellectual figures of the Western world. His increasing popularity in the United States attests to the vigor and the courage of his convictions. Famous for his contributions to the Declaration of Independence, he was a product of the influence of such men as John Locke, Milton, Condorcet, l'Abbé Morellet, Volney, and the physiocrat Destut de Tracy. He met many of these men in the salon of Mme. d'Helvétius. Jefferson was so impressed with the work of de Tracy that he translated the writings of the physiocrat. In spite of the many distortions of Jefferson, the fact remains that he was essentially a humanitarian and a humanist, interested in all problems of a democracy and its people, and not merely an agrarian or economist. S. L. Speronis
1219. Hamilton, Milton W. (New York State Division of Archives and History). JOSEPH BRANT -- THE MOST PAINTED INDIAN. New York History 1958 39(2): 119-132. Traces briefly the events in the life of this 18th century Mohawk leader which led to portraits by Gilbert Stuart, George Romney, Charles Willson Peale, Benjamin West and Ezra Ames. The author concludes from the portraits and from current comment that the contemporary image of Brant was a far less cruel one than that popularized by 19th century historians. A. B. Rollins
1220. Hargreaves, Reginald. THE MAN WHO DIDN'T SHOOT WASHINGTON. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 62-65. A sketch of British army officer, Patrick Ferguson, who developed a lighter, breech-loading rifle which was effective at three hundred yards and capable of firing four rounds a minute. On 7 September 1776, near Brandywine, Pennsylvania, Ferguson and some of his troops had an opportunity to shoot George Washington, who was making a reconnaissance. Still influenced by the old "Chivalric code," Ferguson refused "a shot at a setting bird,"-- though he had no idea of the American general's identity. A. W. Thompson
1221. Ikemoto, Kōzō (Nara Woman's Univ.). IWAYURU "SHEIZU NO HANRAN" NO HAIKEI NI TSUITE [On the background of Shays' Rebellion in 1786-87]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1958 37: 48-69. Considers Shays' Rebellion to be the result of internal conflicts within the State of Massachusetts, caused by its financial policies and judicial system. The author also discusses the historiography of the period of the Articles of Confederation. H. Imai
1222. Jensen, Merrill (Univ. of Wisconsin). DEMOCRACY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Huntington Library Quarterly 1956/57 20(4): 321-341. States the case for believing that the American Revolution was a genuinely democratic movement in its results though not in its origins. H. D. Jordan
1223. Ketcham, Ralph L. (Univ. of Chicago). JAMES MADISON AND THE NATURE OF MAN. Journal of the History of Ideas 1958 19(1): 62-76. The scattered but numerous observations on human nature in James Madison's writings reveal both a faith in man that is characteristic of the Enlightenment and a tendency to scepticism and pessimism. This latter strain was derived from the Greek and Roman classical writers. David Hume's "sophisticated middle ground on human nature" was congenial to Madison. W. H. Coates
1224. Koch, Adrienne. HAMILTON AND POWER. Yale Review 1958 47(4): 537-551. An evaluation of Alexander Hamilton's role in American history and historiography. Hamilton, after long being underestimated by American historians, is now much overrated. The author feels especially that his struggle for power for the Federal government, and incidentally for himself, has been too often overlooked, and that this philosophy of government, had it not been tempered by Jefferson and Madison, would have led the government of the young United States to ruin. E. D. Johnson
1225. Labaree, Leonard W. (Yale Univ.). FRANKLIN AND THE PRESBYTERIANS. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1957 35(4): 217-227. Although Benjamin Franklin was a moderate deist, and never became a member of an organized church, there was a truly religious side to his life. Many of his closest friends and companions were clergymen, including such notable Presbyterian leaders as Gilbert Tennent and Samuel Finley. He contributed regularly for a time to the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and about 1735 vigorously supported the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister Samuel Hemphill against charges of heterodoxy made by conservative clergymen. His press published numerous books and pamphlets dealing with the Great Awakening, and, as a personal friend of George Whitefield, Franklin also was publisher of Whitefield's journals, sermons and pamphlets. Although he eschewed theological controversy, Franklin sought widely for real spiritual nourishment and insisted that the most acceptable service man can render to God is "doing good to his other children." W. D. Metz
1226. Malone, Dumas (Columbia Univ.). WAS WASHINGTON THE GREATEST AMERICAN? New York Times Magazine 1958 16 February: 11, 30, 32, 35. After comparing him with Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, concludes that Washington "seems the greatest of historic Americans...." R. J. Marion
1227. Reubens, Beatrice G. BURR, HAMILTON AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY. PART I: GAINING THE CHARTER. PART II: LAUNCHING A BANK. Political

Science Quarterly 1957 72(4): 578-607, and 1958 73(1): 100-125. Examines the chartering of the Manhattan Company and the Company's activity in New York politics, stressing its role in supporting Federalism, in setting the trend of business incorporation, and in the innovation of banking practices. Based largely on unpublished material. G. Stourzh

1228. Reznick, Samuel (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). AMOS EATON, "THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER," IN PRECEPT AND DEED. New York History 1958 39(2): 165-178. Describes the career and contributions of Amos Eaton (1776-1842), an upstate New York "universal genius," who followed in the tradition of Franklin and Jefferson. As an itinerant lecturer, author and master of the Rensselaer school, he experimented constantly with educational methods. He promoted an emphasis on motivating the student, on broad liberal education and on educating the sons of "the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer." A. B. Rollins

1229. Riker, William H. (Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin). DUTCH AND AMERICAN FEDERALISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 495-521. The framers of the American constitution seem from their frequent references to the United Netherlands to have been influenced by Dutch federalism. There is solid historical evidence, however, for only a slight influence exerted by "inaccurate descriptions of the Dutch constitution," and by "poorly written histories of Dutch events." Moreover, the framers used this material "not as foreign experience from which they could learn, but as a metaphor for domestic experience from which they had already learned very much." W. H. Coates

1230. Sanders, P. (Amherst College). THE SACRAMENTS IN EARLY AMERICAN METHODISM. Church History 1957 26(4): 355-371. An attempt to explain how American Methodism lost Wesley's Sacramentalism between 1766 and 1844. Introduced to the colonies as "a preaching mission ambiguously related to Anglicanism," the new church continued to act as a preaching mission, and the lack of fully ordained ministers led to infrequent celebrations of the Eucharist, which thus lost its centrality. American Methodism did not understand Wesley's high churchmanship and, separated from its Anglican background, turned to pietistic sectarianism, redefining its work in terms of missions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1231. Savin, Marion B., and Harold J. Abrahams. THE YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA. History of Education Journal 1957 8(2): 58-67. Describes the early history, curriculum and educational practices of the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia, which was chartered in 1792 and was the first institution for the higher education of young women in the United States. L. Gara

1232. Shuster, Alvin. WHOSE TATTERED ENSIGN? New York Times Magazine 1958 25 May: 18. Surveys the background of the present dispute in Maryland concerning the authenticity of the old "Yankee Race Horse," the historic United States Frigate "Constellation." R. J. Marion

1233. Small, Edwin W. SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: A PHYSICAL REMINDER OF DEPARTED

SEAFARING GLORY. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1955 12(4): 7-14, 27. Describes the Salem, Massachusetts, Maritime National Historic Site and the part played by Salem as a center of seafaring activity in the late colonial, Revolutionary, and early national periods. During the Revolution it was important mainly for the privateering activity of such merchants as Elias Hasket Derby. The heyday of Salem's world trade was just before the Embargo and the War of 1812, when 126 vessels engaged in deep-sea shipping made it their home port. When the size of vessels began to increase after the War of 1812, the port gradually lost its importance as it could not accommodate vessels drawing over twelve feet. W. D. Metz

1234. Sparrow, W. J. BENJAMIN THOMPSON AND LORD GEORGE GERMAIN. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1956 5(2): 138-146. Examines the relations of the young Benjamin Thompson with Lord George Germain against the background of the American War of Independence. The author briefly sketches Thompson's career and then analyzes in more detail his period of office in England as Under Secretary in the American Department from September 1780 to October 1781, his subsequent army career, and particularly his correspondence with Germain from 1781 to 1785. Partly based on unpublished material in the Public Record Office, London, and on the manuscripts in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. J. A. S. Grenville

1235. Stacey, C. P. ANOTHER LOOK AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(1): 41-51. Reconsidering the battle of 10 September 1813, emphasizes that the American victory was the result of logistical advantages. A line of communication shorter and more secure than that of the British, and the capacity to manufacture naval armament and equipment close to the theater of operations (particularly at Pittsburgh) enabled the Americans to create a superior squadron on Lake Erie. Based chiefly on official correspondence in the Public Archives of Canada and the National Archives, Washington. Author

1236. Taylor, George Rogers (Amherst College). THE AGRICULTURAL TOWNS OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND, 1790-1830. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1955 13(2): 8-9, 16. Describes the methods by which the people of Southern New England sought to preserve their standard of living despite their growth in population and the agricultural competition of the West: improvements in transportation, improvements in agricultural methods, home manufactures, small industry and migration. W. D. Metz

1237. Ver Steeg, Clarence L. (Northwestern Univ.). THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONSIDERED AS AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT. Huntington Library Quarterly 1956/57 20(4): 361-372. Historians have stressed the social and political, while neglecting the economic, effects of the Revolution. Much study is needed on this, for the Revolution effected enormous changes in such areas as mineral rights, farming and land policy, the routes and character of trade, business organization, money and its supply, manufacturing and foreign investments. Its economic were even greater than its social consequences. H. D. Jordan

## C. 1815-1871

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1103, 1112, 1113, 1118, 1532, 1544, 1552

1238. Batowski, Henryk (Cracow Univ.). MICKIEWICZ REMA JUŻNIM SŁAVENIMA 1848-1849 [Mickiewicz and the South Slavs 1848-1849]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 1-81. A description of the Polish poet's revolutionary activity in Italy and his contact with Medo Pucić and Andrej Torkvat Brlić. Based on mss. 119/8 and 780 of the collection of private papers in the Mickiewicz Museum in Paris; memoirs of Michael Czajkowski (later Sadik Pasha) in the Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow Section, partly published in *Russkaya Starina* [Russian Past] (1895); and other Polish, Russian, Yugoslav and French published sources.

S. Gavrilović

1239. Birke, Ernst. FRANZÖSISCHE BEZIEHUNGEN ZU OST-MITTELEUROPA IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT BIS 1870/71 [French relations with Eastern Central Europe during the 19th century up to 1870-71]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(3): 321-387. Distinguishes two phases

French relations with Eastern Central Europe in this period: 1) the period up to 1848, when the influence of the Polish emigrants was predominant, and 2) the period 1848-1871, during which Czech influences became noticeable. During the entire period France's attitude toward Eastern Central Europe was governed by the fear of Russian reactionary influence in Europe and of a strong German state under Prussian domination. Whereas the Poles were violently opposed to Czarist Russia and its Pan-Slav goals, the Czechs were concerned about the danger of a Pan-Germanic movement. French fear of a strong German state coincided with the struggle of the Czechs against Austrian domination and their turning to Russia and France for help. During the whole period France was very much interested in a strong Austrian state, at first as a bulwark against Russian ambitions, and then later on because of Austrian opposition to a strong German state. Based on a longer study, "Frankreichs Beziehungen zu Ostmitteleuropa im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Beiträge zu Politik und Geistesgeschichte" the first volume of which is to be published in Cologne 1958. P. Podjed

1240. Damjanović, Pero. STO DVADESET GODINA OD OJAVE "KOMUNISTIČKOG MANIFESTA" [One hundred and twenty years since the appearance of the Communist Manifesto]. *Komunist* 1958 21 February. Describes the history of the Communist Manifesto with special emphasis on its first publication in the Serbian language in 1871 in Pančevo. S. Gavrilović

1241. Dominique, Pierre. CLOTILDE DE VAUX OU LA ÉESSE MORTE [Clotilde de Vaux or the dead goddess]. *Critics de Paris* 1957 (154): 29-36. Describes the life of August Comte and his love affair with the writer Clotilde de Vaux, whom he worshipped like a goddess. R. Wengraf

1242. Duker, Abraham (College of Jewish Studies, Chicago). THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND THE JEWISH PROBLEM, 1832-46. *Jewish Social Studies* 1957 9 (3/4): 99-112. Describes the ambivalent attitude of leaders of the Polish Great Emigration toward the Jewish question. They did not make any special attempts to attract Jewish support in preparing for the insurrection of 1846. based on contemporary sources. A. B. Rollins

1243. Easton, Loyd D. (Ohio Wesleyan Univ.). EMPIRICISM AND ETHICS IN DIETZGEN. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1958 19(1): 77-90. Joseph Dietzgen, a tanner by training and philosopher by "diligent study," became an enthusiastic empiricist with a strongly monistic bent. His thesis stressed "the relativity of means and ends and the outgrowth of moral values in reflectively criticized needs." He strikingly anticipated views later developed independently by John Dewey, although the two men differed in some respects of their theories of knowledge and ethics. W. H. Coates

1244. Ellegård, Alvar (Gothenburg Univ.). THE DARWINIAN THEORY AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHIES OF SCIENCE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18 (3): 362-393. The popular 19th century view of science rejected Darwinism as too speculative and as not really inductive. The more sophisticated opposition to Darwin, like Whewell's, accepted the method of hypothesis but regarded as the chief element in induction "some Conception superinduced upon the Facts." Congenial to Darwin and Huxley was J. S. Mill's empirical philosophy of science. "The Mid-Victorian discussion between empiricists and idealists about the philosophy of science was only superficially concerned with theoretical problems of science. Its motive lay deeper. The parties disagreed about fundamental scales of values, symbolized by their different religious beliefs, or disbeliefs. One of the results of the appearance of Darwin's theory was to bring that underlying disagreement into full view." W. H. Coates

1245. Erickson, John (St. Antony's College, Oxford). RECENT SOVIET AND MARXIST WRITINGS: 1848 IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1957 17(2): 119-126. Discusses the impact of Soviet scholarship upon recent Czech and Polish historiography of the paradoxes of the 1848 revolutions. The author concludes that its chief effect has been to transfuse ideology into history. The Marxists find it very hard to interpret the nationality question adequately in terms of class structure. Among the writers discussed are V. Žáček, I. I. Udalt'sov, O. Růha, K. Havlíček-Borovský, V. B. Něbeský, K. Kreibich, I. S. Miller, U. A. Schuster, E. Lippai, I. N. Melnikova, V. N. Kondrat'eva, V. I. Freidzon, F. P. Shevchenko, S. Kieniewicz, D. Rapant, E. Arato, Vladimir Matula and N. Gąsiorowska. C. F. Delzell

1246. Eyck, F. Gunther (American Univ.). MAZZINI'S YOUNG EUROPE. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 17(4): 356-377. "Young Europe" deserves fuller study because 1) it was by no means insignificant -- at least in Switzerland; 2) it was the only attempt ever made in the Metternich era to organize an International of revolutionaries to counteract the alliance of kings and governments; 3) we need to know what were the causes of its failure, and 4) it gave to the world concepts of voluntary federation, political education, national self-determination and reform by the younger generations. Based on research in Austrian, German and Swiss archives, and on published works. C. F. Delzell

1247. Fadeev, A. V. SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKIE PREDPOSYLKI VNESHNEI POLITIKI TSARIZMA V PERIOD "VOSTOCHNOGO KRIZISA" 20-KH GODOV XIX V. [The social and economic bases of the foreign policy of Czarism during the Eastern Crisis in the 1820s]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 327-342. The active foreign policy of Russia during the rebellions in Greece and Walachia and the Russian-Turkish war of 1828-29 was induced by economic factors -- difficulties in the sale of agricultural products and in transportation through the Dardanelles, and growth of the public debt. While Alexander I tried to solve these problems on a diplomatic level, through conferences in Laibach (1821) and Vienna (1822), a meeting with Emperor Franz in Czernowitz, and negotiations with the Porte, Nicholas I decided to interfere directly in Balkan affairs. The author also refers to the rebellion in the Caucasus and the Russo-Persian war. G. Lovas

1248. Giuntella, Vittorio E. PROFILO DI UNO "ZELANTE": MONS. BONAVENTURA GAZZOLA [Profile of a "zealant": Msgr. Bonaventura Gazzola]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 413-418. An analysis of the political and religious thought of Bonaventura Gazzola as reflected in his correspondence with the Marquis Camillo Spreti. Bishop Gazzola, one of the "zealanti" in the Roman Curia, regarded the post-Napoleonic restoration in the papal domain as a religious problem primarily. New principles of government served merely to profane Rome's spiritual mission, and consequently he favored a return to conditions as they were in 1796. Like all the "zealanti," he placed great emphasis upon the supernatural element in politics, trusting solely in the Providence that had brought him back

safe after persecution, imprisonment and exile.

Elisa A. Carrillo

1249. Harris, Lester. THE CESSION OF FLORIDA AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS SECRETARY OF STATE, U.S.A. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 36(3): 223-238. Describes the influential work of Adams in the American acquisition of Florida from Spain. Based on standard biographies and other secondary works, and Florida State papers. G. L. Lycan

1250. Kandel<sup>1</sup>, E. FRIDRIKH ENGELS - VELIKII BORETS I UCHITEL' PROLETARIATA [Friedrich Engels, the great fighter and teacher of the proletariat]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (11): 12-26. A survey of Engels' life and activities. G. Lovas

1251. Koz'min, B. P. K VOPROSU OB OTNOSHENII A. I. GERTSENA K I. INTERNATSIONALU [On the question of A. I. Herzen's connections with the First International]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (54): 430-435. Up to now it has been assumed that Herzen was indifferent toward the International. His correspondence and the assertions of his friends, however, show that he followed with interest the development of the European workers' movement and sympathized with the International, even though he did not quite understand its aims. He even gave the Geneva section of the International his financial support, as *L'Egalité* (Geneva) of 12 February 1870 shows. G. Lovas

1252. Legrand, Stefan. LA LEÇON DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES DU XIXE SIECLE ET LE MARCHÉ COMMUN EUROPEEN [The lesson of the European communities of the 19th century and the Common Market for Europe]. Synthèses 1958 13(142): 283-289. Discusses the background to the Common Market plan now under study in Europe, particularly as it affects monetary stability. The author touches upon the successes and failures of the Union Monétaire Latine of 1865 and the German Zollverein under Prussian leadership. J. Baughman

1253. Marchant, P. D. (Australian National Univ., Canberra). SOCIAL DARWINISM. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1957 3(1): 46-59. Social Darwinism represented three main ideas: 1) fundamentalism, the search for a single law of progress; 2) scientism, the identification of this social law with natural selection, and 3) organicism, the view that social processes must be explained functionally in relation to a social organism, race, class, nation. Flourishing uncritically in the United States, the theory was criticized elsewhere by those who stressed co-operation, rather than the competitive survival of men, as a law of society. The theory collapsed with the failure of imperialism and racial superiority, its last fruits, with World War I. G. D. Bearce

1254. Marraro, Howard R. IL PROBLEMA RELIGIOSO DEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO VISTO DAGLI AMERICANI [The religious problem of the Italian Risorgimento as seen by Americans]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(3): 463-472. Traces American Protestant attitudes toward Roman Catholicism from colonial days to the last quarter of the 19th century. The liberal reforms of Pope Pius IX in the papal domain were enthusiastically acclaimed by Americans, Protestants and Catholics alike. The United States Government showed its approval by entering into diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The papal repudiation of liberalism and nationalism after the wars and revolutions of 1848-49 effected a division in American public opinion, with Protestants denouncing Pius IX and Catholics upholding him. While Protestants applauded the Italian occupation of Rome in 1870, Catholics remained sympathetic toward Pius IX. Elisa A. Carrillo

1255. Maublanc, René. QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR AUGUSTE COMTE [Notes on Auguste Comte]. Pensée 1957 (76): 61-64. Noting Comte's intellectual shift from the socialism of his youth to the conservatism of his later years, states that the point of departure of the metamorphosis of positivism associated with that shift was indisputably his affair with Clotilde de Vaux. His reversion to conservatism after the conclusion of this affair was due to his having passed his childhood in Royalist circles. The author

discerns a spiritualist and a relativist tendency in Comte's thought, both of which were sinister portents for the future of positivism in relation to scientific materialism.

J. Kuehl

1256. Mayer, J. P. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE UND KARL MARX. Geist und Tat 1958 13(1): 16-20. Compares the two thinkers "who have foreseen our crisis and analyzed its foundations" and mentions Henry Reeve, Nassau Senior and John Stuart Mill. Based on a talk given by the author in the German service of the British Broadcasting Company. H. Hirsch

1257. Mazzotti, Dario. ERCOLE SAVIOTTI: COSPIRATORE, PROFUGO, COLONNELLO E CONSOLE MESSICANO (1829-1884) [Ercole Saviotti: conspirator, fugitive, colonel and Mexican consul (1829-1884)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(3): 473-474. Describes the career of Ercole Saviotti, a native of Paeenza and a participant in the 1848 revolution. Forced to go into exile to avoid arrest he went to the United States, where he took part in the American Civil War. From the United States he proceeded to Mexico where he fought against the troops of Napoleon III. After his release from a prison in France, he returned to Mexico and in 1884 was appointed Mexican consul-general to Switzerland. Elisa A. Carrillo

1258. Reinhold, Peter. HEINRICH HEINE ALS KRITIKER SEINER ZEIT [Heinrich Heine as a critic of his times]. Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 1956 8(4): 319-345. An appreciative and interpretative article on Heine's critical writings. Heine's intellectual development was the prototype of that of modern man, lost in nihilism and then rediscovering freedom, love and brotherhood. Heine is recognized as one of the few who were able to depict their own ego as it really was. P. Podjed

1259. Metzger, Charles R. (Portland State College). THOREAU ON SCIENCE. Annals of Science 1956 12(3): 206-211. As a transcendentalist, Thoreau was not satisfied with mere objective observation. The true scientist, he claimed, would see Nature intuitively; his observation must be subjective. In Thoreau's case, this led him away from taxonomy to an ecological position where he could commune with Nature as well as observe. R. S. Smith

1260. Passerin, Ettore. LA RELIGIONE LIBERALE DEI SISMONDI E L'AMBIENTE CULTURALE GINEVRINO NEI PRIMI ANNI DELLA RESTAUZIONE (1814-1825) [The liberal religion of Sismondi and the Genevan cultural environment during the first years of the restoration (1814-1825)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(3): 515-524. Analysis of the religious views of the Swiss historian Sismondi. Animated by 18th century rationalism and scorning dogma and theology, Sismondi adored an indefinable God, a God accessible, if ever, only as "practical truth." Although his terminology was frequently contradictory, his religious ideas influenced some of the younger Genevan pastors. His creed was intended to be interconfessional. Elisa A. Carrillo

1261. Perini-Bembo, Federico A. BREVI CONSIDERAZIONI DEMOSSALOGICHE SULL'ALLOCUZIONE PONTIFICIA DEL 29 Aprile 1848 [Brief commentary on public opinion and the papal allocution of 29 April 1848]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(3): 525-532. Analysis of Pope Pius IX's allocution of April 1848. Rendered necessary by the state of public opinion, the allocution's most significant affirmation was that the sole concern of the Roman pontiff was the expansion of the Church, not the expansion of the frontiers of the civil principality. Temporal sovereignty was for the purpose of protecting the dignity of the Church and safeguarding its apostolate. This declaration whose import was not understood by the general public, had the effect of transforming the Papal State into a State of Religion. Except with respect to the precise frontiers of Vatican City, the Lateran Accord of 1929 reflected the view of Pius IX. Elisa A. Carrillo

1262. Pirenne, J. H. LES TENTATIVES RUSSSES EN VUE D'OBTEINIR L'ADHESION DES ETATS-UNIS A LA SAINTE-ALLIANCE D'APRES QUELQUES DOCUMENTS CONNUS, 1816-1820 [Russian feelers aimed at obtaining

the entrance of the United States into the Holy Alliance, according to some published documents, 1816-1820]. *Revue de Philologie et d'Histoire* 1956 34(2): 433-441. Attempts to assess the importance of Czar Alexander I's attempt to bring the United States into the Holy Alliance, rather than an isolated impulse limited to one effort in 1818, as most European historians believe, it was a serious policy, beginning in 1816 and finally checked in 1820 by the refusal of John Quincy Adams. Based on documents and secondary works published in the United States. J. M. Laux

1263. Rouvre, Charles de. EN QUOI CLOTILDE DE VAUX EST-ELLE L'INSPIRATRICE D'AUGUSTE COMTE? [To what extent did Clotilde de Vaux inspire Auguste Comte?]. *Pensée* 1957 (76): 65-68. An attempt to account for Comte's decision to publish, after 1843, a program for the spiritual reorganization of society, instead of a material reorganization which the content of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive* would seem to demand. The author sees as decisive a remark made by Comte to Clotilde de Vaux in the presence of her family, and later adopted in slightly altered form as the basis of the positivist religion, i.e., "on ne peut pas toujours penser, mais on peut toujours agir"; an utterance which states "a principle neither demonstrated, nor demonstrable.... [Comte] passes suddenly from positivism to metaphysics." Based partly on reminiscences of Maximilien Marie, brother of Clotilde and grandfather of the author. J. Kuehl

1264. Sears, Paul B. (Yale Univ.) DARWIN -- AND EVOLUTION -- A CENTURY LATER. *New York Times Magazine* 1958 23 March: 55, 57, 60, 62. On the occasion of the centennial celebrations commemorating Charles Darwin's Linnaean Society paper and the publication in the following year of *The Origin of the Species*, recounts the highlights of Darwin's life, theories and scholarship. R. J. Marion

1265. Simon, Alois. PALMERSTON ET LES ETATS CONFEDERATIONNAUX EN 1849 [Palmerston and the Papal States in 1849]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 39-546. Two letters addressed to King Leopold I of Belgium by Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian minister to London, reveal Palmerston's attitude toward the Papal States in 1849. Palmerston had two objectives in Italy: diminution of French and Austrian influence, and promotion of liberalism. He opposed the restoration of the Papal States because he believed that such a restoration would serve Austrian purposes and would deny the Romans their right to a constitution. In spite of Palmerston's opposition, Pius IX reentered Rome in April 1850. Elisa A. Carrillo

1266. Strakhovsky, Leonid I. (Univ. of Toronto). GENERAL COUNT N. P. IGNATIEV AND THE PAN-SLAV MOVEMENT. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1957 7(3): 223-235. Traces the career of the Russian Pan-Slav Count Ignatiev between 1858 and 1882, when he was dismissed by Alexander III. Though Ignatiev was unable to carry his Pan-Slav program into effect (except for Bulgaria), because of concerted opposition of the Great Powers and the timidity of Prince Gorchakov, he will go down in history as an astute and brilliant diplomat. Based on a paper read at a meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists in Montreal on 10 June 1956. C. F. Delzell

1267. Unsigned. LA QUESTION D'ORIENT IL Y A 125 ANS [The Eastern Question 125 years ago]. *Revue Libérale* 1957 (19): 64-84. A selection from the memoirs of an unnamed contemporary of Mehmet Ali, reviewing the fortunes of the Ottoman Empire in a period in which the nationalism of the Christian *rayah* nations rose to fever pitch. Russian, British, French and Austrian imperialistic aspirations were involved in the problems of Egypt, the civil war within the Ottoman Empire, and the decadence of its institutions. The crisis involved not only the contending factions within the Ottoman Empire but Greek ambitions of attaining a status of independence. When France joined with Great Britain and Russia, a temporary equilibrium in the Near East was effected, by compelling Mehmet Ali to accept the hereditary pashalik of Egypt alone. S. L. Speronis

1268. Winkler-Seraphim, Brigitte. DAS VERHÄLTNISS DER PREUSSISCHEN OSTPROVINZEN, INSBESONDERE OSTPREUSSENS ZUM DEUTSCHEN BUND IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The relationship of the Prussian eastern provinces, particularly of East Prussia to the German Confederation in the 19th century]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(3): 321-350 and 1956 5(1): 1-33. After a short survey of the relations between the Prussian eastern provinces and the Holy Roman Empire up to the Napoleonic Wars, shows in the first installment that although the king of Prussia favored making the eastern provinces part of the German Confederation for security reasons (because of the danger of Russian attack), he had to abandon the idea because of the refusal of the German states and Austria, who feared Prussian domination in the Confederation. The second part deals mainly with the events following 1848, when the membership of the provinces in the Confederation had to be revoked, upon the protest of France, Russia and England. Based on the author's dissertation, written in 1943 at the University of Königsberg. P. Podjed

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

1269. Bruhat, Jean. LA GUERRE D'ALGERIE [The Algerian war]. *Pensée* 1957 (75): 13-19. Quotes, as part of an argument in support of the claims of Algerian revolutionists, a series of extracts from speeches and dispatches by such French military figures as General Comte Bourmont and General Bugeaud prematurely claiming victory over Abd-el-Kader in the period 1830-47, to show that French claims of imminent success in the present war are themselves premature. J. Kuehl

1270. Decary, Raymond. LA PRETENDUE SURVIVANCE DU ROI RADAMA II (1863) D'APRES LA CORRESPONDANCE DE J. LABORDE [The supposed survival of King Radama II, according to the correspondence of J. Laborde]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1957 44(1): 69-78. An account of the death of the King of Madagascar and the myth of his survival, which was propagated for several years after his death and even believed by the French Consul, Laborde. Carla Rich

### Asia

#### CHINA

See also: 1134

1271. Ch'ei, Ch'eng-ch'ien. NANKING TSUI-CHIN FA-HSIEN-TI T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO CHAO-CHI KO-MING YING-HSIUNG MO-PEI [The tombstone, recently discovered in Nanking, of a revolutionary leader in the early period of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. *Wen-wu ts'an-k'ao tz'u-liao* 1957 (9): 50-51. Describes a tombstone, erected in 1855 and discovered in 1956, which is of value in the study of the political institutions of, and official ranks in, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo (1850-1865). Chen Tsu-lung

1272. Chia, Shu-ts'un. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO KO-MING TI HSING-CHIH WEN-T'AI [The nature of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (8): 1-18. A review of the entire history of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion, followed by an analytical study of the contemporary political structure and of social conditions. Applying the definitions of Marx and Lenin, the author describes the character of the Rebellion as "non-proletarian" and the whole movement as nothing more than a struggle for the betterment of peasant life. Chen Tsu-lung

1273. Chin, Ch'ung-chi, and Hu Sheng-wu. KUAN-YU T'IENT-CH'AO T'IENT-MOU CHIH-TU TI SHIH-CHIH WEN-T'AI [Concerning the characteristics of the land system under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. *Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'an* 1957 (9): 50-54. Critically examines the land system introduced by the T'ai-p'ing government during the period 1850-1865. Chen Tsu-lung

1274. Ching, Heng. KUAN-YU T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO SHIH-SHIH TI YEN-CHIU WEN-T'U [Concerning the study of the history of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. *Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'ao* 1957 (9): 55-60. A critical survey of about 150 articles on the T'ai-p'ing Movement that appeared during the period 1949-1956. Lo Erh-kang is described as an authority in this field and his various scholarly attainments are briefly reviewed. Chen Tsu-lung

1275. Liang, Jen-pao. SHIH TA-K'AI HUI-SHIH KWANG-SI TI TOU-CHENG CHI CH'U HO TA-CH'ENG KUO TI KUAN-HSI [Shih Ta-k'ai's return to Kwangsi Province and his alliance with the Ta-ch'eng "Kingdom"]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (9): 33-48. An examination of the underlying causes of Shih's final defeat in 1863 by the Manchu forces, with special reference to his military alliance with the Ta-ch'eng leader Ch'en k'ai, in Kwangsi. Based on the local history of Kwangsi and several personal notebooks and unpublished official documents. Chen Tsu-lung

1276. Liu, Yung-ch'ang. SHANGYU HSIEN FA-HSIEN T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO WEN-WU [On the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo documents discovered at Shangyu, Che-kiang]. *Wên-yu ts'an-k'ao tz'ü-liao* 1957 (10): 83. A description of about ten documents issued by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo government during the period 1861-1862. Chen Tsu-lung

1277. Mou, Tzu-min. SHIH-LUN SO-WEI "CHUNG-WANG LI HSIU-CH'ENG TZU-CHUAN" TI TUNG-CHI WEN-T'U [A preliminary discussion on the manuscript of the "confession of Li Hsiu-ch'eng"]. *Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'ao* 1957 (5): 28-30. Discusses the authorship of this manuscript, and warns against its use in the study of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. Chen Tsu-lung

1278. Ono, Shinji (Faculty of Letters, Kyôto Univ.). RIKÔSHÔ NO TÔJÔ -- SONO SEIJI-TEKI KIBAN NO KAKURITSU O MEGUTTE [Li Hung-chang and the birth of the Hwai Army]. *Tôyô-shi Kenkyû* 1957 16(2): 1-28. Li Hung-chang's entrance into politics in the latter part of the Ch'ing era and the birth of the Hwai Army were closely related. Li had served as a staff officer under Tsêng Kuofan, and was later appointed governor of Kiangsu Province in order to recapture Shanghai from the T'ai-p'ing rebels. There, he gained support from the Western powers and the Su-hu bureaucracy to promote Westernization, with emphasis on military power. Li's two political pillars of support, the Hwai Army and Westernization, were created during his term of office as governor of the Kiangsu Province. The birth of the Hwai Army and Li's entrance into politics were made possible only with the suppressing of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. Based on *Hsien-chih-t'ang-chi*, by Fêng Kuei-fên, *Chiao-p'ing yüeh-fei fang-lüeh* and *Li-wen-chung-kung ch'üan-chi*, etc. Y. Saeki

1279. Peng, Tse-i. KUAN-YU HUNG TA-CHUAN TI LI-SHIH WEN-T'U [The real existence of Hung Ta-chuan]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (9): 49-54. A biographical study of Chiao Liang, whose pseudonym was Hung Ta-chuan, in an effort to throw some light on the early history of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. Chen Tsu-lung

1280. So, Kwan-wai, and Eugene P. Boardman. HUNG JEN-KAN, TAIPIING PRIME MINISTER (1859-1864). *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 1957 20(1/2): 262-294. Discusses the reform plans of Hung Jen-kan, a cousin of Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, the leader of the rebel movement. The reason for the failure of his plans, which had been inspired by Western ideas brought to China by Western Protestant missionaries, was a lack of character strength, which made it impossible for him to exert any influence upon the T'ai-p'ing government (1851-1864). P. Podjed

1281. Sun, Kuei-en. TS'UNG FEI-P'IN CHUNG CHIEN-CH'U LIANG-CHIEN T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO WEN-WU [Two T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo relics are recovered from a rubbish heap]. *Wên-yu ts'an-k'ao tz'ü-liao* 1957 (11): 76. Describes 1) a cannon manufactured in 1862, and 2) a copy of "I-chih-yu Tan" (official notification demanding payment of the land taxes), issued by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo government in 1861. Chen Tsu-lung

1282. Sung, Yu-tang. SHIH-CHIU SHIH-CHI HOU-PAN-YEH CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI KUNG-YEH TI FA-SHENG [The rise of modern industry in China during the latter half of the 19th century]. *Ching-chi yen-chiu* 1957 (1): 105-141. An introduction to the history of modern industry in China. The author surveys approximately the period 1840-1890, and distinguishes between Chinese and foreign capital investment in heavy and light industry. He maintains that Chinese industrial development became subject to the influence of foreign imperialism after 1840 chiefly because of the weakness of the Chinese economy, and that the situation was even worse by the end of the 19th century, since practically no enterprises of vital importance had escaped control by foreign capitalists. Chen Tsu-lung

1283. Wang, Wen-ts'ai, and Tsou Chih-po. KUAN-YU LI LAN CH'U-I MOU-HSIEH WEN-T'U TI SHANG-CH'UEH [Certain problems connected with the insurrection of Li Yung-ho and Lan Ch'ao-ting]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (10): 77-86. Examines this insurrection, particularly attempting to determine 1) whether Ho Ch'ung-cheng and Ho Ma-i-tzu were identical, and 2) how many different names were used by Lan Ta-shun and Lan Eul-shun. The author discusses the relations of Li and Lan with the T'ai-p'ing military leaders. Chen Tsu-lung

1284. Wu, Liang-tsu. KUAN-YU T'IENT-FU SHIH [Concerning "Songs of the Heavenly Father"]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (9): 63-73. Describes these songs as of great political and educational importance to both the T'ai-p'ing soldiers and the common people in the revolutionary period (1850-1865). Chen Tsu-lung

1285. Yuan, Ting-chung. KUAN-YU T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO KO-MING TI HSING-CHIH WEN-T'U [Concerning the nature of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (8): 19-33. Discusses in detail the land system under the T'ai-p'ing government, noting the rise of village capitalists during and after the Rebellion. The T'ai-p'ing Rebellion was predominantly a struggle of the peasant class against the oppressive landed aristocracy and the autocratic tendencies of the Manchu Government. Prior to the founding of the "Heavenly Kingdom's Central Government" by the T'ai-p'ing leaders in Nanking, life in the cities was comparatively calm, but there was violence in the rural areas and smaller towns. Chen Tsu-lung

## INDIA

See also: 1130

1286. Osipov, A. M. K VOPROSU O ROLI RADZHPUTSKOGO KREST'IANSTVA V INDIISKOM Natsional'nom VOSTANI 1857-1859 GODOV [On the question of the role of Rajput peasants in the Indian national uprising of 1857-1859]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (6): 71-83. An attempt to emphasize the "progressive nature" of the Mutiny of 1857. On the basis of an analysis of the social background of the Bengal Sepoy army, the author endeavors to show that the uprising, in spite of its feudal leadership, was fundamentally a peasant and artisan movement. Based on recent Indian publications. A. Dallin

1287. Welch, Colin. THE INDIAN MUTINY. *Encounter* 1957 (44): 15-22. Suggests that the causes of the Mutiny can be traced in part to the differing social psychologies of the English and Indians. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English administrators, coming from a country "little more advanced technologically," and itself unhygienic and corrupt, had little contempt for their Indian subjects. During the 19th century, these men were replaced by a new type, "the steam intellect society Englishman. Arrogant, radical, contemptuous and self righteous, a leveller and a prig, convinced of his mission to direct and improve, untroubled by doubts, indifferent or even ignorant of what Indians thought, felt, or said. By 1857 we were half strangers in India, arrogant and aloof; and our aloofness deprived us of any foreknowledge of the revolt our arrogance had provoked." The author's account of the Mutiny itself is based on Sir John Hayes *History of the Sepoy War in India*. J. Kuehl

1288. Wickens, Peter, ed. THE INDIAN MUTINY  
MARY OF PRIVATE CHARLES WICKENS OF THE 90th  
GHAT INFANTRY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical  
Research 1957 35(143): 96-108, (144): 170-174, and  
 1958 36(145): 17-24. Article to be continued.

## JAPAN

See also: 1131, 1137, 1582, 1584, 1585

1289. Ishii, Takashi (Faculty of Letters, Tōhoku Univ.).  
IZOKU-TEKI KANKEI NO "DAIKENSHO" ANSEI TSUSHO  
YAKU [The Ansei Treaty of Commerce, the Magna Carta  
 for a subordinate international relationship]. Rekishii  
yōron 1958 94: 2-14. Analyzes the Ansei Treaty of  
 commerce, which determined Japan's international status  
 for about forty years from the end of the Shogunate to the  
 early Meiji periods. The fundamental principle of the  
 treaty, in contradiction to the Japanese government's  
 usual regulation of commerce, was that of free trade, but  
 it did not mean free trade on equal terms; The extra-  
 territoriality, tariff and "most favored nation" clauses made  
 an unequal treaty stipulating Japan's subordinate international  
 position. The provisions were not as severe for  
 Japan as those prescribed in the Sino-Japanese Treaty for  
 China, because of the former's bourgeois development.

K. Sugiyama

1290. Kitajima, Masamoto (Tōkyō Metropolitan Univ.).  
AKUMATSU NI OKERU TOKUGAWA BAKUFU NO SANGYO  
OSEI [Regulations of the Tokugawa government on commerce  
 and industry at the end of the Edo period]. Jimbun Gakuhō  
Tōkyō 1958 17: 55-83. Deals with the regulations of  
 the Tokugawa government on commerce and industry from the  
 dissolution of the kabunakama (a kind of merchant guild)  
 through the saikōkai (a revival of the kabunakama) up to the  
 Meiji period. The policy of regulation adopted by the Tokugawa  
 government upon the dissolution of the kabunakama was  
 an expression of its effort to gain direct control over the  
 commercial agricultural economy, the development of which  
 had been becoming noticeable in the provinces. This policy could  
 not be carried out with full success, because of differences  
 of opinion within the government. The monopolistic control  
 of kabunakama capital in Edo, Kyōto and Ōsaka and,  
 indirectly, of the national structure of commodity circulation,  
 could not be completely suppressed.

K. Sugiyama

1291. Mori, Kahei (Iwate Univ.). NAMBU-HAN HASHINO  
YOKORO KENSETSU NO KEIZAI-SHI-TEKI IGI [The construction  
 of a blast furnace at Hashino in the Nambu clan].  
Hakai Keizai-shi-gaku 1957 23(2): 85-105. A study of  
 the significance of the construction of the Hashino blast  
 furnace (1859-1861) for Japanese economic history. The  
 furnace was built by the Nambu clan in order to produce raw  
 iron for the construction of a reverberatory furnace for the  
 Mito clan. It was the first in Japan to use a Western-style  
 blast furnace in iron refining, as well as Western managerial  
 methods in the manufacture of iron, and was thus a pioneer  
 in the modernization of the Japanese iron industry. The  
 growth of great enterprises of this type changed the villages  
 from dependency on the small peasantry to dependency on  
 a commodity economy, by drawing peasants away from  
 agricultural production to become wage earners. Based on  
 such materials as Ōhashi Takatō Kōjitsu, edited by Shinzō  
 Ōhashi, Hashino Iseki Shutsudo Seitetsu Bunseki-hyō, reported  
 by the Kamaishi Iron-foundry, and Ōhashi Seikō  
Kankei Shiryō.

K. Sugiyama

1292. Yoshinaga, Akira (Kaisei High School). BAKU-  
MATSU-KI NI OKERU SEMBAI SEIDO NO SEIKAKU TO  
SONO KINŌ [The character and function of the monopoly  
 system in the late Tokugawa period]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū  
1958 218: 1-14. Examines the monopoly system in the  
 Matsushiro clan in the late Tokugawa period. At this time  
kaishō [councils] were founded in each village of the pro-  
 ducing districts, and administered by its most influential  
 persons. The kaishō controlled the producers, brokers and  
 and manufacturers, and inspected the goods produced in  
 the district, particularly raw silk and silkworm eggs. They  
 also fulfilled the banking function of making loans, but both  
 the amount loaned and the number of loaners were limited.  
 Based on the Hatta Family Documents, the Sanada Family  
Documents, etc.

K. Sugiyama

## Australia

1293. Walker, R. B. (Univ. of New England, Australia).  
SQUATTER AND SELECTOR IN NEW ENGLAND, 1862-95.  
Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1957 8(29):  
 66-79. Traces the effect of imperial legislation designed  
 to encourage the settlement of small farmers (selectors)  
 on the grazing lands used by squatters. In this area of  
 Australia, the great squatters defeated the purpose of the  
 legislation by acquiring vast holdings in fee simple through  
 "dummy selectors" and purchases of forfeited lands. They  
 prospered, unlike the selectors, who lacked capital, skill,  
 adequate markets and communications. The surviving selectors  
 became sheep farmers, despite the law, fused with the  
 squatter aristocracy, and kept the area pastoral in character.  
 G. D. Bearce

## Canada

1294. Stanley, George F. G. (Royal Military College,  
 Kingston). A SOLDIER AT FORT GARRY. Beaver 1957  
 Autumn: 10-15. Presents a portion of an account written  
 by Sergeant John Balmer of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who  
 journeyed to the Red River post at Fort Garry in 1857.  
 R. W. Winks

1295. Turner, Allan R. (Saskatchewan Archives Board).  
PALLISER OF THE TRIANGLE. Beaver 1957 Autumn: 4-9.  
 Captain John Palliser explored in 1857-60 a portion of  
 what is now Alberta and British Columbia, and prepared the  
 first scientific report on the agricultural potential of the  
 prairie region.  
 R. W. Winks

1296. Tylden, G. (Major). THE ROYAL CANADIAN  
RIFLE REGIMENT, 1840 TO 1870. Journal of the Society  
for Army Historical Research 1956 34(138): 59-62.  
 An account of the duties, tenures of service and uniform of  
 the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, a volunteer unit formed  
 by the British Law Office to prevent soldiers in the British  
 garrison in Canada from deserting to the United States. The  
 regiment was stationed along the U.S.-Canadian border.  
 J. Ryder

## Europe

## BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1141, 1145, 1150, 1349, 1510

1297. Andrić, Ivo. MURTAD-TABOR [The renegades].  
Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 29 November. A description  
 of the foreign legion in the Ottoman army in mid-  
 18th-century Bosnia, which consisted of about hundred men:  
 Hungarians, Poles, a few Germans, Italians, Armenians  
 and Greeks. Most of them were physicians or technicians.  
 S. Gavrilović

1298. B. R. BEOGRADSKI GIMNAZISTI SPASAVAJU  
ENGLESKOG DIPLOMATU [Belgrade high-school students  
 rescue an English diplomat]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine  
 1958 12 January. In May 1858 in Belgrade, Principality  
 of Serbia, the British consul, Thomas de Grenier de Fon-  
 blanque, was assaulted near the Kalemegdan Fortress by a  
 Turkish nizam [guard], and rescued by Milan Nedeljković,  
 a Serbian youth. A few days thereafter (30 May) a group  
 of Belgrade Turks attacked the British consulate. These  
 incidents did not cause any changes in the British government's  
 policy toward the Ottoman Empire, as the Serbs had hoped.  
 S. Gavrilović

1299. B. R. GURGUSOVAČKA KULA I PODZEMLJE  
BEOGRADSKOG GRADA [The Gurgusovac Tower and the  
 subterranean dungeons of the Belgrade Fortress]. Nedeljne  
Informativne Novine 1956 22 January. Examines Prince  
 Miloš's treatment of political offenders and severe punishment  
 in the following cases: 1) the detainment and severe punishment  
 of Pavle Marinković in Brusnica in 1844; 2) the detainment  
 and apparent torture and poisoning of Toma Vučić Perišić in  
 a hospital prison in Belgrade, 1859; 3) Jakov Stanojević's  
 detainment in the same hospital in 1859, and 4) the de-  
 tention of Stanojević's associates in Topčider prison. Exact  
 sources are not given.  
 S. Gavrilović

1300. B. R. KOLIKO SU NEKADAŠNJE BUNE STAJALE  
DRŽAVNU BLAGAJNU [How much did the earlier revolts

cost the state treasury]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 29 January. Examines the history of three major conspiracies in the Principality of Serbia: 1) the schoolboy's revolt (Djakova buna), of 1825, led by Miloje Petrović; 2) the revolt of the brothers Djordje and Marko Carapić in 1826, and 3) the cavalrymen's revolt (Katanska buna) led by Stojan Jovanović Cukić. The author pays particular attention to the sums expended from public funds to suppress the revolts. Each of these conspiracies was backed by deposed princes of the two rival Serbian dynasties. Based on published local sources. S. Gavrilović

1301. B. R. PRE STO GODINA. IZBOR NARODNIH POSLANIKA U DVORIŠTU POLICIJE [One hundred years ago. The election of parliamentary representatives in the courtyard of the police station]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1958 16 February. Discusses electoral procedures in the Principality of Serbia in 1858.

S. Gavrilović

1302. B. R. TASA RAČLIJA "UPRAVITELJ VRHOVNI CIGANA SVIJU" [Tasa Račlija "Supreme ruler of all gypsies"]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 8 January. Račlija was Prince Miloš's taxgatherer (haračlija), vested with special administrative, judicial and executive powers over gypsies in Serbia. S. Gavrilović

1303. B. R. TELESNE KAZNE U SRBIJI [Corporal punishment in Serbia]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 22 April. Discusses the use of corporal punishment during the reign of Prince Miloš. S. Gavrilović

1304. Bogdanović, B. ZLOČIN BEGOVA IZ ALADŽA HISSAR [A crime of the beys from Alaja Hissar]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 29 December. Describes the case of two Serbian girls abducted in 1833 by the Turks from the village of Mozgovo near Aleksinac. Prince Miloš used the incident to obtain the evacuation of three nahis: Kruševac (Alaja Hissar), Aleksinac and Ražanj. Based on Mita Petrović's Finansijske i ustanove obnovljene Srbije [Finances and institutions of restored Serbia] and other Yugoslav works. S. Gavrilović

1305. Istoričar [Historian]. IZ STAROG BEOGRADA. DRUŠTVENI ŽIVOT PRE 120 GODINA [In old Belgrade. Social life 120 years ago]. Republika 1956 24 January. Reproduces extracts from the unpublished private papers of an unnamed Serb who played an important role in the public life of Serbia in the second half of the 19th century and was foreign minister, prime minister and for many years diplomatic representative of Serbia abroad. Included are references to the Party of Defenders of Constitution (ustavobranitelji), formed immediately after the Hatt-isherif of 1838 to protect the newly acquired constitutional rights against abuses by prince Miloš. S. Gavrilović

1306. Lilić, Vladislav S. MIŠA ANASTASIJEVIĆ SVOME OTEČESTVU [Miša Anastasijević to his country]. Republika 1956 24 July. An example of the high degree of patriotism in Serbia in the mid-19th century can be found in Anastasijević's gift to the nation of a sumptuous building, erected at a cost of 80,000 ducats, to house the University of Belgrade. The purpose of the donation was to meet "the need and shortage in buildings for the establishment of scientific and educational institutions from which our country suffers" (quotation from Anastasijević's letter of 12 February 1863 to acting minister of education Kosta Cukić). S. Gavrilović

1307. Miličević, Jovan. OBRENOVIĆEVSKE ZAVERE NA POČETKU USTAVOBANITELJSKOG REŽIMA 1842-43. GODINE [The Obrenovićs' conspiracies during the beginning phase of the government of the ustavobranitelji, 1842-43]. Istorički Glasnik 1956 3(4): 64-76. Discusses such conspiracies as the Žujović plot of 1842, the Cukić plot (Katunska buna) of 1843, the Djordje Božinović-Efendija plot (February 1843) and the Godominsko Polje rebellion (spring of 1843) --all of which were organized and financed from neighboring Austrian territory by the exiled Prince Miloš and his son Mihailo. Based on the Serbian State Archive, files of the Prince's Chancellery, Ministry of the Interior, etc. S. Gavrilović

1308. Oikonomidis, Dem. HO PHILIKÓS GEÓRGIOS TH. LEVÉNDIS; PÉNDEN ANEKDOTOI EPISTOLAI TOU PRÓTON ALEXANDRON VILLARAN [George Th. Levendis, member of the Hetaíra Philiké and five of his unpublished letters addressed to Alexander Villaras]. Peloponisiaká 1957 2: 58-90.

Gives information on the life and activities of the Greek George Levendis, and energetic member of the Hetaíra Philiké. Levendis served as secretary and interpreter in Russian consulates in the Danubian Principalities for some years before as well as during the Greek Revolution of 1821. The aims of his activity were the strengthening of the Greek revolutionary society Hetaíra Philiké and the organization of a simultaneous uprising of all the Balkans against the Turks. For the latter purpose he was in personal contact with the Serbian leader Karageorge and the Rumanian Tudor Vladimirescu, and gave both of them economic support. The five letters published here are dated 1821-22 and are addressed to another Greek, Alexander Villaras, a resident of Kronstadt. They describe in couched terms the attitude of the Greeks living in the Danubian Principalities toward the Greek Revolution at the time of its outbreak, and provide the latest news on the revolution in Greece proper.

Catherine Koumariantz

1309. Popović, Miodrag. PO TREĆI PUT U POŽAREVCU POVODOM STODVADESETPETOGODIŠNICE RODJENJA DJURE JAKŠIĆA [For the third time in Požarevac. On the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Djura Jakšić]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 11 August. Describes inter alia Djura Jakšić's conflict with the police. August 1868 because of an article he wrote in protest against anonymous pamphleteering, in which he stated that "A Serbian is made to do open and honest work, so he cannot live without the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech. The Serbian poet was at the time a teacher in Požarevac." S. Gavrilović

1310. Radosavljević, Miloje. JOVAN RISTIĆ KAO NOVI NAR I KNJIZEVNİK [Jovan Ristić as newspaperman and writer]. Republika 1956 31 January. A description of the little known literary work of a leading statesman and founder of liberalism in modern Serbia. Based mainly on Ristić's autobiography, written in 1863, his articles in Srpske Novine [Serbian Official Gazette] and in Neven Sloga [Bonds of Unity], and a biography by Branko Petković. S. Gavrilović

1311. Ristić, Milovan. DVA UČENA RUMLJANA [Two learned men from Ruma]. Borba 1958 22-26 January. A description (in five installments) of the life and work of Professor Atanasije Stojković, rector of the University of Kharkov, speculator and landowner (spahija), and Teodor Filipović (who used the name Božidar Grujović while in Serbia), author of the first constitution and organizer of the first administrative branch of government in modern Serbia. Based on unidentified documents. S. Gavrilović

1312. --. [ABUSES OF AUTHORITY IN 19th CENTURY SERBIA]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 29 December and 1958 19 and 28 January. B. R. NEKAD KOD NAS [Earlier conditions in our country]. B. R. PRANGLJA PUCA - NAČELNIK ZAJEČARSKI KREĆE NA BAL [Guns are firing - The prefect of Zajčar is on his way to a dance]. Unsigned, PRE STO GODINA [One hundred years ago]. Describes cases of abuse of authority in the Principality of Serbia during the reign of Prince Alexander Karageorgević. S. Gavrilović

1313. --. [RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKS AND SERBS IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF SERBIA IN THE 19th CENTURY]. Republika 1956 22 May and 19 June. Istoričar (Historian). BEOGRADSKA ČARŠIJA PRE 130 GODINA. IZ NEOBJAVLJENIH MEMOARA JEDNOG POLITIČARA [The Belgrade Čaršija 130 years ago. From the unpublished memoirs of a politician]. Istoričar, ŽIVOT BEOGRADSKIH TURAKA PRE 130 GODINA. IZ NEOBJAVLJENIH MEMOARA SRPSKOG DRŽAVNIKA I POLITIČARA [The life of the Belgrade Turks 130 years ago. From the unpublished memoirs of a Serbian statesman and politician]. Articles on the gradual emancipation of the modern Serbian state from control by organs of the Ottoman Empire. The identity of the Serbian statesman and politician referred to in the second article is not disclosed. Čaršija is the name attributed to the business section of the capital of Serbia. S. Gavrilović

## FRANCE

See also: 1269

1314. Bourgin, Georges (Honorary Director, Archives de France). CONTRIBUTION A L'HISTOIRE DES ORIGINES DE L'ANTI-SEMITISME EN FRANCE [Contribution to the history of the origins of anti-Semitism in France]. *Revue Politique Parlementaire* 1957 59(665): 195-198. Quotes in full letter of 19 September 1842 from the governor general of Algeria to the French prime minister in regard to the conduct of Alphonse Toussenel (1803-1885), a French socialist dismissed from an administrative post in Algeria for obstructing the prosecution of Jews guilty of theft.

E. Kaminsky

1315. Droulers, Paul (Gregorian Univ., Rome). LE CARDINAL DE BONALD ET LA QUESTION OUVRIERE A LYON AVANT 1848 [Cardinal de Bonald and the labor question in Lyon before 1848]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4:281-301. Reviews the comparatively enlightened social views of Cardinal de Bonald from 1840 to 1870, exclusively on the basis of his own official papers. Many parallels can be seen in the social thought of his brother, the Vicomte de Bonald (1754-1840), a celebrated Catholic social philosopher.

H. D. Piper

1316. Duroselle, Jean B. (Univ. of Paris). MICHEL CHEVALIER ET LE LIBRE-ECHANGE AVANT 1860. Michel Chevalier and free trade before 1860. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1956 55(19): 2-5. Denies that Chevalier's ideas were influenced mainly by the Saint-Simonians, and maintains that his conversion to free trade occurred after 1845. Chevalier later became the leading practical, if not theoretical, proponent of the free trade movement which culminated in the treaty of 1860. A lecture followed by a question and answer section.

Carla Rich

1317. Duroselle, Jean B. (Univ. of Paris). MICHEL CHEVALIER SAINT-SIMONNIEN [Michel Chevalier, follower of Saint-Simon]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(2): 233-266. Reviews the period (the early 1830s) in which Chevalier became a disciple of Saint-Simon and Père Enfantin, and searches for clues to help explain his later break with the movement and his conversion to free trade principles.

C. F. Latour

1318. Fryde-Szulcowa, Irena. FLORA TRISTAN. PROPAGATORKA ZJEDNOCZENIA ROBOTNICZEGO (1843-1844) [Flora Tristan. Protagonist of the Workers Union (1843-1844)]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1957 1(4): 81-110. Shortened version of a degree thesis accepted by Professor Seignobos at the University of Paris in 1913. The author portrays the life of a French Utopian socialist who remained independent of all the socialist groups which then existed, but was closest to the Fourierists. He describes her early adventures, life and poverty as a worker, her unsuccessful marriage and her travels, and analyzes her books in the conditions under which workers lived. The author devotes special attention to a discussion of Tristan's last book, *Union Ouvrière*, which outlined a sui generis plan for Fourierist phalansteries, and describes her journeys through France to spread these ideas and to organize the workers.

A. F. Dyngas

1319. Kiyasu, Akira. NIGATSU KAKUMEI NI OKERU 'ARI RÔDOSHÂ KAIKYŪ NO KÔSEI NI TSUITE [On the composition of the working class in Paris during the February Revolution]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1957 66(11): 63-79. A preliminary study in the investigation of the proletarian movement in the February Revolution, which is a controversial problem in the history of the French labor movement. The author examines the national workshops, which played the most active part in the development of the labor movement during the February Revolution, the Commission du Luxembourg and the June Days. In a statistical analysis of the composition of the working class in Paris, he shows that there were few factory workers at the time, and distinguishes two groups of artisans: one which was in the process of undergoing change, and the other still unchanged.

H. Imai

1320. Langrod, Georges. (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique). TROIS TENTATIVES D'INTRODUCTION DE LA SCIENCE POLITIQUE DANS L'UNIVERSITÉ FRANÇAISE AU COURS DU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE [Three attempts during the 19th century to introduce political science into French universities]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1957 7(25/26): 24-36. Contrary to a common impression, political science was by no means completely neglected in French higher education during the 19th century. More research is needed on the struggle to revive political science in the 19th century; the sources are abundant but remain scattered and unexplored. The author briefly describes several attempts to promote the teaching of political science during the period from the Revolution to the July Monarchy, and then deals with the three main attempts to establish instruction in this field: by Achille de Salvandy, Minister of Education in the July Monarchy (assisted by Edouard de Laboulaye, a member of the Institut de France), by Hippolyte Carnot and other leaders of the Second Republic, and by Victor Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction under the Second Empire. In all three instances, a change in regime interrupted the enactment of the necessary legislation just when success seemed assured. "It seems probable that if it were not for these political transformations and their constitutional repercussions, one or the other of these attempts would have succeeded."

E. Kaminsky

1321. Stengers, Jean. AUX ORIGINES DE LA GUERRE DE 1870: GOUVERNEMENT ET OPINION PUBLIQUE [On the origins of the war of 1870: government and public opinion]. *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire* 1956 34(3): 701-747. Attempts to determine whether the government or public opinion led France into the war of 1870. Parisian opinion, on which the author concentrates, was genuinely excited about the Hohenzollern candidacy and when war came, welcomed it. However, that public bellicosity which developed followed, rather than preceded, the statements and actions of Foreign Minister Gramont. Finally, the government's decision for war came before the full impact of the Ems dispatch was felt in Paris, although the dispatch did make war inevitable. The government, then, is responsible for inflaming public opinion prior to the fateful dispatch.

J. M. Laux

1322. Zeldin, Theodore (Oxford Univ.). THE MYTH OF NAPOLEON III. *History Today* 1958 8(2): 103-109. A re-appraisal of the character and historical importance of Napoleon III, with particular reference to his misrepresentation in French history. The author feels that Napoleon tried to turn France from despotism to parliamentary government without a revolution, but failed because he was a moderate caught between the royalist and radical extremes.

E. D. Johnson

## GERMANY

See also: 1163, 1623, 1626

1323. Eyck, F. Gunter (Univ. of Texas). ENGLISH AND FRENCH INFLUENCES ON GERMAN LIBERALISM BEFORE 1848. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(3): 313-341. The widely-held view that in the Vormärz period north German liberals were under English influence while south and west German liberals were Francophiles needs to be qualified. Anglophile tendencies accompanied by Franco-phobia were stronger among southern and western German liberals than has hitherto been acknowledged, and there were a few instances of French influence on liberals in north and east Germany. Both German Anglophilism and Franco-phobia can be satisfactorily accounted for.

W. H. Coates

1324. Gemkow, Heinrich. EIN NEUER FUND ZUR BIOGRAPHIE FRIEDRICH ENGELS' [A new discovery pertaining to the biography of Friedrich Engels]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(2): 345-352. Presents a number of unpublished documents from the Archive of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism which shed new light on the details of Friedrich Engels' short stay in Germany in 1860, about which little was known up to now.

Journal (H. Köditz)

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1167, 1172, 1173, 1287, 1639

1325. Indra, Bohumír. PRŮMISLOVÁ VÝROBA VE SLEZSKU V POLOVINĚ 19. STOLETÍ. STAV PODLE KONS-KRIPCI Z. R. 1846 A 1850 [Industrial production in Silesia in the first half of the 19th century. The situation after the levying of troops between 1846 and 1850]. *Slezský Sborník* 1954 52(3): 353-367. Concludes an article, the first part of which was published in *Slezský Sborník* 1953 51(1): 7-28, on Silesian industrial development. With the help of tables, the author describes 1) the development of new capitalistic forms of industrial enterprise at the expense of those of the old feudal system; 2) the decline of the handicrafts in the face of industrialization, especially in the textile industry, and 3) the beginning of the emergence of a proletariat.

P. Podjed

1326. Myška, Milan. PŘÍSPĚVEK K OHLASŮM POVSTÁNÍ SLEZSKÝCH KALCŮ R. 1844 [A contribution to the response to the uprising of the Silesian (Prussian) weavers in 1844]. *Slezský Sborník* 1954 52(4): 522-528. Describes in detail how the uprising in Prussian Silesia incited the weavers in Bohemia and Silesia to similar actions and includes a reprint of the text of a song sung by the Prussian Silesian weavers, which also became popular in Austria.

P. Podjed

1327. Owsinska, Anna. EMIGRACJA POLSKA WOBEC REWOLUCJI NIEMIECKIEJ W LATACH 1832-1833 [The Polish emigration and the German revolution in 1832-1833]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(4): 303-332. Describes the attitude of the Polish emigration toward the revolutionary movements in Germany in 1832-33. The views of such Polish exile leaders as Adam Mickiewicz, Maurycy Mochnacki and Adam Czartoryski are quoted, and the difference in the attitudes of the conservatives and left-wing democrats is stressed. Based on printed sources, mainly Polish émigré publications of the year 1833, and archival materials from the Czartoryski Museum in Cracow.

E. Boba

1328. Schoeps, Hans-Joachim (Univ. of Erlangen). HERMANN WAGENER - EIN KONSERVATIVER SOZIALIST [Hermann Wagener - a conservative Socialist]. *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte* 1956 8(3): 193-217. A discussion of the change of attitude of Hermann Wagener (1815-1889), who was first a prominent member of the Prussian Conservative Party, but then broke with the Conservatives in 1865/66 and became one of the initiators of Bismarck's social legislation. Wagener believed that Bismarck should have encouraged Socialism and worked with the Socialists.

P. Podjed

1329. Sexau, Richard. "SYMPOSIEN", DIE KULTUR-POLITIK KÖNIG MAX II. VON BAYERN ["Symposia" - The cultural policy of King Max II of Bavaria]. *Neues Abendland* 1958 13(1): 41-53. Examines the activities of King Max II of Bavaria (1848-64) as a patron of scholars, poets and artists who came to Bavaria from all parts of Germany. The author discusses the "symposia," at which the king met the leaders of intellectual life, and pays special attention to the role of Wilhelm von Doenniges, the king's cultural adviser, and the attacks against him and the other non-Bavarian and non-Catholic "foreigners." Max wanted to end Bavaria's intellectual and cultural provincialism and backwardness. Several quotations from contemporary letters, periodicals and memoirs are given.

G. Schoebe

1330. Suekawa, Hiroshi (Kyōto Univ.). SANGATSU KAKUMEI-KI NI OKERU KŌKENTEKI FUKA HAIKI NO UNDO [On the movement for the abolition of the feudal burdens during the Märzrevolution of 1848]. *Seiyō-shi-gaku* 1958 37: 1-20. Discusses the relation between the peasant movement and the legislation of agrarian reforms in the Prussian Landtag during the Revolution of 1848 in an attempt to explain the reasons for the immature character of this bourgeois revolution. The author examines the development of the peasant movement in reference to Silesia and endeavors to determine to what extent its demands were met in the agrarian reform laws.

H. Imai

1331. Armytage, W. H. G. (Univ. of Sheffield). THE CHARTIST LAND COLONIES 1846-1848. *Agricultural History* 1958 32(2): 87-96. Feargus O'Connor, editor of the Chartist newspaper *The Northern Star*, devised a scheme in the early 1840s for purchasing large estates and breaking them up into small holdings. Eventually, 70,000 members subscribed to this scheme. O'Connor purchased six estates, the first in 1846, and divided and settled five of them. Poor business management, settler dissatisfaction, and O'Connor's mental breakdown brought an end to the scheme but some of the holdings have continued to exist up to the present.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1332. Briggs, Asa (Univ. of Leeds). COBDEN AND BRIGHT. *History Today* 1957 7(8): 496-503. A study of the relationship of Richard Cobden and John Bright, liberal social and political leaders in mid-19th century England. The author notes their major political contributions and portrays the contrasting personal characteristics of the two men.

E. D. Johnson

1333. Carman, W. Y. THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS, 1838. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(138): 47-49. Describes with illustrations the uniform of the Scots Fusilier Guards and typical scenes of their life in 1838.

J. Ryder

1334. Fogle, French (Huntington Library). UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF RUSKIN AND MILLAIS, 1854-1855. *Huntington Library Quarterly* 1956/57 20(1): 39-51. Publishes documents bearing on the notable social scandal which arose when Ruskin's wife of six years secured a decree of annulment and shortly thereafter married the painter Millais, who had been closely associated with Ruskin.

H. D. Jordan

1335. Halsted, John B. (Amherst College). WALTER BAGEHOT ON TOLERATION. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1958 19(1): 119-128. Bagehot's well-known recognition of the inherent irrationality of man and his fear of demagoguery were compatible with a genuine liberalism. So long as conditions of political maturity and governmental continuity existed, he was an unyielding advocate of unconditional freedom of opinion.

W. H. Coates

1336. Ó Raifeartaigh, T. MIXED EDUCATION AND THE SYNOD OF ULSTER, 1831-40. *Irish Historical Studies* 1958 9(35): 281-299. Discusses the principle of "mixed" education (i.e., education of pupils of different religious denominations) in the state-supported Irish schools, and the attitude toward it shown by Roman Catholics, the Established (Anglican) Church, and the Presbyterians. All three denominations were distrustful, many denominational schools withdrawing from any connection with the national board of education, thereby sacrificing support from public funds. In 1840, however, an agreement was reached between the board and the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, whereby in certain cases Presbyterian schools were granted national aid without guaranteeing the maintenance of mixed education. The author regards this step as "the first official breach" of the safeguards for Catholic children laid down in 1831.

P. H. Hardacre

1337. Roberts, David (Dartmouth College). TORY PATERNALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM. *American Historical Review* 1957/58 63(2): 323-337. The Tory parliamentary record in the period 1830-55 does not substantiate the legend of Tory social reformism. The theories and principles of Tory paternalism enunciated by Coldridge and Southey remain largely on paper. Such Tory radicals as Richard Oastler and Michael Sadler were peripheral to the party organization, and those who achieved legislative office, such as Lord Ashley, were few indeed. Peel, Gladstone and Disraeli were half-hearted social reformers at best, and avoided any reform which jeopardized cherished local interests and property rights. Based mainly on Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates*.

J. P. Halstead

1338. Schaffer, B. B. (Univ. of Queensland). THE IDEA OF THE MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT: BENTHAM, MILL AND BAGEHOT. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1957 3(1): 60-78. Discusses views on the organization and responsibility of the ministerial department. Bentham, who believed that 18th century administrative boards were corrupt, advocated an administrative department headed by a single, non-parliamentary official and run by civil servants. Opposition to agencies like the poor board and the East India Company was widespread after Bentham, but Mill, who generally favored a department headed by a single official, supported agencies like the East India Company in the interest of good government. Bagehot, however, unequivocally supported the standard 19th century British conception of good government: a department headed by a responsible parliamentary official. G. D. Bearce

1339. Ward, John M. (Univ. of Sydney). THE THIRD EARL GREY AND FEDERALISM, 1846-1852. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1957 3(1): 18-32. Unpopular colonial secretary in Russell's ministry, Grey promoted federation in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada. Inspired by James Stephen, a permanent official at the Colonial Office, his objective was the establishment of freedom of trade, efficient government and colonial self-defense. None of his efforts were successful. In New Zealand Sir George Grey refused to apply a parliamentary act of federation, for fear of a Maori rebellion. Thereafter, parliament and public opinion cooled to such projects, until, with the coming of responsible government in the colonies, Britain lost the initiative to establish the federations desired by Grey. G. D. Bearce

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1025, 1178, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1325, 1326, 1363, 1381, 1645, 1662

1340. Bidovský, Eugen. POZNATKY O ORGANISÁCIÍ EREJNEJ SPRÁVY A SÚDNICTVA U UHORSKU V OKOCH 1849-1860 [Information on the organization of administration and legal courts in Hungary between 1849 and 1860]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(2): 114-176. The period of absolutism in Hungary following the crushing of the Hungarian revolution is of great importance for the history of the nationalities in Hungary, not only because the birth of capitalism and the working class took place during it, but also because it had very adverse effects on the national cultural life of the Slovaks. In order to facilitate the examination of the relevant archives, which is of absolute importance or the understanding of the whole period, the author sketches the organization of the administration and the legal courts, with particular emphasis on the Slovak area, distinguishing the following periods: 1) December 1848-October 1849, the period of joint military and civil government by the Austrian army; 2) October 1849-September 1850, the first provisional administration under Haynau; 3) September 1850-January 1853, the second provisional administration under Geringer; and 4) January 1853-October 1860, a period of regular administration by Archduke Albrecht and General Benedek. P. Podjed

1341. Dvoržak, Stanko. DOGAĐAJI GODINE 1848 U NEVNIKU DRAGOJLE JARNEVIĆEVE [The events of the year 1848 in the diary of Dragoja Jarnević]. *Historijski zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 147-150. Presents extracts (in modernized language) from a 1080-page manuscript partly published by Adela Miličević in 1907, giving fragmentary information on such Croatian developments during the Revolution of 1848 as the accession of Ban Josip Jelačić, and the truly behavior of graničari [frontiersmen]. The extracted portion of the diary was written in Karlovac (Karlstadt), from 18 March 1848 to 26 April 1849. S. Gavrilović

1342. Fellner, Fritz (Univ. of Vienna). KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH UND DAS PARLAMENT: MATERIALIEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER INNENPOLITIK ÖSTERREICHS IN DEN JAHREN 1867-1873 [Emperor Francis Joseph and the parliament. Material pertaining to the history of Austria's domestic policy in the years 1867-1873]. *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1956 9: 287-347.

Examines the attitude of Emperor Francis Joseph towards the parliament of Cisleithania in the first years of the constitutional era. The author first surveys the difficulties in regard to source material on this problem, and points out that the loss of archival material through the burning of the Justizpalast is of special significance because of the scarcity of written utterances of the Emperor. After a short summary of the constitutional relations between the Crown and the Reichsrat, he deals with the most important problems of domestic policy in the years 1867-1873, with special emphasis on the negotiations on the confessional laws, the electoral reform and military questions. The author concludes by attempting to evaluate the Emperor's constitutional views. Francis Joseph conscientiously fulfilled his duties as a constitutional monarch, regarding himself as the guardian of the constitution. He paid particular attention to preventing the parliament from going beyond the limits of its competence and to avoiding parliamentary conflicts between the two parts of the Empire. Although Emperor Francis Joseph was never fully permeated by the constitutional idea, he soon acquired remarkable skill in the political treatment of the Parliament. Based on archival studies and hitherto unexploited material. Author

1343. Giday, Kálmán. HOZZÁSZÓLÁS TOLNAI GYÖRGY: A PARASZTIPAR KIALAKULÁSA ES TÖKEŚ IPARRÁ FEJLŐDÉSE MAGYARORSZÁGON (1842-1849) c. VITACIKKHEZ [Remarks on György Tolnai's article "The Development of Peasant Industry and its Conversion to Capitalism in Hungary (1842-1849)"]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 790-798. Presents several views opposed to the theses of Tolnai's article on the development of Hungary's peasant industry, which appeared in *Századok* 1956 90(4-6): 709-735 [See abstract 3: 2648]. Tolnai simplified the problem, since he examined it on the basis of developments in the weaving trade alone. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1344. Kmonicek, Ladislav. NÁMEZDNÍ PRÁCE NA ZLONICKÉM VELKOSTATKU PŘED A PO ROCE 1848 [Hired labor on the large estate of Zlonice around 1848]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(2): 55-113. A study of hired labor on the estate of Zlonice before and after 1848, during the last phase of feudalism and the beginning of capitalism. The situation at Zlonice is an example of the effects of the Revolution on wage earners in general. The robot, on which the large estates still relied, gave way to the wage worker, whose lot improved to some extent. P. Podjed

1345. Kovács, Endre. AZ 1846. ÉVI GALÍCIAI PARASZTFELKELES MAGYARORSZÁGI HATÁSAHOZ [The effect of the 1846 peasant uprising in Galicia on Hungary]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 625-653. Briefly depicts the revolutionary atmosphere in Galicia on the eve of the Cracow and related peasant uprisings. The Polish uprisings directly influenced the attitude of the Hungarian middle nobility toward the Vienna Imperial Court, and the Galician example gave Hungarian left-wing politicians their most important argument in opposing the government's agrarian reforms. Based on archival materials. F. Wagner

1346. Montini, Renzo U. I CONFESSORI DELLO SPIELBERG [The confessors at Spielberg]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 485-510. Description of the chaplains at Spielberg, a Habsburg prison which confined Italian revolutionaries. Prisoners and superintendent were unanimous in praising Sturm, Vorthey, Wrba and Ziack, and in denouncing Paulowich, who had allowed himself to become involved in political activities. Elisa A. Carillo

1347. Pach, Zsigmond Pál. KIADATLAN GÖRGEY-IRATOK 1849 AUGUSZTUSABÓL [Unpublished writings of Görgey from August 1849]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 198-226. Publishes several documents stored in the Archives of the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czarist Russia, as the first step in the utilization of unpublished material from the archives of the USSR relating to Hungary's history. F. Wagner

1348. Rizzi, Bice. LA SITUAZIONE ECONOMICA E LO SPIRITO PUBBLICO NEL TRENTINO UN SECOLO FA. [The economic situation and public feeling in the Trentino a century ago]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(2): 144-147. Maintains that the reception for Francis Joseph in Trentino in 1857 was hostile because of prevalent economic disorders. Based on Austrian police reports. C. J. Lowe

1349. Šidak, Jaroslav (Zagreb Univ.) PRILOZI POJVJE-STI NASHI NARODA ZA REVOLUCIJE 1848/49 [Contributions to the history of our peoples during the Revolution of 1848-49]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 178-183. Gives information on articles written during the period 1948-1956 in Yugoslav, German and Czechoslovak professional historical journals on this subject. S. Gavrilović

1350. Šojat, Olga (Institute of Literature, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb). LJUDEVI VUKOTINOVIC I ČETRESETOGODINJE [Ljudevit Vukotinović and the year 1848]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 31-59. A description of the role of the Croatian patriot, social reformer, political philosopher, promoter of enlightenment, judge, and representative in the Sabor [diet], in the period of the Revolution of 1848 and the war between Croatia and Hungary, with emphasis on his work in behalf of the abolition of feudalism and the liberation of Croatian peasants from kmetstvo [serfdom]. Based on Vukotinović's own publications and other Croatian works, particularly contemporary newspapers. S. Gavrilović

1351. Suyer, Pavel. LJUDEVI GAJ I OBNOVA POSLEDNJEGRADJEKOG MAGISTRATA GODINE 1847 [Ljudevit Gaj and the restoration of the last municipal magistrate in the year 1847]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 61-68. An account of the constitution and last renewal of the town council of Zagreb in 1847. when Ljudevit Gaj failed to "elect" himself. Based on the Zagreb City Archives (*Acta croat.-slav. consilii Locumtenentialis*, Depart. Civitates, Fasc. L, anno 1837/1848); Zagreb State Archives (file Arch. civit. Zagreb, protocolia ad acta politica, Fasc. LX, anno 1847); Gaj's *Narodne Novine* [People's Newspaper], July 1847, etc. S. Gavrilović

1352. Szabolcs, Ottó. SZABAD GYÖRGY "A TATA-GESZTESI ESZTERHÁZ-URADALOM ÁTTERESE A ROBOTRENDSZERŐL A TÖKES GAZDÁLKODÁSRA" C. KANDIDÁTUSI DISSZERTÁCIÓJÁNAK NYILVÁNOS VITÁJA [Open debate on Candidate György Szabad's dissertation on "The Conversion of the Eszterházy Domain in Tata-Gesztes from a Sogage System to a Capitalistic Economy"]. *Századok* 1956 90(3): 452-462. Describes a debate which took place at a session of the Tudományos Minősítő Bizottság [Committee on Scientific Qualifications] in Budapest. György Szabad's dissertation on the Eszterházy domain in Tata-Gesztes was regarded by all its reviewers (Zsigmond Pál Pach, István Szabó, Lajos Szimonidesz, Zoltán Sárközi, Péter Bod and László Révész) as a great contribution to the Marxist interpretation of Hungary's economic history. F. Wagner

1353. Tilkowsky, Lóránt. ROMÁN JOBBÁGYOK MOZGALMAI ERDÉLYBEN ÉS A TISZÁNTÚLON 1831-ben [The movements of the Rumanian serfs in Transylvania and Tiszántúl in 1831]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 773-784. Draws a parallel between the peasant uprising in eastern Slovakia in 1831 and the rebellion of Rumanian serfdom which occurred in Transylvania and in the region beyond the Tisza River during the same year. While the Slovak uprising was caused by the public belief that the landowners were responsible for the spread of a cholera epidemic, the Rumanian peasant movements had anti-feudal motives alone. The Rumanian peasantry looked to the Russian Czar for its economic and social liberation for religious reasons, since the Czar was the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Based on archival material. F. Wagner

1354. Tkadlecová, Jarmila. NÁZORY A ČINNOST KARLA HAVLIČKA BOROVSKÉHO Z HLAVNÍSKA VÝVOJA ČESKO-SLOVENSKÝCH VZTAHŮ [Views and activity of Karel Havlíček Borovský in view of Czech-Slovak rela-

tions]. *Historický Časopis* 1958 6(1): 32-47. Reviews the work of the Czech publicist Karel Havlíček Borovský (1821-1856) on Czech-Slovak relations. His earlier positive attitude towards the idea of Slavic solidarity was changed after his trip to Russia, chiefly because of his personal experiences with Polish-Russian and other antagonisms. As a result Austro-Slavism became his basic concept for the promotion of a better system of life for the Slavs of Central and Eastern Europe. Borovský believed that this political concept would be the most effective defense against both German and Russian imperialism. He regarded Czechs and Slovaks as one nation and thus helped pave the way for the contemporary Czech bourgeois politicians. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

1355. Unsigned. VEDECKÉ ZASADNUTIE V MOSKVE VENOVANÉ STEMU VÝROČIU SMRTI LUDOVITA ŠTÚRA [A scientific session in Moscow devoted to the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Ludovít Štúr]. *Historický Časopis* 1956 4(3): 418-421. Describes a meeting devoted to the political and literary activity of Ludovít Štúr (1815-1856), held on 26 January 1956 under the auspices of the Slavic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in co-operation with the Slavic Committee of the USSR and the Soviet Writers' Association. Štúr's lifework was of pioneering importance not only for the Slovaks but for all Slavs. F. Wagner

1356. Wierer, Rudolf. PALACKÝS STAATSPOLITISCHE PROGRAMM [Palacký's political program]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(2): 246-258. Although Palacký very much favored the continued existence of the Habsburg monarchy as a guarantee of the existence of the small nationalities, he was a fervent supporter of Austro-Slavism favoring Slavic, rather than German, leadership of the empire. Toward that end, he drew up several plans for a radical constitutional reform which provided for a federal state whose members were grouped by nationality. This plan, which was elaborated in three drafts between 1848 and 1849, had no practical consequences, and by 1872 Palacký was completely opposed to the Austrian monarchy. P. Podjed

## ITALY

1357. Alessandrini, Federico. I CATTOLICI NEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO [The Catholics in the Italian Risorgimento]. *Civitas* 1958 9(3): 3-21. Examines the position of the Italian Catholics during the early part of the Risorgimento. The author devotes particular attention to Father Giacchino Ventura, Rosmini, Tommaseo and Gioberti. Journal

1358. Carocci, Giampero. SALVATORE BONGI. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 203-210. In 1859, Bongi (1825-1901) became head of the archives of Lucca, where he had earlier founded a moderate journal, *Riforma*. Bongi, who organized and inventoried the Lucca archives, was primarily a local historian but worked at a time when documents such as those he was organizing were becoming, under Mommsen and others with whom Bongi was in contact, the foundation of a new kind of history. S. E. Humphreys

1359. Falconi, Ettore. AMADIO RONCHINI. NOTE DI ARCHIVISTICA E SAGGIO BIBLIOGRAFICO [Amadio Ronchini: Archivistic and bibliographical notes]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 276-281. Ronchini (1812-1890) was director of the government archives of the Duchy of Parma from 1847 up to the unification of Italy and then Italian government superintendent of archives in Emilia and Romagna. He organized, enlarged and indexed the Parma archives with a zeal that caused him to be quoted often as saying that if he found together a document in stone and a document in paper, he would leave them together, out of respect for the principle of integrity of the series. Bibliography appended. S. E. Humphreys

1360. Jovenal, Roberto. MAZZARELLA, IL VALDISMO E LA RIFORMA IN ITALIA NEL SECOLO XIX [Mazzarella, Waldensianism and reform in Italy in the 19th century]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 419-426. Mentions that Mazzarella left the Waldensian Church in 1854 because it had sold property to the Roman Church but because his Mazzinian spirit could not tolerate the moderate (Piedmontese and Cavourian) policy of its leaders. Mazzarella wished to revolutionize Italy religiously, and considered the Waldensian Church too conservative for this work. He believed that a vast anti-Catholic movement could be genuinely religious. Elisa A. Carrillo

1361. Lodoini, Armando. CONTRIBUTO ALLA BIOGRAFIA DEL PADRE ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI [Contribution to the biography of Father Alessandro Gavazzi]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 434-448. Traces the revolutionary career of Alessandro Gavazzi, particularly from 1845 to 1849. Gavazzi was a Barnabite priest who, by leaving the Catholic Church and eventually joining the Evangelical Church of Italy, broke the tradition of patriotic priests and monks who fought for national independence while remaining loyal to the Catholic Church. Based on contemporary police records and autobiographical data. Elisa A. Carrillo

1362. Marcelli, Umberto. LE FORMULE GIANSENISTICHE E LA FORMULA CAVOURIANA SUI RAPPORTI TRATTO E CHIESA [The Jansenistic formulas and the Cavourian formula on relations between Church and State]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 449-455. Examines Jansenistic and Cavourian ideas on Church-State relations and maintains that they were of patristic inspiration. The wording of Cavour's formula, "A Free Church in a Free State," can be attributed to Diomede Pantaleoni, a contemporary liberal Catholic who shared certain Jansenistic attitudes. Elisa A. Carrillo

1363. Márkus, Stefano. UNA POLEMICA TRA RICCIARDI E KOSSUTH NEL 1853 [Polemics between Ricciardi and Kossuth in 1853]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 456-462. Describes correspondence between two participants in the 1848 revolutions, the Hungarian Louis Kossuth and the Neapolitan Giuseppe Ricciardi. While Ricciardi believed that all revolutionaries should pursue a uniform line of conduct, Kossuth insisted that revolutionary techniques should vary according to the temperament and needs of each nationality. The Hungarian declined to emulate the example of Ricciardi in writing a history of the events of 1848-49, alleging that his people expected him to change the course of history, not to meditate upon what could only be the first act of the drama. Elisa A. Carrillo

1364. Montale, Bianca. LINEAMENTI GENERALI PER LA STORIA DELL'ARMONIA DAL 1848 AL 1857 [General lines for the history of Armonia from 1848 to 1857]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1856 43(3): 475-484. Reviews the editorial policies of *Armonia*, a Catholic newspaper which made its first appearance in July 1848 in Turin. Maintaining that religion could not be separated from the civil order, the paper sought to defend the Church against its political adversaries. Although its initial approach was moderate, revolutionary excesses made it a conservative organ. The paper was most aggressive and conservative under the editorship of Don Giacomo Margotti. Elisa A. Carrillo

1365. Mori, Renato (Director, Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome). IL PROGETTO DI LEGA NEO-GUELFA DI PELLEGRINO ROSSI [Pellegrino Rossi's project of a Neo-Guelph league]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1957 24(4): 602-628. A detailed study of the proposals for the creation of an Italian Neo-Guelph league and the related diplomatic negotiations during the period September-November 1848. Pellegrino Rossi, after having been appointed minister of the interior of the Papal States in September 1848, worked out a plan reflecting Neo-Guelph thought, but it was accepted by neither the Piedmont nor the Tuscan governments. The author, covering

the period up to Rossi's death in November 1848, examines the negotiations on modifications of his proposal as well as various counterproposals, in particular the Rosmini plan and the Tuscan minister Montanelli's proposal of the convocation of an elected constituent assembly. Based on documents in Italian archives, which are extensively quoted. F. Fellner

1366. Palumbo, Beniamino. PRETI DEL RISORGIMENTO [Priests of the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 511-514. Maintains that a spiritual vision inspired the two principal movements of thought and action during the Risorgimento, Neo-Guelphism and Mazzinianism. Priests played an active role in the Risorgimento, notably Gregorio Ugulena. Elisa A. Carrillo

1367. Pampaloni, Guido. LA RIUNIONE DEGLI ARCHIVI DELLE RR. RENDITE NEL GRANDUCATO TOSCANO (1814-1852) [The collection of the tax archives of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (1814-1852)]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(1): 87-133. Examines the historical usefulness of the tax records of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. An appendix of three documents is included. S. E. Humphreys

1368. Pampaloni, Guido. PROPOSTE DI CREAZIONE DI UNA NUOVA CONSERVAZIONE GENERALE DEGLI ARCHIVI TOSCANI IN UNA RELAZIONE DELL'AVVOCATO REGIO DEL 1841 [Proposals for creation of a new general conservatory for Tuscan archives in a report of the Royal Advocate in 1841]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(3): 360-366. Anticipating the establishment of the Tuscan General Archives in 1852, a project for archival reform was presented to the Tuscan Grand Duke on 25 June 1841 by the Royal Advocate of the Grand Duchy, C. Mutti. The proposal was based upon French archival ideas and differed in method from the plan put into effect a decade later by Francesco Bonaini (1806-1874), but the idea of the necessity of a great archival collection in Florence is found strongly expressed in Mutti's proposals. S. E. Humphreys

1369. Pancrazi, Pietro. GARIBALDI NELL'ALTA VALLE DEL TEVERE [Garibaldi in the Upper Tiber valley]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(11): 1674-1679. Reprint of an article which first appeared in the *Milan Corriere della Sera* on 10 August 1932. The author discusses a little known aspect of the hazardous retreat of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Padre Ugo Bassi, and their small fighting force in July 1849 from Rome through the Upper Tiber valley, from San Sepolcro to Città di Castello. Based on local research by Giovanni Margherini Graziani, who published a booklet on the subject at the turn of the century. C. F. Delzell

1370. Panella, Antonio (Superintendent of State Archives, Florence). FRANCESCO BONAINI. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 181-202. Bonaini (1806-1874) organized the state archives in Florence and laid the foundation for the archival system of the Kingdom of Italy during the years in which the capital was at Florence. He organized the archives on the principles of the "historical method" and insisted that the best way to understand a document was to copy it oneself, and scorned those who sought to "study in archives from afar off." Appended is a bibliography of his writings. S. E. Humphreys

1371. Ricci, Alfredo. TRE SACERDOTI SALERNITANI GARIBALDINI DEI MILLE [Three Salernitan priests in Garibaldi's Thousand]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 533-538. Traces the military careers of three liberal-nationalist priests of Salerno: Vincenzo Padula, Ovidio Serino and Filippo Patella. All took part in conspiracies directed against Bourbon absolutism and were enrolled in Garibaldi's Thousand. Elisa A. Carrillo

1372. Stanghellini, Mirena. LE ORIGINI DELLA "PIA AGGREGAZIONE CATTOLICA" A LUCCA (1847-1849) [The origins of the "Pia Aggregazione Cattolica" in Lucca (1847-1849)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 547-556. Discussion of the origins of the first Catholic action organization of modern times. Founded in February

1849 in Lucca, the "Pia Aggregazione Cattolica" had as its fundamental purpose the defense of the liberty and independence of the Catholic Church. In pursuit of this objective it fought against Tuscan juridictionalism, Protestant propaganda, and revolutionary theories. In spite of governmental hostility, it instructed the poor, participated actively in administrative elections, and maintained its own newspapers.

Elisa A. Carrillo

1373. Titone, Virgilio. MOTIVI E INDIRIZZI CATTOLICI NEL RISORGIMENTO SICILIANO [Catholic motives and directions during the Sicilian Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 557-560. Contends that the Sicilian Risorgimento lacked parties and intellectual trends that were distinctly and openly Catholic, although after 1860 there appeared a legitimist party that was also clerical. As a result of historical development, the spirit of Sicily was essentially rebellious.

Elisa A. Carrillo

1374. Trebiliani, Maria Luisa. INDICAZIONI SU ALCUNI GRUPPI DEL CLERO NAZIONALE ITALIANO NEL DECENNIO 1860-70 [Notations on some groups of the national Italian clergy during the decade 1860-70]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 561-575. Describes the politico-religious ideas of the national clergy of Italy, a term applied to those priests who believed that the unity of Italy and the abolition of the temporal power were compatible with the spiritual function of the Papacy. The formula "A Free Church in a Free State" appeared frequently in their writings, but there was no uniformity of interpretation. They favored a reform of the Catholic Church but insisted that it come from within the Church itself.

Elisa A. Carrillo

1375. Valente, Gustavo. IL CLERO DI CALABRIA CITRA NEL RISORGIMENTO [The clergy of Calabria Citra during the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(3): 576-581. Maintains that documents in the archives of Cosenza show that the clergy of Calabria Citra actively participated in the struggles of the Risorgimento era. After 1860 some of them agitated for a restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, which they regarded as necessary for the maintenance of the liberty of the Catholic Church.

Elisa A. Carrillo

#### NETHERLANDS

1376. Durden, Robert F. (Duke Univ.). JAMES S. PIKE: PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS. *New England Quarterly* 1956 29(3): 341-346. A description of the life of James S. Pike and his experiences in Europe from 1861 to 1866.

P. Podjed

#### POLAND

See also: 1191, 1392

1377. Jacuński, Wiktor. KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIĘ KAPITALIZMU W POLSCE [The formation of capitalism in Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956 4(3): 575-580. A critical analysis of Witold Kula's *Kształtowanie Się Kapitalizmu w Polsce* [The formation of capitalism in Poland] (Warsaw, 1955).

J. Topolski

1378. Kula, Witold. NIEMIECCY KOLONIŚCI PRZEMYSŁOWI WOBEC POWSTANIA LISTOPADOWEGO [German industrial immigrants and the November uprising]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(4): 751-767. Publishes the recently discovered manuscript of a paper prepared in 1938 for *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, but not published because of the outbreak of the Second World War. The author shows that the German settlers in the industrial district of Łódź were, regardless of their different social status, uniformly hostile to the Polish Revolutionary Government, though the actions of the moneyed classes were occasionally more cautious and flexible. The German attitude was best revealed when they formed, in the last days of the uprising, local militia units under Russian patronage, which fought with great zest against the insurgents. Based on archival material which was for the most part destroyed during the war.

A. F. Dygnas

1379. Stankiewicz, Zbigniew. SERWITUTY W DOBRACH RZĄDOWYCH KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO PRZED REFORMĄ UWŁASZCZENIOWĄ [Servitudes in the state demesnes of the Polish Kingdom prior to the emancipation reform]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(1): 45-68. Servitudes, or rights of peasants to free use of certain pastures and forests belonging to the estate, were sometimes based on formal documents, but more often on custom and tradition. Confirmed by the Code Napoléon in fact, if not in form, and restricted by a *Sejm* act of 28 June 1830, these rights, though important for the peasant, constituted a growing burden for the estate. Consequently, a government order was issued in 1823 directing that peasants pay fixed prices for the right to use the forests and pastures of the estates. In many estates they refused to pay, continuing to take free what they had been previously entitled to. Outstanding dues and fines were rescinded several times for certain periods as ruinous for the peasantry, and were definitely introduced only in 1839, at which time they were still opposed by the peasant. The matter was settled only in 1864 with the emancipation of the peasants. Based on records from various provincial archives.

A. F. Dygnas

1380. Zakrzewska-Dubasova, M. ŹRÓDŁA ARCHIWALNE DO DZIEJÓW WALK O WYZWOLENIE NARODOWE I SPOŁECZNE W LUBELSZCZYZNIE W XIX-XX W [Archival sources on the people's struggles for liberation and the social movements for freedom in the province of Lublin]. *Archeion* 1955 (24): 212-224. Description of the material in the archives of 1) the government of the province of Lublin (1837-1915); 2) the office of the governor of Lublin (1867-1915), and 3) the provisional governor general of Lublin (1905-1907). The files contain information on participants in the uprisings of 1831, 1848 and 1863-64, and reports on peasant, worker and student revolts and strikes during the revolutionary period 1905-07 in the province of Lublin.

G. Lovas

#### RUSSIA

See also: 1194, 1401

1381. Averbukh, R. A. PEREDOVAIA RUSSKAIA OB-SHCHTESTVENNOST' O BOR'BE VENGERSKOGO NARODA ZA NEZAVISIMOST' V 1848-49 GG. [The progressive Russian public opinion on the Hungarian people's fight for freedom in 1848-49]. *Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole* 1955 (6): 30-34. At the request of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Czar Nicholas I sent Russian troops to Hungary to crush the revolution and the fight for independence from Austria. The author mentions the names of several Russian officers and soldiers who were shot for desertion or for sympathizing with the Hungarian revolution. Herzen and Chernyshevski also disapproved of the Russian intervention in Hungary.

G. Lovas

1382. Baraboi, A. Z. KHAR'KOVSKO-KIEVSKOE REVOLYUSIONNOE TAINOE OBSCHESTVO 1856-1860 GG. [The secret society of Kharkov and Kiev between 1856 and 1860]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (52): 235-266.

Under the influence of Herzen's ideas, students founded a secret society in Kharkov in 1856 with the aim of overthrowing the Czarist government. In 1858 the society moved to Kiev, where it was discovered by the secret police in 1860. Based on material from the Central Archives of the Ukrainian SSR.

G. Lovas

1383. Bazileva, Z. P. IZ ISTORII IZDATEL'SKOI DEIATEL'NOSTI A. I. GERTSENA [From the history of Herzen's activities as a publisher]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 436-442. Discusses the supplement *Pod sud* [To Court!] to Herzen's review *Kolokol*. The thirteen numbers of the supplement (1859-1862) contain various disclosures sent to the editor's office in London from Russia, including texts of administrative decrees and protocols of law court sessions in which the rights of the people had been violated. The fact that *Pod sud* also included news of urban life shows that Herzen wanted to include the cities in his preparations for the large peasant uprising which was planned.

G. Lovas

1384. Bestuzhev, I. V. BOR'BA PROGRESSIVNOGO I FAKTSIONNOGO NAPRAVLENIY V RUSSKOI VOENNOI YSLI NAKANUNE VOENNOI REFORMY 1862-1874 GG. The struggle between progressive and reactionary tendencies in Russian military science prior to the military reform of the years 1862-1874]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (2): 267-304. While official Russian military circles between the 1830s and the 1850s considered such Western military theoreticians as Böllow and Clausewitz as the main authorities, several progressive officers, like Medem, Zuykov, Miliutin, Teliakovskii, Goremykin and Astaf'ev, criticized the outdated conceptions and tried to modernize strategy, tactics and the theory of fortification. Based on the works of the progressive officers. G. Lovas
1385. Fajnhauz, Dawid. ROK 1846 NA ZIEMIACH ITWY I BIALORUSI ZACHODNIEJ [The year 1846 in the lands of Lithuania and Western Byelorussia]. *Przegląd historyczny* 1957 48(4): 683-706. Describes the activities of the Polish Democratic Society in the Lithuanian provinces during the period 1843-46, as well as the attempts of Kazimierz Moczułski and Julian Bokażański to make the local population support the Polish cause. The text of okazański's manifesto to the peasants is printed in full. Based on the records of the Vilna Governor General and on the papers of the commissions which investigated political riots, now preserved in the Central State Historical Archives of the Lithuanian SSR. A. F. Dygnas
1386. Fedorov, V. A. VOOSTANIE VOENNYKH POSELIAN V CHUGUEVE V 1819 G. [The rebellion of the military settlers in Chuguev in 1819]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (2): 305-324. After 1812 the system of "military settlements" was introduced, since recruiting no longer answered the requirements of the time. Peasants of certain villages were obliged to perform permanent military service and at the same time to feed themselves and the army. In the Ukraine, especially in the village of Chuguev, the peasants protested against these decrees. The author describes the development and the suppression of the rebellion in Chuguev. Based on partly unpublished source material from the Archives of the Kharkov Region. G. Lovas
1387. Gerasimova, I. I. KREST'IAANSKOE DVIZHENIE V ROSSII V 1844-49 GG. [The peasant movement in Russia between 1844 and 1849]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (50): 224-268. In the period 1844-49 in Russia strong resistance of the peasantry against the landowners and an effort to end serfdom can be observed. These developments were caused by the separation of handicrafts from agriculture and an increase in the circulation of goods and money. The author gives an account of the number of landowners hounded and peasants brought to trial in the years in which disturbances occurred in the various provinces. Based on sources in the Central Archives. G. Lovas
1388. Jatsunskii, V. K. PROMYSHLENNYI PEREVOROT V ROSSII [The Industrial Revolution in Russia]. *Prepodavanie istorii v shkole* 1955 (5): 34-46. The period between the 1830s and the 1880s can be described as one of industrial transformation in Russia because of the replacement of manual work by machinery in the most important industries (mining and textiles). During the sixties and seventies the most important railroads were built. The agricultural reform of 1861 played a decisive part because peasants who lost their land as a result of it began to work in the factories. G. Lovas
1389. Koniushaia, R. NOVYE RUKOPISI K. MARKSA O ROSSII [Rediscovered Marx manuscripts on Russia]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(14): 57-67. Volume 13 of *Arkhiv Marksa i Engelsa* (Moscow, 1955) publishes for the first time many Marx manuscripts discussing the social and economic development of Russia from the time immediately after the land reform of 1861 until Marx's death. G. Lovas
1390. Kroeger, Gert. DREI BRIEFTE KARL ERNST VON BAERS AUS ST. PETERSBURG AN JOHANN EDUARD ERDMANN IN HALLE [Three letters of Karl Ernst von Baer of St. Petersburg to Johann Eduard Erdmann in Halle].

*Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(1): 61-68. Gives the text of, and a commentary on, three hitherto unpublished letters from Baer, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology at St. Petersburg, to Erdmann, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Halle-Wittenberg. In the letters, written between 1861 and 1867, Baer complains of the shortcomings in the study of philosophy and of the materialistic teachings in Russia as well as the strong turn toward nationalism in the 1860s. G. H. Davis

1391. Kuntikov, I. N. KREST'IAANSKOE DVIZHENIE V ROSSII V XIX VEKE [The peasant movement in Russia in the 19th century]. *Voprosy istorii* 1957 (8): 143-153. A survey of documentary materials in the Central State Military-Historical Archive of the USSR (TsGVIIA), pointing out some of the valuable files on peasant unrest and suppression of peasant movements in 19th century military records. A. Dallin

1392. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. SPOLECZNE I NARODOWE ASPEKTY POWSTANIA 1831 ROKU NA UKRAINIE [National and social aspects of the 1831 uprising in the Ukraine]. *Kwartalnik historyczny* 1957 64(6): 41-65. Estimates the strength of the insurgent forces in the Ukraine, and, using lists of insurgents prosecuted by the Russian government, which indicate the names and social status of about thirty per cent of the insurgents, tries to determine their national and social structure. They appear to have been mainly members of the Polish middle and poorer nobility, with only few aristocrats represented. Several thousand Orthodox Ukrainian peasants also participated, but most of them were in the direct service of manors, rather than tillers of the soil. The insurgents were only a small part of the total population; the masses were rather hostile to the "nobility war." The situation was quite different in the Lithuanian and Byelorussian territories, where Polish culture had deeper roots and was more widely spread, and where the national consciousness of the peasantry was less developed and the population was respectively Roman Catholic and Orthodox. Based on published works and records from the Kiev and Minsk archives. A. F. Dygnas

1393. Nechkina, M. V. KTO AVTOR "ZAPISKOV I. I. GORBACHEVSKOGO"? [Who wrote the Notes of I. I. Gorbachevskii?]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 284-297. On the basis of textual comparisons of manuscripts, proofs and the publication itself, claims that the author of the Notes of I. I. Gorbachevskii, which outlined the history of the illegal Society for the Furtherance of Slavic Union (1823-1826), was the Decembrist Petr Borisov. G. Lovas

1394. Nifontov, A. S. FORMIROVANIE KLASOV BURZHUAZNOGO OBSHCHESTVA V RUSSKOM GORODE VTOROI POLOVINY XIX V. [The origin of the classes of bourgeois society in the Russian town in the second half of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 239-250. Examines the changes in the social stratification of the population of Moscow during the 19th century on the basis of official census figures. Since contemporary statistics used the categories of feudal society, the author tries to determine the true distribution according to the occupations within each group. He also attempts to find the causes for the growth of nobility, lower bourgeoisie and peasantry and the decrease of clergy, merchants and others. G. Lovas

1395. Pankratova, A. M. PROLETARIZATSIYA KREST'IANSTVA I EE ROL' V FORMIROVANII PROMYSHLENNOGO PROLETARIATA ROSSII (60-90-E GODY XIX V.) [The proletarianization of the peasantry and its role in the development of the industrial proletariat in Russia (1860s-1890s)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 194-220. Uses statistics to show that most Russian workers were of peasant origin and that factory workers left the rural areas and were proletarianized at a rather early date. The so-called class of wage earners with arable land not only filled the ranks of the industrial proletariat but also created a natural connection between the workers and peasantry which had a favorable influence on the outcome of the revolutionary movement. G. Lovas

1396. Rasnin, A. G. K VOPROSU O FORMIROVANII RABOCHEGO KLASSA V ROSSII V 30-50-KH GODAKH XIX V. [On the question of the origin of the Russian working class between the thirties and fifties of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (53): 144-193. A summary of existing information about the serfs who left agriculture for industry or commerce during this period, discussing the most important categories of wage earners: industry, building, transportation and agricultural labor. The author gives an estimate of the number of wage earners in Russia before 1861, on the basis of various statistics and other sources.

G. Lovas

1397. Ryndziunskii, P. G. DVIZHENIE GOSUDARSTVEN-NYKH KREST'IAN V TAMBOVSKOI GUVERNII V 1842-1844 GG. [Uprisings of the peasants on state-owned estates in the province of Tambov between 1842 and 1844]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 315-326. The peasant rebellions in the province of Tambov were a reaction against the agricultural reform of 1837-1841, originated by P. D. Kiselev, the minister for state-owned estates. These rebellions therefore belong to the category of "potato rebellions." The author describes the peasants' efforts to submit their protests against the new decrees and the actions of the revenue officers to the Czar in legal form. The rebellions were probably not incited by the religious sect the "Molokans." Based on sources in the Moscow Historical Archives.

G. Lovas

1398. Straikh, S. I. A. I. GERTSEN I V. O. KOVALEV-SKII [A. I. Herzen and V. O. Kovalevskii]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 448-463. The correspondence between Herzen and the paleontologist V. O. Kovalevskii reveals that Kovalevskii was not a police informer and that Herzen never believed that he was. The defamation of Kovalevskii, which was so severe that he committed suicide, was based on rumors invented and spread by Russian émigrés. G. Lovas

1399. Whittock, Michael. RUSSIA'S DECEMBER REVOLUTION, 1825. *History Today* 1957 7(8): 530-537. An account of the revolt of a group of Russian nobles against the new Czar, Nicholas I, in 1825. The author feels that the failure of the rebellion was due to lack of leadership and also to the fact that the discontented nobles and army officers failed to request, or even permit, the equally discontented masses to support them. E. D. Johnson

1400. Zaionchkovskii, P. A. IZ ISTORII OBNARODOVANIA POLOZHENIIA 19 FEBRALIA 1861 G. [From the history of the publication of the edict of 19 February 1861]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 271-283. Prior to the publication of the edict of emancipation in 1861, special security measures were adopted everywhere in Russia, especially in St. Petersburg, to quell possible uprisings. The author describes developments in a number of large cities and villages following the publication of the reform edict. The population was deeply disappointed by the contents of the edict, but no uprisings are recorded. Based on material in the Historical Archives of Leningrad and Moscow. G. Lovas

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 1198

1401. Juva, Mikko. SKANDINAVISMENS INVERKAN PÅ DE POLITISKA STRÖMNINGARNA I FINLAND [The influence of Scandinavianism on political currents in Finland]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1957 (4): 329-341. Argues that the importance of the Pan-Scandinavian movement in Finland can only be understood against the background of 1848 and the hopes then aroused for a change in the relationship between the Grand Duchy and Russia. On the one hand, Scandinavianism appealed to the Northern peoples' common legacy of language, race and history, and in this form could not be nationally influential in a country where the majority of the population spoke a non-Scandinavian tongue, though it did gain support from the Swedish-speaking minority in the 1860s. On the other hand, Scandinavianism came to Finland associated with Western liberal ideas on government and economics, and could thus be supported by Finnish radicals. By 1860, however, the liberal movement in Finland was quite disassociated from Scandinavianism. E. Ekman

## Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 1207, 1209, 1210

1402. Boehrer, George C. A. (Georgetown Univ.). VARIANT VERSIONS OF JOSE BONIFACIO'S "PLAN FOR THE CIVILIZATION OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS." *Latin American Review* 1958 14(3): 301-312. Bibliographical and data on a short treatise by one of the founders of Brazilian independence. D. Bushnell

1403. Nava, Julián. LA IMMIGRACION A VENEZUELA DESDE EL FIN DE LA GUERRA FEDERAL AL SIGLO XX [Immigration to Venezuela from the end of the federal war to the beginning of the 20th century]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1957 6(25): 60-64. Traces the efforts of the Venezuelan government to stimulate immigration from 1864 to the beginning of the 20th century. Illustrated with charts showing the annual number of immigrants and the amounts of money spent by the government for this purpose. H. Kantor

1404. Obregon Loria, Rafael. NUESTRAS RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES A MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO XIX [Our international relations during the middle of the 19th century]. *Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 1956 (14): 63-70. Reviews Costa Rica's foreign relations in the middle of the 19th century, a period which was dominated by its conflicts with Nicaragua about the San Juan River boundary and with Guanacaste. Much diplomatic activity was centered on the Central American Federation. On 30 August 1848 Costa Rica definitely established itself as a sovereign and independent republic and on 28 February 1851 became a separate diocese of the Catholic Church. H. Kantor

1405. Pendle, George. RAILWAYS IN ARGENTINA. *History Today* 1958 8(2): 119-125. A brief history of railroads and railway travel in Argentina, particularly from 1855 to 1891, the years of formation of the Argentine railway system. The author emphasizes the difficulties encountered in the construction of the roads, and their ultimate importance in the unification of the nation. E. D. Johnson

1406. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EL DUELO EN EL SIGLO XIX [The duel in the 19th century]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* (Mexico) 1957 13: 15-30. A survey of the history of the duel, particularly in reference to Mexico. The author then describes the duel between Colonels Adolfo Garza and E. Mejía in 1867, and between General Sóstenes Rocha and Antonio Gayón in 1871. C. W. Arnst

1407. Torrea, Juan Manuel. LA BATALLA DEL 5 DE MAYO [The battle of 5 May]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* (Mexico) 1956 12(special edition): 5-59. A detailed account of the battle of Puebla on 5 May 1862, in which the Mexican general Ignacio Zaragoza defeated the advancing French expeditionary force. The author also gives sketches of various personalities in the opposing armies, particularly General Zaragoza, and includes documents relating to the battle. C. W. Arnst

1408. Tosta, Virgilio. FERMIN TORO EN SUS PRIMEROS AÑOS [The early years of Fermín Toro]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1957 6(25): 56-59. Describes the early life of the Venezuelan political leader Fermín Toro (1807-1865). H. Kantor

1409. Unsigned. 27 DE FEBRERO DE 1844. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Dominican Republic) 1957 (93): 129-155. First installment of a treatise, apparently written in 1895 and already published, on the establishment of Dominican independence. The author gives an impassioned defense of "liberalism" against the machinations of General Pedro Santana and his "conservative" faction of Dominican leaders. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell

## MEXICO

1410. Barbusse, Edward J. (Fordham Univ.). ORIGINS OF THE McLANE-OCAMPO TREATY OF 1859. The Americas 18 14(3): 223-245. The United States' general policy toward Mexico was based on desire for territorial and transit concessions, sympathy for the federalist and anti-clerical Mexican Liberals, and suspicion of European designs. The McLane-Ocampo Treaty, signed with the Liberal regime of Benito Juárez in the midst of a Mexican civil war, offered transit privileges and a conditional right of intervention in Mexican affairs, but was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. Based on U.S. diplomatic correspondence. D. Bushnell

1411. Hutchinson, C. A. (Univ. of Virginia). VALENTIN GÓMEZ FARIAS AND THE "SECRET PACT OF NEW ORLEANS." Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(4): 1-489. Examines the charge made in 1928 by Father Mariano Cuevas that Valentín Gómez Farfás was a traitor to Mexico because of his adherence to the "Secret Pact of New Orleans" signed on 3 September 1835 by an Amphiprotic (Masonic) Council called by General José Antonio de Iturbide. This pact was published in El Mosquito Mexicano of December 1835. Although a strong suspicion exists that the pact may have been a forgery, a custom not unknown in Mexican politics of the day, this cannot be used to blacken Farfás' reputation. The author shows that a letter which Father Cuevas used to support his charge was not written by Farfás. R. B. McCornack

1412. Michel A., Ramón. BOSQUEJO HISTORICO DE LA FUNDACION DE LA VILLA DE UNION DE TVLA, EN EL ESTADO DE JALISCO [Historical sketch of the foundation of the village Union de TVLA in the state of Jalisco]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(4): 37-48. Sketches the creation of Union de TVLA in 1821 by several landowners who wanted a village centrally located to their estates. TVLA signifies the four principal proprietors instrumental in the village's creation: Topete, Villaseñor, Lazcano and Arriola. The author believes that this co-operative foundation of a village amidst its founders' farms is unique in Mexican history. He negotiations for its foundation took place in the village of Ixtlahuacán, Jalisco. C. W. Arnade

1413. Muñoz, Daniel. EL GENERAL DON JOSE MARIA PATONI [General Don José María Patoni], Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(5): 40-55. Biography of General Patoni (1828-1868) of Durango. He fought for the liberal cause, participated in the War of Reform and against the French intervention. In 1865 General Patoni joined the cause of González Ortega, who claimed the presidency from Juárez. He was assassinated in 1868 because of intra-party rivalries in Durango. C. W. Arnade

1414. Rouaix, Pastor. PRINCIPALES PRONUNCIAMIENTOS QUE REGISTRA LA HISTORIA MEXICANA [Main pronouncements registered by Mexican history]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(1): 5-39. Gives a descriptive list of 140 successful and unsuccessful revolutions and insurgent movements in Mexico in the period 1822-1863. Minor and purely local revolutionary movements are not included. C. W. Arnade

1415. Spell, J. R. (Univ. of Texas). THE HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF EL PERIQUILLO SARNIEN-TO. Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(4): 447-470. Discusses José J. Fernández de Lizardi's autobiographical novel, El Periquillo Sarniente, published in Mexico City in 1816. Although unintended by the author, the novel provides a wealth of valuable information on the physical features and society of Mexico City on the eve of independence. The author examines the entire novel for references to names and places, which are identified in footnote references. An indexed map is also included. R. B. McCornack

1416. Teja Zabre, Alfonso. PROLOGO Y UN CAPITULO DE LA OBRA "LEANDRO VALLE -- UN LIBERAL ROMAN-

TICO" [Prologue and one chapter of the work "Leandro Valle -- a Liberal Romantic"]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(5): 4-22. A chapter of a projected biography of Leandro Valle, an active figure of the Juárez reform period, who was only twenty-eight years old when he was killed by the conservatives. This chapter describes the crucial battle of Calpulámpam on 22 December 1860, in which Valle participated. C. W. Arnade

1417. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EL CENTENARIO DEL NACIMIENTO DE UN DIPLOMATICO MEXICANO [Centennial of the birth of a Mexican diplomat]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(1): 41-42. A biographical sketch of the Mexican diplomat and lawyer Luis de la Rosa (1804-1856). He was Mexican minister in Washington in 1848. C. W. Arnade

1418. Unsigned. FOTOGRAFIA DEL MANIFIESTO, DEDICADO AL GRAL. DON IGNACIO COMONFORT [A photograph of the proclamation dedicated to General Don Ignacio Comonfort]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1957 13(3): 4-9. Presents a proclamation of President Comonfort from 19 December 1857, in which he announced his decision to support the Plan of Tacubaya, which refused to recognize the liberal constitution of 1857. In the proclamation Comonfort gave the reason for his shift from the Plan of Ayutla to the Plan of Tacubaya, a step which is considered in Mexican history to have been a fatal one and is often referred to as the treason of Comonfort. A photograph of the proclamation, from the private library of General Pascual Ortiz Rubio, is included. C. W. Arnade

## Middle East

1419. Stewart, Desmond. MOHAMMED ALI: PASHA OF EGYPT. History Today 1958 8(5): 321-327. A sympathetic account of the role played by Mehemet Ali, ruler of Egypt under the Ottoman Empire during the first half of the 19th century. In addition to being a military despot, he was also a farseeing ruler who might have brought progress and international importance to Egypt if it had not been for the interference of Britain and France. E. D. Johnson

## United States of America

See also: 1215, 1218, 1223, 1228, 1236, 1376, 1410, 1411, 1782, 1786

1420. Abbot, Martin (Oglethorpe Univ.). THE FIRST SHOT AT FORT SUMTER. Civil War History 1957 3(1): 41-45. A refutation based on contemporary sources of the claim that Edmund Ruffin fired the first shot at Fort Sumter on 12 April 1861. W. E. Wight

1421. Allmond, C. M., ed. (Delaware State Board of Agriculture). THE AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDUMS OF SAMUEL H. BLACK: 1815-1820. Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 56-61. Publishes memorandums of Samuel H. Black, in the possession of the University of Delaware, which, although brief, are of importance for their descriptions of some of the experimental work carried out by a man who exemplified the Delaware agricultural leader of the early 19th century. Black, a physician, could afford the experimentation that the ordinary farmer was financially unable to undertake. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1422. Andreano, Ralph Louis (Northwestern Univ.). A THEORY OF CONFEDERATE FINANCE. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 21-28. Shows that the Confederate Treasury policy "did not enhance but instead continued to destroy public confidence in monetary matters." W. E. Wight

1423. Bacon, Rosamond, and Charles A. Jellison, eds. ODYSSEY OF A YOUNG AMERICAN: 1857. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1957 15(2): 5-17. Presents excerpts from a diary written at the age of twelve by Charles R. Bacon during the course of a journey from

Detroit to Vermont by way of Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston and Lowell. The diary gives a mature, interesting description of what a trip of this type was like in 1857.

W. D. Metz

1424. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College). DISLOYALTY IN EARLY CONFEDERATE ALABAMA. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(4): 522-528. A discussion of several letters written in 1861 by the Bells, a Winston County, Alabama family, which show the extent of disloyalty to the Confederacy in some counties of northern Alabama. P. Podjed

1425. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College). JOHN W. WALKER AND THE LAND LAWS OF THE 1820s. Agricultural History 1958 32(2): 120-126. John W. Walker, first United States Senator from Alabama, devoted himself to legislation to relieve purchasers of public lands on credit of part of their debt. In 1820, more than half of these debts were owed by purchasers of Alabama lands, and the Land Law of that year did not provide relief for these debtors. However, the Land Law of 1821, promoted by Walker, did aid persons owing the government for land and provided a pattern for subsequent relief legislation. Based on the Walker Papers in the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1426. Bearss, Edwin C. (National Park Service). CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS IN AND AROUND PENSACOLA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 36(2), 125-165. Describes the indecisive amphibious conflicts between Confederate and Federal forces near Pensacola in 1861. Based on official sources. G. L. Lyan

1427. Bell, Howard H. (Texas Southern Univ.). CHICAGO NEGROES IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT, 1847-1853. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(7): 153-155. Chicago Negroes actively opposed discriminatory State laws, the constitutional clause of 1857 which provided a basis for preventing Negroes from coming into Illinois, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. They participated in regional and national conventions and circulated petitions requesting the repeal of the Illinois black laws. Some also supported schools for Negroes, a Negro lyceum, and a Negro anti-slavery society. L. Gara

1428. Bell, Howard H. (Texas Southern Univ.). NATIONAL NEGRO CONVENTIONS IN THE MIDDLE 1840s: MORAL SUASION VS. POLITICAL ACTION. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(4): 247-260. Examination of National Negro Conventions of 1841, 1843, 1847 and 1848 reveals a definite gain for independent Negro leadership. The author discusses the differences between the Garrisonian moral persuasionists and the political affiliationists, and the triumph of the latter. By 1847 "the National Negro Convention was once more the most powerful voice in Negro affairs -- a voice that had a militant ring." W. E. Wight

1429. Bernard, Kenneth A. EMERSON AND SLAVERY -- AND THE OTHER MAN. Lincoln Herald 1956 57(4): 3-10. A comparison of the writings and utterances of Ralph W. Emerson and Abraham Lincoln on the subject of slavery and its abolition. W. E. Wight

1430. Black, Isabella. BEREA COLLEGE. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(3): 267-276. Relates the background of the founding of Berea College in 1859, and its operation as an interracial college, until its transformation into an all-white "folkschool" in 1904 following the enactment of the Day Law, which prohibited "coeducation of the races" in Kentucky. C. F. Latour

1431. Bonner, Thomas N. (Univ. of Omaha). HENRY ADAMS: A SKETCH AND AN ANALYSIS. Historian 1957 20 (1): 58-79. Analyzes Henry Adams' intellectual development and shows that his "wasted years" only seemed so in the retrospect of old age. The author demonstrates that Adams' preparation for a life of public service was anachronistic in an age of spoils, and concludes that his disappointment at not being selected for public service colored his later years. E. C. Johnson

1432. Borome, Joseph A., ed. (City College). ROBERT PURVIS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(4): 292-295. Wendell Phillips' reply to a letter from Purvis in which the latter had sought advice on whether to accept the position of Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner offered to him by President Andrew Johnson. W. E. Wight

1433. Brown, Clarence A. ORESTES BROWNSON: L. COLN CRITIC. Lincoln Herald 1956 57(4): 11-16, and (1): 10-12. Brownson was constantly haunted by the fear of an assumption of extraordinary power by Lincoln and many of the political measures of the government "illegal, constitutional, immoral, revolutionary and unnecessary." Based mainly on Brownson's writings in Brownson's Quarterly Review, a New York Catholic publication. W. E. Wight

1434. Brown, Willis L. (Texas Southern Univ.). RACE, PROPERTY, CHATTEL, OR PERSON: A CRITIQUE ON THE ECONOMY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE. Negro History Bulletin 1957 21(3): 59-61. Reproduces comments upon parts of five pre-Civil War documents, all of which accept the fact of Negro slavery, imply a degree of Negro inferiority, and are related to an economic consideration in the form of the protection of a personal vested interest. The author concludes that ante-bellum Southerners refused to classify Negroes as free-born men and that this attitude has continued to the present. L. Gara

1435. Cannon, Foster. THE EARLY MANUSCRIPTS OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. Lincoln Herald 1957 58(4): 18-24. A study of the "First Draft" and "Second Draft" of the address displayed at the Library Congress. The author concludes that the "First Draft" made up of a page from each of two drafts and that the so-called Second Draft was copied from a printed version of the composite draft. W. E. Wight

1436. Carpenter, John A. (Mount Vernon Junior College). A GETTYSBURG LETTER. Lincoln Herald 1957 58(4): 10-11. A brief account of the part played at the Battle of Gettysburg by the Eleventh and Fifth Corps commanded by General Oliver O. Howard. The letter was written by his brother Charles from Boonesboro Gap, Maryland, on 9 July 1863. W. E. Wight

1437. Carpenter, John A. (Mount Vernon Junior College). O. O. HOWARD: GENERAL AT CHANCELLORSVILLE. Civil War History 1957 3(1): 48-63. Examines and evaluates the part played by General Oliver O. Howard, commanding officer of the Eleventh Corps at the Battle of Chancellorsville. W. E. Wight

1438. Catton, Bruce. THE GREAT BATTLE OF ATLANTA. American Heritage 1956 7(2): 32-45. Describes the battles around Atlanta, Georgia, in July 1864. The author analyzes the movements of the Union commander, General Sherman, and the Confederate commander, General Hood, by means of the Atlanta Cyclorama--a huge circular canvas painted by William Wehner and a staff of artists in the mid-1880s. A. W. Thompson

1439. Christensen, James B. NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE UTAH TERRITORY. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(3): 298-304. The first Negro slaves entered Utah in 1847, while it was still a Mexican possession. The Mormon Church countenanced Negro slavery, in contrast to Indian slavery, on the basis of Church doctrine, but allowed Negroes to become Church members with inferior standing. C. F. Latour

1440. Christie, Anne M. (Agnes Scott College). CIVIL WAR HUMOR: BILL ARP. Civil War History 1956 2(3): 103-119. The humor of Bill Arp (Charles Henry Smith), the most popular Southern war humorist, proves, upon close examination, valuable source material for the historian because of "his use in them of many vivid details." W. E. Wight

1441. Conquest, Robert. THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. History Today 1958 8(3): 177-186. Describes

the battle (2-4 July 1863) that was the turning point of the American Civil War. E. D. Johnson

1442. Cope, Frank D. LINCOLN'S ENGLISH FRIEND. Lincoln Herald 1957 58(4): 3-9. An account of the dream in which Abraham Lincoln and John Bright held each other in spite of the fact that their only point of contact was through Senator Charles Sumner. W. E. Wight

1443. Coulter, E. Merton (Univ. of Georgia). FOUR SAVE TRIALS IN ELBERT COUNTY, GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(3): 237-246. Describes four slave trials held in Elbert County, Georgia, between 1837 and 1849. The minutes of these trials reveal a great deal about the legal status of the slaves during the quarter century preceding the Civil War and about the legal procedures applied to those charged with crimes. Based on a county record book. R. Mueller

1444. Covington, James W. (Univ. of Tampa). LIFE AT FORT BROOKE, 1824-1836. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 36(4): 319-330. Fort Brooke was founded in the wild frontier at Tampa Bay in 1824. The village of Tampa grew up around it and became an important center in the Second Seminole War. Gilbert L. Lyan

1445. De Laubenfels, David J., ed. (Univ. of Georgia). WITH SHERMAN THROUGH GEORGIA: A JOURNAL. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(3): 288-300. Examines the accuracy of a recently discovered journal describing General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through Georgia in November-December 1864, which was prepared by one of his subordinates. The author claims that he painstakingly retraced the march route in 1955, and interviewed many occupants of buildings that he saw. He concludes that his observations and interviews indicate that Sherman's troops destroyed considerably fewer buildings than was hitherto believed. Annotated by a detailed set of buildings with notes on their condition, based on the testimony of the occupants and the descriptions in the journal. R. Mueller

1446. Detweiler, Philip F. (Tulane Univ.). CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE ON SLAVERY AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1819-1821. American Historical Review 1957/58 63(3): 589-616. Slavery was seldom debated in Congress before 1819, and its relationship to the declaration even less, but the Missouri question brought it to the fore. Since the Constitution gave no convincing answers, antislavery members resorted to the Declaration for exact authority. The ensuing legalistic battle revolved chiefly around the "self-evident truth" that all men are created equal. The significance of the controversy lay in the attempt to fit the political principles of the Declaration to the requirements of a policy of belief and in demonstrating the growing disenchantment of Southerners with Jeffersonian principles. Based mainly on the Annals of Congress. J. P. Halstead

1447. Donnelly, Ralph W. SCIENTISTS OF THE CONFEDERATE NITRE AND MINING BUREAU. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 69-92. An analysis of the work of the professional educators and trained scientists who were called to work with the Nitre and Mining Bureau of the Confederate Bureau of the Ordnance. Based upon manuscripts in the National Archives. W. E. Wight

1448. Doty, Franklin A. (Univ. of Florida). THE CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF AUGUSTUS HENRY MATHERS, ASSISTANT SURGEON, FOURTH FLORIDA REGIMENT, C. S. A. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 36(2): 94-124. Presents letters of a pessimistic character written by a Confederate surgeon to his wife in 1861 and 1862, and dealing with military and personal affairs in the Confederate posts at Cedar Keys and Fernandina, Florida. G. L. Lyan

1449. Drake, Richard B. (Berea College). THE GROWTH OF SEGREGATION IN AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE SOUTH. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(6): 135-137. In pre-Civil War times some of the Congregational

churches in the South practiced racial segregation. The integrated churches founded by the American Missionary Association during Reconstruction did not appeal to many Southern whites. Segregated Congregationalism of the post-Reconstruction period began in Georgia in the 1880s and by the end of that decade the National Council of the Congregational Church had accommodated itself to the Southern attitude on race and accepted a policy of segregation. L. Gara

1450. Duffy, John (Univ. of Louisiana). SECTIONAL CONFLICT AND MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(3): 289-306. The rise of sectional conflict and its consequence, the Civil War, temporarily favored the growth of medical instruction in the State of Louisiana, since many Southern medical students left Northern institutions shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War and returned to the South. In the long run, however, the Civil War proved to be disastrous; there can be little doubt that Southern medical education was set back almost fifty years by it. W. Ruf

1451. Eaton, Clement (Univ. of Kentucky). CLASS DIFFERENCES IN THE OLD SOUTH. Virginia Quarterly Review 1957 33(3): 357-370. Discusses the Southern aristocracy, yeomanry, poor whites and slaves, and also briefly considers the businessman. "Southern society on the eve of the Civil War was, indeed, agrarian-minded and individualistic and very little troubled by class consciousness.... There was no peasant psychology, therefore, among its people, even among the poor whites, and the middle class of land-owning farmers was perhaps the freest and most self-respecting group in the world." Based on contemporary letters, diaries and journals. W. E. Wight

1452. Ewing, Cortez A. M. (Univ. of Oklahoma). FLORIDA RECONSTRUCTION IMPEACHMENTS. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 36(4): 299-318. Unfair political impeachment proceedings against Governor Harrison Reed and Judge James T. Magbee by partisan "reconstructionists" ended in farcical failure. Gilbert L. Lyan

1453. Feuer, Lewis S. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). JAMES MARSH AND THE CONSERVATIVE TRANSCENDENTALIST PHILOSOPHY: A POLITICAL INTERPRETATION. New England Quarterly 1958 31(1): 3-31. Describes transcendentalism as a philosophy with both left and right-wing implications. As president of the University of Vermont, James Marsh was the spokesman for the moderate Vermont group. Although his publication of several works by Coleridge helped start the Concord group, he broke with their reformist social ideas. For Marsh, transcendentalism buttressed an orthodox religious faith and a conservative social and political program. L. Gara

1454. Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. THE WASHED WINDOW. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 28-31, 115. Describes how Viola Knapp Ruffner, a Vermont schoolteacher in the post-Civil War South "opened the door to civilization" for a young ex-slave -- Booker T. Washington. A. W. Thompson

1455. Fornell, Earl W. CONFEDERATE SEAPORT STRATEGY. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 61-68. An examination of the general strategy used by Confederate leaders in the defense of their ports, through a survey of political and military affairs at Savannah, Mobile and Galveston. W. E. Wight

1456. Fornell, Earl W. FERDINAND FLAKE: GERMAN PIONEER JOURNALIST OF THE SOUTHWEST. American-German Review 1955 21(3): 25-28. Sketches the major accomplishments of Ferdinand Flake, the German-American editor of the first successful daily newspaper in the American Southwest. Before the American Civil War Flake opposed the efforts of the Secessionists, but remained loyal to Texas when the war began. During the war he was largely responsible for saving the city of Galveston from starvation. In the period of Reconstruction Flake used his wide influence in Texas to work against the extremists in both the Democratic and Republican parties. G. H. Davis

1457. French, Warren G. (Stetson Univ.). TIMOTHY SHAY ARTHUR: PIONEER BUSINESS NOVELIST. American Quarterly 1958 10(1): 55-65. In the 19th century commerce was considered to be too vulgar a subject for men of letters, who were still predominantly concerned with rural life. Timothy Shay Arthur served a commercial apprenticeship in his youth, and this may have been the reason for his interest in business. His sentimentally moralistic novels, however, have little aesthetic merit and deserve attention only for the information they reveal to social historians. Arthur did pioneer work for 20th century writers, who frequently made business the subject of their work. His works "help to dispel the illusion that the criticism of the American business man and of business ethics is a product of the disillusioned twentieth century." H. Augustin

1458. Frisch, Morton J. THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES AND HISTORY. Lincoln Herald 1956 57(4): 17-19. A critical review of the late James G. Randall's position on the historical significance of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. W. E. Wight

1459. Futch, Ovid. ANDERSONVILLE RAIDERS. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 47-60. A detailed account of the capture and execution by the inmates of Andersonville Prison of the six leaders of the cutthroats and thieves known collectively as "The Raiders." W. E. Wight

1460. Griffin, Richard W. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute). THE AUGUSTA (GEORGIA) MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN PEACE, WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1847-1877. Business History Review 1958 32(1): 60-73. Summarizes the first thirty years of this firm's history and concludes that "its beginning and eventual success was primarily because of the progressive spirit of the southerners." The significance of this company's history lies in the fact that it "illustrates how early the northern mills began to lose out in certain lines to southern competitors" and how important the "company-community identity of interest" was in the development of this business. V. P. Carosso

1461. Hamilton, Holman (Univ. of Kentucky). TEXAS BONDS AND NORTHERN PROFITS: A STUDY IN COMPROMISE, INVESTMENT, AND LOBBY INFLUENCE. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 43(4): 579-594. Northern holders of Texas securities exerted a well-financed and direct influence on members of Congress on behalf of the Compromise of 1850, which included a provision for federal redemption of the Texas obligations. As the legislation came close to passage the market value of the Texas bonds and notes rose steadily. The bondholders later gained greatly and some of them acquired substantial fortunes. The author further establishes a connection between the Texas bondholders and Buchanan's victory in 1856. Based primarily on hitherto unexploited sources in the National Archives and the Treasury Department. E. H. Boehm

1462. Hancock, Harold (Otterbein College). CIVIL WAR COMES TO DELAWARE. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 29-46. Primarily a political history of the advent of the Civil War in the state of Delaware, two of whose three counties were pro-Southern. W. E. Wight

1463. Higgins, F. Hal. JOHN M. HORNER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMBINED HARVESTER. Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 14-24. A combined harvester that cut and threshed wheat in one operation was developed by Hiram Moore in the 1830s and 1840s. In 1854 one of his machines was shipped to California, where it was used on the farm of John M. Horner. This machine burned in 1856, and in 1868, Horner put into operation another combined harvester which he had invented. He had three of these machines built, and they were in use for several years. Based upon contemporary farm periodicals and unpublished correspondence. Journal (W. D. Kasmussen)

1464. Hogue, Arthur R. CARL SCHURZ: GERMAN LIBERAL IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE. American-German Review 1956 22(4): 4-5. Briefly examines Schurz's change from an idealistic German revolutionary to a practical

politician. "He came to America with little more than a reputation as a daring young man, a revolutionary. He became a notable public figure by adapting so happily his German background and his personal abilities to the best of American life." G. H. Davis

1465. Holzman, Robert S. (New York Univ.). HOW STEAM BLEW THE ROWDIES OUT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 66-71. Description of the volunteer fire departments in the pre-Civil War in the United States. Colorful and exciting, they occasionally did more harm than good, and they were ultimately replaced by steam engines -- though not without considerable opposition from the numerous and politically powerful volunteers. A. W. Thompson

1466. Horst, Irvin B. JOSEPH FUNK, EARLY MENNONITE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1957 31(4): 260-277. Examines the publishing activities of this Mennonite leader in the early and middle 19th century. C. G. Hamilton

1467. Howard, Oliver Otis. THE CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(4): 3-11. A speech delivered in 1901 or 1902. Howard, a general in the Civil War, head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one of the founders of Lincoln Memorial University, describes his meetings with Lincoln. W. E. Wight

1468. Hyman, Harold M. (Arizona State College). DECEIT IN DIXIE. Civil War History 1957 3(1): 65-82. Describes the motives of those Southerners in Yankee-occupied territory who refused to take the oath of allegiance and the evasive devices they utilized. W. E. Wight

1469. Jaquette, Henrietta Stratton. FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE AID AND ELEVATION OF THE FREEDMEN. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(2): 67-83. Describes the origins of the Association and its activity to help provide education for free Negroes in the South, 1864-72. Particular stress is placed upon the extent of co-operation with other groups and with such governmental bodies as the Freedmen's Bureau. N. Kurland

1470. Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. FIRST 'DUDE RANCH' TRIP TO THE UNTAMED WEST. American Heritage 1956 7(2): 8-15. Description of Sir William Drummond Stewart's buffalo hunting trip to the Rocky Mountain region in 1843. Illustrated by color sketches of Alfred Jacob Miller. A. W. Thompson

1471. Kaiser, Leo M. (Loyola Univ., Chicago). THE CIVIL WAR DIARY OF FLORISON D. PITTS. Mid-America 1958 40(1): 22-63. An edited and abridged version of three short volumes of a diary kept by a Union soldier. The collection (the third book of the four-volume set is missing) is in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. In the introduction, the editor briefly examines the tone of the diary noting, for instance, its singular absence of "gripping." R. J. Marion

1472. Kearney, Kevin E., ed. (Butler Univ.). AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MARVIN. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 36(3): 179-222. An account of Marvin's life from boyhood in Dryden, New York, through his federal judgeship in Key West, Florida, 1839 to 1863, and his comfortable retirement in his old age at Skaneateles, New York. G. L. Lyan

1473. Kincaid, Robert L. THE TRIUMPH OF GENERAL LEE. Lincoln Herald 1957 58(4): 13-17. A brief examination of the postwar career of Robert E. Lee, "when he made his last conquests in molding and shaping lives for many young men." W. E. Wight

1474. Klein, Philip Shriver (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE LOST LOVE OF A BACHELOR PRESIDENT. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 20-21, and 112-114. Describes

to 1819 episode of the broken engagement of Ann Coleman and James Buchanan in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A. W. Thompson

1475. Kuhns, Frederick (Rocky Mountain College). RELIGIOUS RIVALRIES IN THE OLD NORTHWEST. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(1): 19-51. Reviews the problems faced by the American Home Missionary Society in the Old Northwest of the United States in the period 1826-61, and the efforts made to cope with them. Since the Congregationalists and Presbyterians were the Society's chief sponsors, its representatives viewed critically the activities of other denominations and often fared more poorly than the Methodists and Disciples in their attempts to deal with the heterogeneous population. The excessive zeal of the various groups led to extensive duplication of efforts and facilities and bitter sectarian controversy. Competition among the denominations was greatly stimulated by the immigration of many different foreign-born groups into the region through the Missionary Society aided the Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Welsh to establish churches. As the Roman Catholic population grew, many fears were expressed over the extension of Catholic power, but opposition was little more than verbal. The established principle of religious liberty did much to curb outright conflict. W. D. Metz

1476. Lottick, Kenneth V. (Montana State Univ.). THE CONNECTICUT RESERVE AND THE CIVIL WAR. History Education Journal 1957 8(3): 92-104. Describes the Connecticut Reserve of Ohio as an important force for Puritanism, New England-type democracy and abolitionism. The religious, social and political ideas of New England which were transplanted to the West were perpetuated in the region's public schools. The ideas of the people of the Connecticut Reserve were in direct and fundamental conflict with those of the South and the conflict was resolved only by the Northern victory in the Civil War. L. Gara

1477. Lucid, Robert F. CIVIL WAR HUMOR: ANECDOTES AND RECOLLECTIONS. Civil War History 1956 2(3): 29-48. Examines the volumes of wartime anecdotes published after the war in both the North and the South, which were not only witty or humorous but frequently strove for an interesting or morally instructive effect. W. E. Wight

1478. Lufkin, Richard F. MR. LINCOLN'S LIGHT FROM UNDER A BUSHEL -- 1855. Lincoln Herald 1956 58(1): 7-27. An almost day-by-day review of the activities of Lincoln during the year 1855. W. E. Wight

1479. MacLeod, Margaret Arnett. DICKSON THE LIBRATOR. Beaver 1956 Summer: 4-7. A brief account of the only filibustering expedition that ever entered Minnesota. In 1837 James Dickson, self-styled "Liberator of the Indian Nations," attempted to organize an army of liberation to march from Red River to Santa Fe to free the Indians and found a kingdom in California. R. W. Winks

1480. McWhiney, Grady (Millsaps College, Mississippi). WERE THE WHIGS A CLASS PARTY IN ALABAMA? Journal of Southern History 1957 23(4): 510-522. Shows that the common conception of the Whigs as a party of planters and slaveholders does not apply to Alabama, where the representatives of both the Whigs and the Democrats belonged to the same social classes. P. Podjed

1481. Madden, Edward H. (Univ. of Connecticut). CHARLES ELIOT NORTON ON ART AND MORALS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(3): 430-438. Besides his well-known interests in Dante and the fine arts, Norton was ardently concerned with moral and social problems. His Letters and his unpublished correspondence clearly reveal his theoretical view of ethics to be utilitarian. They also show that, with the assistance of Chauncey Wright and J. S. Mill himself, he was able to reconcile utilitarianism with aesthetic experience which he regarded as essential to the whole man. W. H. Coates

1482. Mahon, John K. (Univ. of Florida). LETTERS FROM THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR. Florida

Historical Quarterly 1958 36(4): 331-352. Letters from Lieutenant Joseph R. Smith with running editorial comments, forming a narrative of his experiences in the Second Seminole War in Florida, 1837 to 1842. G. L. Lyan

1483. Manning, John (Michigan State Univ.). CHARLES DICKENS AND THE OSWEGO SYSTEM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 580-586. E. A. Sheldon established a teacher training school in Oswego, New York, in 1863, based on the "object lesson" principles of Pestalozzi. In practice the "Oswego system" proved to be a perversion of Pestalozzi's ideas after the manner of Mr. Graggrind in Charles Dickens' Hard Times. W. H. Coates

1484. Meier, Hugo A. (Carnegie Institute of Technology). TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY, 1800 - 1860. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 43(4): 618-640. A review of the relationship between technology and the U.S. social setting, 1800-1860. Republicanism and democracy stimulated technological progress by means of the readily expressed demands of the common man for a better life. Technology, in turn, was the basis for accelerated production whose output satisfied the desires of a large public. It encouraged materialistic views and a confident sense of progress. Based on contemporary published works. E. H. Boehm

1485. Miles, Edwin A. (Univ. of Houston). THE MISSISSIPPI SLAVE INSURRECTION SCARE OF 1835. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(1): 48-60. The slave insurrection scare in Madison County, Mississippi, partially explains the Southern opposition to the abolitionists in 1835 and the following years. "Although it seems likely that in this instance the fears of southern whites had been grossly exaggerated, their reaction was just as vehement as if the dangers had been real." W. E. Wight

1486. Mitgang, Herbert. ECHOES OF MR. LINCOLN AND MR. DOUGLAS. New York Times Magazine 1958 9 February: 17, 32, 34, 36, 39. The 100th anniversary of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates is an occasion to re-emphasize the basic principles of free government and liberty which Lincoln supported against Douglas. R. J. Marion

1487. Mondy, Robert W. JESSE MERCER AND THE BAPTIST MOVEMENT. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(4): 349-359. Discusses the background of the establishment of the Mercer Institute in the 1830s, and the early years of its existence until Mercer's death in 1841. C. F. Latour

1488. Nardin, James T. (Colorado State College). CIVIL WAR HUMOR: THE WAR IN VANITY FAIR. Civil War History 1956 2(3): 67-85. Examines the Civil War Humor contained in Vanity Fair, an American counterpart of Punch, stating that "when things look blackest, we hunt for something to laugh at and frequently find it in what worries us most." W. E. Wight

1489. Osborn, George C., ed. (Univ. of Florida). LETTERS OF A CARPETBAGGER IN FLORIDA, 1866-1869. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 36(3): 239-285. Publishes thirty letters, 1866-1869, from Daniel Richards, a Radical Republican in Florida, to Congressman Elihu B. Washburne requesting the national government's support for a harsh Reconstruction policy in Florida. G. L. Lyan

1490. Pease, William H. THREE YEARS AMONG THE FREEDMEN: WILLIAM C. GANNETT AND THE PORT ROYAL EXPERIMENT. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(2): 98-117. Recounts the experiences of a Northerner in an experiment in Negro rehabilitation on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, 1862-1865. W. E. Wight

1491. Porter, Kenneth W. (Univ. of Illinois). NEGROES AND INDIANS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER, 1831-1876. Journal of Negro History 1956 41(3): 185-214, and (4): 285-310. An examination of the relations between Negroes and Indians on the Texas frontier, revealing a "general pattern of mutual hostility similar to that which existed between Indians and white frontiersmen." Nevertheless, examples are "sufficiently numerous to demonstrate that the pattern

of relations between Negro and Indian was not absolutely identical with that between white and Indian."

W. E. Wight

1492. Rapp, Marvin A. NEW YORK'S TRADE ON THE GREAT LAKES, 1800-1840. New York History 1958 39(1): 22-33. Describes the changing products and transportation methods of trade through Buffalo and Black Rock. Although commerce was varied, 1835 marked a basic change in emphasis from furs to wheat and assured the future of Buffalo as a commercial metropolis.

A. B. Rollins

1493. Reed, John Q. (Kansas State Teachers College). CIVIL WAR HUMOR: ARTEMUS WARD. Civil War History 1956 2(3): 87-101. A study of the humor of Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne), a humorist of the Civil War period, whose comments on the war and slavery rest "not upon any striking originality in his basic attitudes and opinions, but upon the vigor, freshness, and novelty of his expression."

W. E. Wight

1494. Rogers, E. G. (Tennessee Wesleyan College). UNION LOYALIST IN TENNESSEE. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(4): 22-25. Describes the trials and tribulations of John B. Rodgers, soldier under Andrew Jackson, major general in the Mexican War, Attorney General of Tennessee, United States Senator, and tax commissioner of Tennessee during Reconstruction.

W. E. Wight

1495. Schench, Martin. BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE. Civil War History 1956 2(4): 5-19. Examines General Ambrose E. Burnside's temporization on 17 September 1862 on the taking of the bridge across the Antietam Creek during the battle of that name.

W. E. Wight

1496. Shimizu, Hiroshi (Rikkyō Univ.). 1820 NEN-DAI NI OKERU SAUSU KARORAINA NO SHAKAI KEIZAI JŌTAI TO KARUFUN NO SEISAKU NO TENKAN [Economic conditions in South Carolina in the 1820s and the transition of John Calhoun's policy from nationalism to nullification]. Shi-en 1957 18(1): 1-22. Investigates the causes for the transition from nationalism to nullification in South Carolina, exemplified by the change in Calhoun's policy. The author asserts that this transition must be considered in relation to economic developments and interests in the South as a whole. He discusses, however, only the economic and social conditions in South Carolina during the 1820s, attempting to determine their effects on Calhoun.

H. Imai

1497. Shutes, Milton H. LINCOLN'S WRONG ASSUMPTION. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(4): 26-28. Discusses Lincoln's assumption, based upon material from the United States Bureau of the Census, that the population of the United States would be more than 103,000,000 by 1900.

W. E. Wight

1498. Slosser, Gaius Jackson (Theological Seminary, Johnson C. Smith Univ.). WALTER LOWRIE, MISSION ORGANIZER. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(1): 3-18. Born in Scotland in 1784, Walter Lowrie came with his family to Pennsylvania, eventually settling in Butler County. When only twenty-seven, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (1811-12), then to the State Senate (1813-19), and to the United States Senate (1819-25). From 1825 to 1836 he was Secretary of the United States Senate, and in 1837 became the first Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. For twenty-eight years, until 1865, he provided, from his office in New York, statesmanlike guidance for the missionary enterprises of the church among the American Indians and in India, China and Africa.

W. D. Metz

1499. Smiley, David L. (Wake Forest College). CASSIUS M. CLAY AND JOHN G. FEE: A STUDY IN SOUTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY THOUGHT. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(3): 201-213. Referring to Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky politician, and John G. Fee, Kentucky minister, the author demonstrates that the crusade against slavery was not carried by a homogeneous group of agitators, and also that it was not merely a religious movement for the moral reform of

slaveholders. Clay was an advocate of free white labor and of an industrial economy, while Fee was a proponent of free dom, based on "the higher law," for an oppressed class. They thus reveal the division which weakened the emancipation effort.

W. E. Wight

1500. Straka, Gerald M. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE SPIRIT OF CARLYLE IN THE OLD SOUTH. Historian 1920(1): 39-57. Describes the well-known popularity of Thomas Carlyle in the South following the publication of Latter-Day Pamphlets (1850), which defended slavery. Less known is Carlyle's private repudiation of these pamphlets and his assertion that although abolitionism was wrong, slavery was not in accordance with natural law, and that plans should be made for its gradual extermination.

E. C. Johnson

1501. Strickland, Alice. BLOCKADE RUNNERS. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 36(2): 85-93. Describes blockade running from Florida during the American Civil War and the countermeasures of the U.S. Navy. Based on Naval records and secondary works.

G. L. Lyan

1502. Sweat, Edward F. (Clark College). SOCIAL STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO IN ANTEBELLUM GEORGIA. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(6): 129-131. Although the few free Negroes in antebellum Georgia were assigned an inferior social position, they were permitted to own property, join the church and marry legally. Laws making it illegal to teach Negroes to read and write were not enforced. A very small number of the free Negroes became wealthy and attained recognition and a social status not usually granted to people of their race.

L. Gara

1503. Swickow, Louis J. THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MILWAUKEE, 1860-1870. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1957 47(1): 35-58. The 1860s were a decade in the growth of this community in which the foundation was laid for much of the later development: mercantile progress; religious diversification, with the clear dominance of one congregation, and charitable and fraternal activities. Several members of this community achieved distinction in the military and diplomatic service of the country. All this augured well for the future of Milwaukee Jewry.

F. Rosenthal

1504. Talmadge, John E. (Univ. of Georgia). BEN: PERLEY POORE'S STAY IN ATHENS. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(3): 247-254. Relates a youthful escapade of the journalist and newspaper publisher Ben: Perley Poore which abruptly ended his management of the Athens (Georgia) newspaper Southern Whig and his stay at Athens. Poore was haled into court on the charge of having given on 30 January 1841 a party where Negro girls were entertained. The author disputes the authenticity of a published verdict according to which Poore was fined, and maintains that he was acquitted.

R. Mueller

1505. Taylor, P. A. M. EMIGRANTS' PROBLEMS IN CROSSING THE WEST, 1830-1870. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1955 5(1): 83-102. Analyzes the problems facing emigrants crossing the American West. The "major problems were those of crossing rivers, finding forage and water, and deciding on the proper load for waggon," and not attacks by Indians, as is commonly supposed. The emigrants achieved "a fair degree of mastery over their purely technical problems," but they fared "much worse in dealing with problems of human organization." The unity of emigrant groups sometimes broke down, and there was much discontent, even some bloodshed. The author examines the organization of emigrant companies in some detail and emphasizes that the larger Mormon groups, which acknowledged the authority of their leader ("His leadership was an institution with a spiritual sanction"), were most successful in organizing companies. Based on a group of ninety published sources, mainly diaries, journals and reminiscences.

J. A. S. Grenville

1506. Taylor, William E. LINCOLN'S FIRST PRINTED SPEECH. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(3): 17-19. A summary of Lincoln's speech in the Illinois House of Representatives,

2 December 1839, on the Sub-Treasury - National Bank  
ine. W. E. Wight

1507. Taylor, William E. SIGNIFICANT LINCOLN LET-  
TER FOUND. *Lincoln Herald* 1957 59(3): 3-7. Gives  
the background and history of a letter written by Lincoln,  
presumably in 1841, to Andrew McCormack, Illinois State  
representative, concerning the election of William Walters as  
public printer for the State. W. E. Wight

1508. Taylor, William E. THE LINCOLN COLLECTION.  
*Lincoln Herald* 1957 59(1): 27-31. A brief discussion  
of the Lincoln Collection at Lincoln Memorial University,  
which contains, in addition to Lincoln autographs, the private  
papers of Rear Admiral John L. Worden and General Oliver  
C. Howard. Besides manuscripts, the Library has seven  
thousand books, pamphlets, and brochures and a clipping file  
of Lincoln. W. E. Wight

1509. Toba, Kin-ichirō (Waseda Univ.). 19 SEIKI SHO-  
N Nambu Nyū Ingurando Chiho ni Okeru Nōson  
Jōzo [Rural structure in southern New England in the early  
19th century]. *Shakai Keizai Shi-gaku* 1957 23(3): 18-58.  
Investigates the causes for the establishment and rapid  
growth in the 1820s of a modern cotton industry in New Eng-  
land -- an area in which there had been practically no signs  
of rural decay up to the second decade of the 19th century.  
The author devotes special attention to the rural structure  
and the process of its decay. He emphasizes that the econom-  
ic character of the New England towns was determined by the  
extent to which they were in contact with distant trade and  
examines the various market structures. Based on published  
material. H. Imai

1510. Tózis, Yánnis. HELLENO-AMERIKANIKAI EPA-  
CHAI KATA TEN EPANASTASIN TOU 1821 [Greek-Ameri-  
can contacts during the Revolution of 1821]. *Elliniká* 1956  
1(2): 418-439. A brief account of the efforts made dur-  
ing the Greek War of Independence by such outstanding Greeks  
as Mavrocordátos, Polychroniádis and Píccolos to contact  
the American authorities, through American and other phil-  
hellenes, and gain their support for the Greek cause. Unpub-  
lished letters and other documents (in French, English and  
Greek) of Americans, Europeans and Greeks, revealing the  
interest shown by distinguished Americans in the liberation  
of Greece, are also included. Catherine Koumariánou

1511. Trefousse, Hans Louis. BELATED REVELATIONS  
ON THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE. *Lincoln Herald*  
1956 58(1): 13-16. Extracts from the materials gather-  
ed by the Special Committee created by the House of Repre-  
sentatives in 1867 to investigate the assassination of Abraham  
Lincoln. Benjamin F. Butler, chairman of the Committee,  
placed the accumulated documents among his own papers,  
which became available in 1954, when they were deposited in  
the Library of Congress. W. E. Wight

1512. Umble, John. THE OAK GROVE - PLEASANT  
HILL AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH IN WAYNE COUNTY,  
OHIO, IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1815-1900).  
*Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1957 31(3): 156-219.  
A study of one congregation which throws light on varied  
aspects of Amish Mennonite church life in the last century.  
C. G. Hamilton

1513. Unsigned. JOURNAL OF COMFORT SLACK,  
1863-64. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1957  
5(4): 229-248. Introduction by Charles A. Anderson.  
The journal of an earnest young minister devoted to the spir-  
itual development of the people of Newton, Iowa, his first  
pastoral after graduation from Auburn Theological Seminary in  
New York. He worked under the sponsorship of the New School  
Presbyterian Home Missions Committee. The journal records  
the beginning of Slack's work in this community in Iowa, the  
large number of funerals for children, his ordination and in-  
stallation as a minister, his marriage, the decision to build  
a new church, and numerous details of his ministry.  
W. D. Metz

1514. Unsigned. MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF  
SOUTHERN IOWA. PART II. APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1859.

*Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1957 35(4):  
249-264. Introduction and notes by Guy S. Klett. Con-  
cludes minutes presented in the same journal, 35(2): 120-139.  
[See abstract 3:2774]. This installment presents the records  
of meetings held in Kansas Territory at Leocompton (14-18  
April), Atchison (6-8 September), and Leavenworth City  
(6 October) in which the Highland Presbytery sought to meet  
the needs of newly settled territories, to maintain acceptable  
standards for the ministry, and to promote higher education  
through support of Lawrence University. W. D. Metz

1515. Unsigned. MORE LETTERS OF WILLIAM HAMIL-  
TON, 1811-1891. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical  
Society* 1958 36(1): 53-65. Introduction by Charles A.  
Anderson. In eight letters, dated between 28 January and  
2 September 1847, Reverend William Hamilton, one of the  
pioneer missionaries to the American Indians on the Western  
plains, reported to Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Presby-  
terian Board of Foreign Missions, the difficulties encountered  
in his efforts to educate the Indian children at the loway and  
Sac Mission. The language barrier, illness, irregularity of  
attendance, lack of support from the parents, and the limited  
resources of the mission made progress slow and uncertain.  
See also: 4: 485 W. D. Metz

1516. Van Deusen, Glyndon G. (Univ. of Rochester).  
SOME ASPECTS OF WHIG THOUGHT AND THEORY IN  
THE JACKSONIAN PERIOD. *American Historical Review*  
1957/8 63(2): 305-322. Whig thought in the period 1820-  
1850 was characterized by: 1) optimism about the future of  
American economic development, accompanied by a national-  
ism predominantly economic in character; 2) ardent respect  
for property rights, and the belief that workers should elevate  
themselves by industry rather than by social disturbances;  
3) a grudging acceptance of universal manhood suffrage;  
4) devotion to a sound currency, ample credit and the corpo-  
rate form of enterprise, and 5) advanced notions of the gov-  
ernment's role as an instrument of general welfare in educa-  
tion, in taxation to promote social well-being, in the sale of  
public lands, and in a national banking system. Notwithstand-  
ing this, Whig and Jacksonian principles were closer than or-  
dinarily admitted. J. P. Halstead

1517. Walker, Kenneth R. (United States Air Force  
Academy). APRIL IN NEW ENGLAND: THE BLOSSOMING  
OF LITERATURE IN 1841. *New England Social Studies Bul-  
letin* 1958 15(4): 3-9. Describes the activity of the lit-  
erary leaders of New England and New York in the spring of  
1841, noting their travels, the works on which they were en-  
gaged, and the reform movements that they supported. Men-  
tion is made of Emerson, Thoreau, Fuller, Parker, Alcott,  
Bancroft, Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, Quincy, Webster,  
Prescott, Irving, Cooper, Greeley, Sparks, Hildreth, Mel-  
ville, Channing, Whittier, Garrison and others.  
W. D. Metz

1518. Wasserstrom, William (Univ. of Rochester). THE  
LILY AND THE PRAIRIE FLOWER. *American Quarterly*  
1957 9(4): 398-411. Discusses how 19th century Ameri-  
can novelists dealt with womanhood, marriage, love and femi-  
nine virtues. The heroine of Western frontier novels was glo-  
rified for combining wickedness, morality and practical versa-  
tility, which made her superior to the women of Europe and  
the Eastern seaboard, and capable of regenerating downtrodden  
and over-civilized men, by aiding them in making the ad-  
justment to the hardships of frontier life. R. Mueller

1519. Wheeler, Gerald E. (United States Naval Academy).  
D'EPINEUIL'S ZOUAVES. *Civil War History* 1956 2(4):  
93-100. Describes the record of the 53rd Regiment, New  
York State Volunteers, 1861-1862. Its failure "was the failure  
of its Colonel, and the failure of Colonel D'Epineuil was the  
failure of the Union recruiting system in the first years of the  
war." W. E. Wight

1520. Wight, Willard E. (Georgia Institute of Technology).  
THE BISHOP OF NATCHEZ ON THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.  
*Lincoln Herald* 1956 58(3): 13-14. Publishes the pasto-  
ral message issued by William H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez,  
Mississippi, in which he called upon the Catholics of his dio-

cese to show their contrition for the death of Lincoln through prayer, penance and the reception of the sacraments.

Author

1521. Williams, T. Harry (Louisiana State Univ.). THE RELUCTANT WARRIOR: THE DIARY OF N. K. NICHOLS. Civil War History 1957 3(1): 17-39. The diary, 1862-1863, of Norman K. Nichols, 101st New York Regiment. "He had no desire to be a hero. He simply wanted to stay out of harm's way, get plenty to eat, make some money on the side, and in general to extract as much enjoyment as possible from the grim business of war." W. E. Wright

1522. Winks, Robin W. THE CREATION OF A MYTH: "CANADIAN" ENLISTMENTS IN THE NORTHERN ARMIES DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(1): 24-40. Many historians have assumed that British North Americans were pro-Northern during the American Civil War. This assumption rests largely upon various reports on the extent of British North American enlistments in the Federal armies, ranging from 100,000 to 40,000. The author traces the origin of these figures and demonstrates that they have little validity. He also examines how the "myth of 40,000" grew, exploring its use as an aid to propaganda. Author

1523. Woolfolk, George R. SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN TEXAS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH IN SLAVERY. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(1): 38-47. Reviews the materials in the various archival holdings of State, county and local governments of Texas which can throw light upon the history of the Negro slave in that State. "Important as a species of wealth and undeniably a human being, the slave left a web of evidence that has much need of exploitation." W. E. Wright

1524. Ziff, Larzer (Univ. of California, Berkeley). CIVIL WAR HUMOR: SONGS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Civil War History 1956 2(3): 7-28. Examines three general categories of Civil War songs: 1) sentimental, which now

have the appeal of unconscious humor; 2) patriotic, which made frequent use of humor, and 3) light-hearted, which were humorous in intent. The purpose is "to learn what the songs reflect about their singers and to appreciate the feelings the songs seem to have invoked as well as the response they now receive." W. E. Wright

1525. Zorn, Roman J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY: PIONEER ABOLITION ORGANIZATION. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(3): 157-176. Discusses the organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, its gradual triumph over the American Colonization Society, and its reduction to a state auxiliary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. W. E. Wright

1526. --. OVERLAND MAIL CENTENNIAL, 1857-1957 (A SYMPOSIUM). New Mexico Historical Review 1957 32(2): 81-211. Bender, A. B. (Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri). MILITARY TRANSPORTATION IN THE SOUTHWEST, 1848-1860, pp. 123-150. While providing frontier defense the military developed a system of transportation prior to the construction of railroads, and by 1860 almost every foot in the Southwest was on or near a well-constructed road. Greever, W. S. (Univ. of Idaho), RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST, pp. 151-203. Deals primarily with railroad development in New Mexico and Arizona. United States railroads in the Southwest played a significant role in opening the Southwest to settlement. Moorhead, M. L. (Univ. of Oklahoma), SPANISH TRANSPORTATION IN THE SOUTHWEST, 1540-1846, pp. 107-122. Believes that geographic conditions were the controlling factors. Wallace, W. S. (New Mexico Highlands Univ.), STAGECOACHING IN TERRITORIAL NEW MEXICO, pp. 204-210. Stagecoach lines depended on mail contracts for income. Average passenger fares were 10 1/2 cents per mile and lines generally connected two or more railheads. Winther, O. O. (Indiana Univ.), THE SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL AND STAGECOACH LINE, 1857-1861, pp. 81-106. A detailed account of traffic, tariffs and operation of the Southern Overland route on the eve of the Civil War. A map of Overland Mail routes in the Southwest accompanies the symposium. W. S. Wallace

## D. 1871-1918

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1243, 1250, 1264, 1266

1527. A. O. LA MAGNA CHARTA DELL' OPEROSITA SOCIALE CRISTIANA [The Magna Carta of Christian social work]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1957 34(396): 437-438. A note written on the occasion of the sixty-sixth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's encyclical Rerum Novarum. The author calls attention to a new edition of this notable document edited by Monsignor Domenico Tardini. A. F. Rolle

1528. Bovykin, B. I. IZ ISTORII FRANKO-RUSSKIKH OTNOSHENII NAKANUNE PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [From the history of French-Russian relations before the First World War]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (50): 142-168. A survey of Russo-French relations in the years 1912-14. In order to prevent its isolation in Europe and to protect itself against a German attack, France tried to obtain a military alliance with Russia. This was the reason for the special credits for the rearmament of the Russian army, such diplomatic preparations as Poincaré's visit to Nicholas II and Delcassé's promotion to the post of ambassador in St. Petersburg, and the regular conferences of both general staffs. The strategic plans of the two countries were to be co-ordinated in case of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Based on Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia v epokhu imperializma, Series II, Vol. 19, Part 2; Materialy po istorii franko-russkikh otnoshenii za 1910-1914 gg. (Moscow, 1922), and materials from the Central and Ministerial Archives. G. Lovas

1529. Campbell, Alec (Cambridge Univ.). THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. History Today 1958 8(4): 239-247. The Spanish-American War of 1898 was caused by expansionist policies of the United States, but fortunately those policies

did not long survive the war, and in the final analysis the results of the war were beneficial not only to the United States and Cuba, but also to Spain. E. D. Johnson

1530. Dubina, K. LENINSKAIA TEORIIA SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII [Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution]. Kommunist 1955 32(15): 72-85. According to Lenin, the world powers have been in the imperialistic phase of capitalism -- the final, decayed form of capitalism, to be followed by the irresistible socialist revolution -- since the end of the 19th century. In Russia itself, Lenin wanted not only to overthrow the Czarist government but also to prevent the seizure of power by the bourgeoisie. In contrast to Marx, he believed that the victory of socialism in a single country alone was also possible. G. Lovas

1531. Empacher, Adam. ALBERT EINSTEIN (SZKIC BIOGRAFICZNY) [Albert Einstein: a biographical essay]. Zycie i Myśl 1957 4(3): 121-163. First part of a biographical study, covering Einstein's life up to 1930. The author does not examine Einstein's theories in detail, but concentrates rather on the course of his academic career. He discusses in detail the attitude of other scholars toward Einstein and places particular emphasis on the great action organized against Einstein by Professor Lenard. A. F. Dygda

1532. Epstein, Fritz T. OST-MITTELEUROPA ALS SPANNUNGSFELD ZWISCHEN OST UND WEST UM DIE JAHRHUNDERTWENDE BIS ZUM ENDE DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES [Eastern Central Europe as an area of tension between East and West from about the turn of the century to the end of the First World War]. Welt als Geschichte 1956 16(1): 64-75. Considers the role of Eastern Central Europe in both the Slavic "Drang nach Westen" and the German "Drang nach Osten" programs, from 1848, the year of the German National Assembly and the first Pan-Slavic

ference, to the end of the First World War. The author explains Bismarck's pro-Russian policy as a means of controlling Pan-Slavic nationalists. "The changes in the ethnographic, political, and confessional map of Central and Eastern Europe since 1914 are so dramatic and of such proportions that the mastery of a Gibbon or Mommsen is required to do justice to the greatest revolution of the twentieth century" -- the Slavic seizure of Eastern Central Europe in World War II.

G. H. Davis

1533. Gal'perin, A. L. DIPLOMATICHESKAIA PODGOVKA PORTSMUTSKOI MIRNOI KONFERENTSI IAPONO-ANGLO-AMERIKANSKIM BLOKOM [The diplomatic preparation of the Treaty of Portsmouth through the Anglo-American-Japanese bloc]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (50): 169-223. On the basis of material in Theodore Roosevelt's personal archives and of the correspondence of Spring Rice, concludes that Japan probably wanted even during the Russian-Japanese war to lay the groundwork for a favorable peace settlement. A detailed description of the Japanese, American and British diplomatic maneuvers is given, and reference is made to the role of German and French diplomacy. Based on Koedsava etsu, Nihkon Haikosi (Tokyo, 1942) and Sinobu Seisaburo, indai Nihkon Haikosi (Tokyo, 1942).

G. Lovas

1534. Gutierrez, Carlos José. NEUTRALIDAD E INTERENCION [Neutrality and intervention]. *Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 1956 (14): 2-61. Reviews Costa Rica's international relations from 1900 to 1930. Two main themes are traced: 1) Costa Rican isolationism, based on its geography and the character of the country's neighbors and its population, and 2) the effects of United States intervention. The author discusses the 1909 Washington Conference, the Central American Court of Justice, Woodrow Wilson's Latin American policy as it affected Costa Rica, the attempt to unify Central America, the Costa Rica-Panama war of 1921, the Washington Conference of 1922, and Costa Rica's relations with the League of Nations.

H. Kantor

1535. Isewich, Robert D. (Univ. of Pittsburgh). AMERICAN ECONOMIC FAILURES IN ARGENTINA DURING THE 1880s. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1957 11(3): 49-60. Against a background of good political and diplomatic relations between the United States and Argentina, certain difficulties between the two countries arose on the economic front. Among the more important were Argentine-U.S. competition for the British meat market, Argentine protests over a high U. S. wool tariff, British and German efforts to undermine the commercial position of the United States in Argentina, and the excessively casual approach of the government in Washington to economic relations. Based largely on U.S. diplomatic dispatches.

D. Bushnell

1536. Jerussalimski, A. S. (Moscow). DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION UND DAS PROBLEM DER SOWJETISCH-DEUTSCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [The Great Socialist October Revolution and the problem of Soviet-German relations]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 38-65. The Great Socialist October Revolution caused a great change in international affairs, particularly in the relations between the young Soviet state and Germany. The author refutes various bourgeois opinions, especially those of present-day West German historians, on the character of Soviet foreign policy. The problem of Soviet-German relations, which the German bourgeois historians treat as part of the general problem of military alliances, and which they examine on the basis of an analysis of German diplomacy, is, in reality, a question of class interests in interstate and international relations. Soviet foreign policy represents not only the national interests of the Soviet people but also of the working classes and masses of the people of other states. Its principles are thus proletarian internationalism and peaceful co-existence of states of different social-economic structures. By embracing these same principles of foreign policy, the German Democratic Republic has definitely solved the problem of its relation to the Soviet Union.

Journal (H. Köditz)

1537. Kennan, George F. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton). THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION (PART II). *Russian Review* 1958 17(1): 11-28. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4: 509]. Reviews the rela-

tions of the Czechoslovak Legion with the Soviet government and the Allies in April and May 1918 and evaluates the Legion's role in the Civil War in Siberia. The author concludes that the involvement of the Legion in the civil conflict was inevitable, under the situation which existed in Siberia at the time. Based on the memoirs of the Allied diplomats and statesmen, material from the National Archives, records of the American Expeditionary Forces, and the Soviet press.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1538. Kuznetsov, A. V. I. LENIN - VELIKII VOZHD' I TEORETIK RABOCHEGO KLASSA [V. I. Lenin, the great leader and theoretician of the working class]. *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 1955 (4): 3-15. A survey of the most important political and economic ideas of Lenin, written on the occasion of the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

G. Lovas

1539. Lester, John A., Jr. (Haverford College). FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE AND JOHN DAVIDSON: A STUDY IN INFLUENCE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(3): 411-429.

The dominant traits in Davidson's thinking in the period before he knew of Nietzsche were "confidence in his own genius, impatience with restrictive authority, and bafflement at the problem of reality." Although Davidson responded strongly to Nietzsche before the peak years of his reputation, the Nietzschean influence became fully evident only after 1896, when Davidson's popularity had sharply declined and his creative powers waned. Even then his basic conceptions of imperialism, materialism and the poet's role were antithetical to Nietzsche's. Based on a study of Davidson's journalistic writings and translations of Nietzsche from 1896.

W. H. Coates

1540. Matern, Hermann. LENIN ALS STAATSMANN - ORGANISATOR UND FÜHRER DER MASSEN [Lenin as statesman - organizer and leader of the masses]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(5): 901-904. An appraisal of the works and activity of Lenin, the key figure in the development of Marxist theory.

W. Ruf

1541. Nowicki, Jozef. SZKOLA SZWEDZKA W EKONOMII POLITYCZNEJ [The Swedish school of political economy]. *Ekonomista* 1958 (2): 434-453. Historical review of the Swedish contribution to economics at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The author stresses the Swedish contribution to the methods of solving unemployment by combining theory with an analysis of the actual situation, as well as to the formulation of the theories of investment and international trade.

J. Lewartowski

1542. Palmer, A. W. LORD SALISBURY'S APPROACH TO RUSSIA, 1898. *Oxford Slavonic Papers* 1955 6: 102-114. Examines the origins of Salisbury's attempt to reach an understanding with the Russians in the early months of 1898. Salisbury was influenced by the efforts of O'Connor, the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, who favored an understanding on the Far East, and by Bertie, Assistant Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, who defended the point of view of British business interests in China. Salisbury followed a contradictory policy and in the end lost interest in an agreement with Russia. The author concludes: "The British must bear more of the responsibility for the failure of the negotiations than some writers have admitted. Salisbury's policy was irresolute; he seems to have wavered between the counsels of O'Connor and of Bertie. . . . Salisbury too lacked patience. . . . British diplomacy suffered a major defeat in March 1898; as O'Connor had foreseen, Russia had secured what she wanted without British acquiescence, and the only fruit of the negotiation was increased bitterness." Based on the unpublished British Foreign Office correspondence in the Public Record Office, London.

J. A. S. Grenville

1543. Remak, Joachim. TROUBLE AT MANILA BAY: THE DEWEY-DIEDERICHSEN INCIDENT. *American-German Review* 1957 23(5): 17-19. Gives an account of the dangerous situation in Manila Bay immediately after Commodore Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet there in 1898, and explains the German intentions in sending a large fleet under Admiral Otto von Diederichs to Manila Bay.

G. H. Davis

1544. Scharff, Alexander (Univ. of Kiel). ZUR PROBLEMATIK DER BISMARKSCHEN NORDSCHLESWIGPOLITIK [Concerning the problem of Bismarck's North Schleswig policy]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(3/4): 211-217. Scharff defends his own writings against the criticism in Martin B. Winckler's articles "Die Aufhebung des Artikels V des Prager Friedens und Bismarck's Weg zum Zweibund" (*Historische Zeitschrift*, volume 179, 1955) [see abstract 1: 2141] and "Die Zielsetzung in Bismarck's Nordschleswigpolitik und die schleswigsche Grenzfrage" [see abstract 4: 1552]. Winckler's views are challenged on a number of specific items. G. H. Davis

1545. Shao, Ting-hsun. MEI-JIH TI-KUO-CHU-I TSAI WU-CHUANG KAN-SHE SOVEIT YUAN-TUNG SHIH-CHI' TI MAO-TUN HO TOU-CHENG (1917-1922) [The struggle between American and Japanese imperialists during their armed intervention in the Russian Far East (1917-1922)]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (8): 35-61. An analytical survey of American and Japanese policies toward Russia from 1917 to 1922, in an effort to determine whether the United States and Japan aided Russia before, during and after the October Revolution. The author states that the U.S. government, objecting to the "sole intervention" program proposed by the Japanese militants, advocated the "joint intervention" of the U.S. and Japanese forces to maintain peace and order on behalf of the Russian government. American and Japanese imperialists lost no time in robbing the Russians of their natural resources before the "Siberian Question" was presented for discussion at the Washington Conference in 1921. Chen Tsu-lung

1546. Snowbarger, Willis E. (Olivet Nazarene College). PEARL HARBOR IN PACIFIC STRATEGY, 1898-1908. *Historian* 1957 19(4): 361-384. Discusses overall American naval strategy in the Pacific, concentrating on the Philippines and Pearl Harbor. The author shows that the United States chose to develop Pearl Harbor as its major naval base at the expense of Philippine defense. E. C. Johnson

1547. Unsigned. NOVEE DOKUMENTY FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'SA. IZ PEREPISKI FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'SA S POLEM I LAUROI LAFARG [New documents of Friedrich Engels. Friedrich Engels' correspondence with Paul and Laura Lafargue]. *Novaya i Noveishaya Istorija* 1957 1(1): 7-28. A series of ten letters exchanged between Friedrich Engels and the Lafargues, the earliest being dated 9 December 1871 and the latest 11 March 1872. Those written by the Lafargues are here published for the first time; those of Engels were printed in Paris in 1956. The correspondence is of particular interest at the present time because it is concerned with the effort of Bakunin to "undermine" the First International by introducing the principal of autonomy for the various federations and sections. Marx and Engels did everything they could to preserve the authority of the International. R. V. Burks

1548. Unsigned. UPOZNAJTE KOMUNISTIČKU PARTIJU SOVJETSKOG SAVEZA [Learn about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Komunist* 1957 7 November. Gives historical information on the first congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party, held in Minsk in 1898; the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party in exile (Brussels and London, 1903); the Bolshevik Party, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. S. Gavrilović

1549. Völkerling, Fritz. DIE ZENTRALE LEITUNG DER SOZIALISTISCHEN VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT -- EINE INTERNATIONALE GÜLTIGE ERFAHRUNG DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [Centralized management of the Socialist economy -- an experience of the great Socialist October Revolution with international validity]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 1033-1042. Attempting to refute "deviationist" Socialist theories in the German Democratic Republic which expressed doubt on the need for nationalization of industry in order to reach the final stage of Socialism, assails such theoreticians as Bernstein who asserted that the state withers away in Socialist society. Marx and Engels predicted only the eventual disappearance of the oppressive features of the state, rather than of the state itself. R. Mueller

1550. Wallace, Lillian Parker. BISMARK AND DECAZES: THE WAR OF 1875. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1958 57(1):

20-38. The war scare of 1875 was an example of diplomacy "being carried on in the grand manner." The fear of war between Germany and France was stimulated by "planted" newspaper stories, misunderstandings, speculations on the Bourse letters between various countries and hints dropped at social affairs. War never began, but the affair has long been misinterpreted. H. Kantor

1551. Wilder, Jan Antoni. WPŁYW ROSYJSKIEJ REWOLUCJI PAŹDZIERNIKOWEJ NA STANOWISKO ZACHODNICH ALIANTÓW WOBEC SPRAWY POLSKIEJ [Influence of the Russian October Revolution on the attitude of the Western Allies toward the Polish cause]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(6): 3-23. Reviewing the pronouncements of the Central and Allied Powers on Poland, stresses the competition of the Central Powers and Russia for the support of the Poles. When Germany and Austria occupied the Congress Kingdom, France and England feared that a Polish army of up to one million men might be raised and used by the Central Powers against them. However, all pronouncements, including the American one issued by the belligerents up to the end of 1917, did not constitute formal commitments, and the attitude of the Poles as a whole was reserved toward both sides. Neither France nor England really wanted to revive a truly independent Poland at the time. France regarded Poland as a potential barrier between the Russian ally and Germany, and England wanted to encourage Russia to be a European power in order to make it less active in Asia. The October Revolution alone, by declaring Polish independence, removed the formal ties which bound the Western Powers in this respect and, through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the collapse of the Russian front, created the need for organization of anti-German forces in the East. These conditions made possible the declaration of the Western powers in December 1917-January 1918 which recognized Poland's right to independence. A. F. Dygnas

1552. Winckler, Martin B. DIE ZIELSETZUNG IN BISMARKS NORDSCHLESWIGPOLITIK UND DIE SCHLESWIGISCHE GRENZFRAGE [The aims of Bismarck's policy concerning North Schleswig Policy and the Schleswig boundary question]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(1): 41-63. Discusses Bismarck's policy as the historical background for the present minorities issue between West Germany and Denmark. The author criticizes the viewpoints of various historians and presents his own thesis. Bismarck's Schleswig policy was a vital part of his plan to preserve Germany's place in a peaceful, balanced Europe. If Bismarck had met the demands of the Danish nationalists, this would have encouraged French agitation for the Saar, aroused the suspicion of Russia in regard to Polish minorities and irritated Austria-Hungary because of the Italians in South Tyrol. [See also: 4: 1544]. G. H. Davis

1553. Woodward, David. LENIN'S JOURNEY. *History Today* 1958 8(5): 306-312. Describes the situation that led up to Lenin's return from Switzerland to Russia after the March 1917 revolution in Russia. The role played by Germany in sponsoring Lenin's trip as part of an attempt to disrupt the Kerensky regime is particularly emphasized. E. D. Johnson

## WORLD WAR I

See also: 2006, 2064

1554. Buchheit, Gert. OFFENSIVE "MICHAEL." *Nationalpolitisches Forum* 1958 7(3): 13-15. Describes Ludendorff's offensive of March-July 1918, attributing it to his fear of American military strength and his realization that time favored the Allied side. F. B. M. Hollyday

1555. Griebel, Alexander. SOLDAT UND RECHT. ZUR FRAGE DER MILITÄRISCHEN GERICHTSBARKEIT [The soldier and the law. On the problem of military jurisdiction]. *Gegenwart* 1955 10(15): 465-467. Examines the problem of German military law courts composed solely of members of the army. The author notes that the total number of death sentences passed by military tribunals in the German army was much higher in the Second World War than in World War I, discusses the tendency among army members to judge according to militaristic principles and advocates civil law courts for soldiers. P. Podjed

1556. Krovnikov, N. S. K ISTORII "LEDOVOGO POKHODA" BALTIJSKOGO FLOTA V 1918 G. [A contribution to the history of the "ice maneuver" of the Baltic fleet in 1918]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (52): 3-48. The advance of the German army to Reval in the winter of 1918/19 caused the Soviet army command to move the Baltic fleet from the Western ports on the Baltic (Åbo-Åland, Helsinki and Revel) to the Eastern ports (Kronstadt-Petrograd). The author describes this maneuver, which was conducted under extremely difficult navigational circumstances. Based on sources in the Archives of the Soviet Navy. G. Lovas

1557. Stojanović, Milan. AUSTRIJSKA PODMORNICA PROBLJAVA SANITETSKI BROD SA SRPSKIM DJACIMABEGLICAMA [Austrian submarine captures a hospital ship with Serbian refugee students]. *Republika* 1956 21 February. The students (name not given) gives his recollections of the capture of S/S "König Albert" shortly after its departure from San Giovanni di Medua, Albania (1916). The former German freighter, at the time under Italian command, was ordered back to the Bay of Cattaro, and after internment for 53 hours, was authorized to proceed with all passengers aboard. S. Gavrilović

1558. Unsigned. PRE ČETRDESET GODINA. NEUSPEŠNA DIVERZIJA NA SOLUN [Forty years ago. An unsuccessful diversion against Salonika]. *Republika* 1956 14 August. Describes the attack made by a combined Bulgarian and German force on 17 August 1916 against the positions of the Third Serbian Army on the Salonika front in an effort to break through the Entente lines and capture Salonika. S. Gavrilović

1559. Velsen, Stefan von. DEUTSCHE GENERALSTABSFREIZIERE IM 1. WELTKRIEG 1914-1918: ERINNERUNGEN [German General Staff officers in the First World War 1914-1918: Memoirs]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(3/4): 50-293. Personal reminiscences of the senior officers of the General Staff by a junior officer who was attached to the General Staff to work under General Wilhelm Groener in coordinating transportation. The author evaluates the character and abilities of these officers, especially Groener. He discusses problems of military transport in terms of overall strategy and other assignments with which he was associated, including the Treaty of Bucharest and the establishment of a puppet government in the Ukraine. Occasional observations on the overall conduct of the war are made. G. H. Davis

1560. --[SERBIA IN WORLD WAR I]. *Republika* 1956 6 February and 24 April. Reminiscences by Miloje Radosavljević on the period of exile in Corfu and Salonika: 1) ALBANSKA GOLGOTA, KRF I VIDO. POSLEDNJA KAP UCI [The Albanian Cavalry, Corfu and Vido. The last drop of gall]. 2) STVARANJE SOLUNSKOG FRONTA [The opening of the Salonika front]. Radosavljević was a participant in the retreat through Albania and an exile in Corfu. S. Gavrilović

Georges Boulanger, the commander of the occupation forces. E. C. Johnson

1563. Marthey, J. L'OEUVRE MISSIONNAIRE POUR LA POPULATION FEMININE AU CONGO [The work of the missionaries for the feminine population of the French Congo]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1957 44(1): 79-101. Sketch of the activities of Catholic missionaries (ca. 1890-1920), especially nuns, with the women of French Equatorial Africa. Religion, preparation for marriage, and hygiene were taught, and there were many difficulties in overcoming the cultural differences. Carla Rich

1564. Tylden, G. (Major). ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE BECHUANALAND FIELD FORCE, 1884. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(140): 171-173. A detailed technical description of the organization and equipment of the Bechuanaland Field Force. J. Ryder

1565. Tylden, G. (Major). THE UGANDA RIFLES AND MAJOR MARTYR'S NILE EXPEDITION OF 1898. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(138): 62-66. Describes an expedition undertaken by the Uganda Rifles from the region of the Upper Nile above Lake Albert Nyanga, to Bor, six hundred miles down the Nile, the object being to establish British authority in the Upper Nile valley and to forestall the French expedition under Marchand which was then on the way from the French Congo to Fashoda. When the expedition ended, Kitchener had already reached Fashoda. J. Ryder

1566. Verbeken, A. A PROPOS DE L'EXECUTION DU CHEF GONGO-LUTETE EN 1893. NOTE COMPLEMENTAIRE [Concerning the execution of Chief Gongo-Lutete in 1893. Complementary note]. *Bulletin des Séances, Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1957 3(4): 828-834. Adds to a previous article on this subject [See abstract 3: 1707]. In view of the fact that the official minutes of Gongo-Lutete's trial have not been discovered, publishes several additional contemporary documents from State Inspector Dhanis and Governor General Wahis which seem to indicate that the execution was unwarranted. Carla Rich

1567. Verbeken, A. LA MORT DU LIEUTENANT G. FISCH A YENGA (10 JANVIER 1895) D'APRES DES DOCUMENTS INEDITS [The death of Lieutenant G. Fisch (10 January 1895) according to unpublished documents]. *Bulletin des Séances, Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1957 3(4): 835-839. The three documents describing the lieutenant's death from a poisoned arrow are from the private papers of C. Gillain. Carla Rich

## Asia

See also: 1282

1568. Mehra, P. L. TIBET AND RUSSIAN INTRIGUE. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1958 45(1): 28-42. A re-assessment of Russian influence in Tibet in the period 1900-1904 and of the Younghusband mission. The author stresses the anti-British attitude of Czar Nicholas II and the pro-Russian activities of the Mongol monks Dorjief and Tserempil, the last a Russian agent. He concludes, however, that there was little to this Russian intrigue, since it had neither economic nor political roots in Tibet (in contrast to Persia), nor strategic advantages (in contrast to Afghanistan). The interest was "exotic," and Curzon was gullible. E. Wright

1569. Reisner, I. M. PERVAIA RUSSKAIA REVOLIUTSIJA I PROBUZHDENIE ASII [The first Russian revolution and the awakening of Asia]. *Prepodavanie istorii v Shkole* 1955 (5): 23-33. The Russian revolution of 1905 set off revolutions in Persia (1905), Turkey (1908) and China (1911) as well as the Indian uprisings of 1905-08 against Lord Curzon's plan for the partition of Bengal. G. Lovas

1570. Ch'en, Sheng-ch'ing. LUN SUN CHUNG-SHAN TI "WU-CHUAN HSIEN-FA" SSU-HSIANG [On "the quint-

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 1609

1561. Holt, P. M. (Univ. of London). THE MAHDIA IN THE SUDAN, 1881-1898. *History Today* 1958 8(3): 187-195. A re-appraisal of the Mahdi revolution in the Egyptian Sudan, and the government of the Sudan in the period 1881-1898. The author sees the Mahdist movement as a religious revival rather than as a strictly political development and its final defeat by Kitchener as a result of internal dissension as much as external pressure. Based on source material found in the Mahdist documents brought to light in recent years. E. D. Johnson

1562. Ling, Dwight L. (Depauw Univ.). PAUL CAMBON, COORDINATOR OF TUNISIA. *Historian* 1956/57 19(4): 436-455. An account of the service of Paul Cambon as resident minister and resident general of Tunisia, 1882-1886. The author describes Cambon's difficulties with General

tuple constitution based on the five principles of administrative authority" as outlined by Sun Yat-sen]. Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'uan 1957 (9): 43-49. Sun wanted "to make China a People's Republic." His understanding of "democracy", however, was hardly perfect; the Chinese political revolution would have remained incomplete without the brilliant guidance of Mao Tsé-tung. Chen Tsu-lung

1571. Ham Hong-gün. KANG YU-ÜI ÜI SASANG E TAE HAYO. TAEDONG SASANG UL CHUNGSIIM URO [Regarding K'ang Yu-wei's ideas. Centered on the idea of ta-t'ung]. Yöksa Hakpo 1955 2(4): 435-487. Discusses the life and times of K'ang Yu-wei (1858-1927), a central figure in the abortive "Hundred Days of Reform" (11 June to 20 September 1898) of the Chinese imperial government, with special emphasis on the philosophy of K'ang's Ta-t'ung-shu [Book of great unity] and the sources of the ideas expressed in this book, and on his personal concept of Confucius. Ta-t'ung [great unity] is a phrase from the Book of Rites and the heart of K'ang's eclectic utopian thinking. B. H. Hazard, Jr.

1572. Merlat, Odette. EN MARGE DE L'EXPEDITION DU TONKIN; LES EMEUTES DE OÜEN-TCHEOU ET DE HONG-KONG (SEPTEMBRE-OCTOBRE 1884) [On the fringe of the expedition to Tonkin; the riots of Wenchow and Hong Kong (September-October 1884)]. Revue Historique 1956 216(2): 219-229. Reviews the anti-foreign riots in the Chinese free ports, often reported to have been brought on by the dispatch of a French expedition to Tonkin, and concludes that the Wenchow mob was an unorganized xenophobic rabble, whereas the strike disorders at Hong Kong were perpetrated by organized labor in protest against tribunal rulings regarding foreign employers' rights. C. F. Latour

## INDIA

1573. Brown, D. Mackenzie (Santa Barbara College). THE PHILOSOPHY OF BAL GANGADHAR TILAK. Journal of Asian Studies 1958 17(2): 197-206. A discussion of the quest of the prominent Indian nationalist Lokamanya Tilak (1856-1920) "to find somewhere in widely accepted Hindu thought a philosophy of Activism which would bring Hinduism 'out of the books and the caves' and replace European ideas as the basis of social action in India." G. A. Lensen

## JAPAN

1574. Aoki, Shigeru (Onomichi Junior College). MEIJI SHONEN NI OKERU KYÜ HANSATSU NO KAISHÜ TO SONO TAISAKU [A measure for the withdrawal of hansatsu (notes issued by the clans) in the early years of Meiji]. Shakai Keizai Shigaku 1958 24(1): 74-111. Examines the case of Hōkoku Ryōgae Kaisha, an exchange firm in the Fukuyama clan, as an example of the attempt to withdraw the clan notes through the issue of government notes. The capital of this firm, established in April 1871 with the leading rural classes as promoters and the villagers as partners, consisted of the pooled capital of the firm's partners and a loan from the clan government. The aim of Hōkoku Ryōgae Kaisha was to exchange and make loans in order to cancel the clan notes, but the firm was dissolved in 1872 without having been fully effective, because of the instability caused by the change in currency value and the distrust of the participating villagers resulting from their antipathy against the directors of the firm, against whom there were many uprisings in this period. Based partly on manuscript books. K. Sugiyama

1575. Haraguchi, Kiyoshi (Shizuoka Univ.). SHOKUSAN KÖGYÖ TO GONÖ-SÖ [Increase of industry and enterprise and the wealthy agricultural classes]. Hokai Ronshu 1957 6: 1-33. Examines the relations between the Meiji government and the wealthy agricultural classes in reference to the tea and raw silk industries, in an effort to understand the movement in Shizuoka for the establishment of the Diet. The increased demand for tea and raw silk following the opening of ports led to the bourgeois development of these industries. The wealthy bourgeois peasants depended on the state because of the small accumulation of capital and the primitive state of industrial technique. They were, however, opposed to the government because its policies were mostly directed toward increasing the capital of business men with political affilia-

tions and interfering with private capital, and also because its heavy taxation restricted their freedom. The wealthy peasants thus began to oppose the government through the movement for liberty and democratic rights, but as some of the richest of them chose to depend on state capital and the capital of business men with political affiliations, the less wealthy peasants were ruined. Based partly on Shizuoka Shimbun and Kan-u Nippō. K. Sugiyama

1576. Hayashi, Shigeru (Tōkyō Univ.) RIKKEN KAISHINTO NO CHIHŌ BUMPŪ [Regional distribution of membership of Rikken Kaishintō]. Shakaikagaku Kenkyū 1958 9(4/5): 28-135. Examines the regional distribution, membership list and the social and professional status of the members of the Rikken Kaishintō [Constitutional Progressive Party] during the period of its foundation, as well as the relations of the party's members with the members of the prefectural assemblies and with the first general election. The Rikken Kaishintō expanded greatly, both in the number and in the range of its membership, during its first year. It remained, however, stronger in the cities than in the country. There were relatively many professional people and executives of banks and firms in the party, but few peasants and merchants. A membership list of Rikken Kaishintō is appended. Based on Rikken Kaishintōin Meiji 15-nen Tōkei-hyō, Fukenkaigain Seimei-reku, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1577. Ienaga, Saburō (Tōkyō Univ. of Education). UEK EMORI TO SAKAYA KAIGI [Emori Ueki and the wine-producers conference]. Rekishi Hyōron 1957 (87): 2-18. Discusses the wine-producers conference convoked by Emori Ueki in Ōsaka in the 15th year of the Meiji era and evaluates its significance. The conference served to unite wine-producers throughout Japan in the common economic interest of opposition against the increase of taxation, and to elevate their request to an advanced political claim for democratic rights. Because of the pressure exerted by the government after the meeting, the struggle against the tax increase began to assume the character of one for the protection of the right of freedom of assembly. However, in spite of the success of the general movement for democratic rights, the struggle against the tax increase ended in failure because it represented the interests of the wine-producers alone and did not have the support of the masses. Based on Ueki Emori Jijoden [Autobiography of Emori Ueki], Rikken Seitō Shimbun, etc. K. Sugiyama

1578. Imai, Seiichi (Yokohama Municipal Univ.). TAISHŌ-KI NI OKERU GUNBU NO SEIJI-TEKI CHI [The political position of the military authorities during the Taishō Period]. Shisō 1957 (399): 1239-1257, and (402): 1762-1778. Examines the political position and role of the military leaders during the Taishō Period. After the victory in the Russo-Japanese War the power of the military increased greatly. The military authorities could not afford to ignore the political parties, and had to compromise with them in order to effect military expansion. During the First World War, the Hara Cabinet tried unsuccessfully to restrain the military. In spite of the sentiment for armament reduction before and after the Washington Conference, the military authorities were able to strengthen their position at the end of the Taishō Period, with the help of the panic following the great earthquake and the reaction which set in among the ruling classes as a result of the anti-Japanese Immigration Act of 1924 of the United States.

K. Sugiyama

1579. Ishizuka, Hiromichi (Tōkyō Metropolitan Univ.). BŌSŌ CHIHŌ NI OKERU JIYŪ MINKEN UNDO NO ICHI KŌSATSU [A study on the movement for liberty and democratic rights in Boso district, southeastern part of Kanto]. Jimbun Gakuhō (Tōkyō) 1958 17: 85-104. A study of the movement for liberty and democratic rights in the county of Isumi in Chiba Prefecture, mainly by means of an examination of the origin and growth of the Ibunkai, a secret society founded in 1899. This district, in which the most powerful campaign in the whole Prefecture took place, had previously had little bourgeois development. Within the society, the widely scattered peasants of the district were grouped around the former nanushi [village headman] class. However, the arrest of its chief members as politi-

offenders in 1884, made co-operation between the leaders of the democratic group and the peasants, who were dispersed over the districts of Kantō, practically impossible. This lack of the necessary conditions for the formation of a united front against the Meiji regime was one of the reasons for the defeat of the movement for liberty and democratic rights. Based on Ibunkai-Shi, Chiba-Ken-Kai-Shi, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1580. Katō, Toshihiko (Tōkyō Univ.). NIHON KANGYŌ (NIKŌ NO KENKYŪ [A study of the Hypothec Bank of Japan]. Kaikaigaku Kenkyū 1958 9(4/5): 43-77. Analyzes the function of the Hypothec Bank of Japan from 1906 to 1910, and examines the Bank's historical significance. This bank was founded for the purpose of promoting agriculture, and its early activities were in this field, but the increase of parasitic landlords after the Russo-Japanese War completely changed its character. Based partly on Nihon Kangyō Ginkō Shi.

K. Sugiyama

1581. Kishimoto, Eitarō (Kyōto Univ.). MUSEIFUSHUGI (TAITŌ TO NIHON SHAKAITŌ TAIKAI [The rise of anarchism and the congress of the Japanese Socialist Party on 17 February 1907]. Keizei Ronso 1958 81(5): 1-23. Shūsui Tokui, who had been a theoretical leader of socialism, was converted to anarchism while he was in jail. The principle of direct action which he introduced had a great influence on Japanese Socialists. At the congress of the Socialist Party the principle of direct action in addition to parliamentary activity was proposed as a party policy by a council consisting of Toshihiko Sakai and others, and was approved. The later split and conflict within the Socialist movement in Japan was caused by the fact that they did not exclude Kōtoku's anarchism at this time. Based on Yo ga Shiō no Henka by Shūsui Kōtoku, Shakai-shugi to Museifushugi by Toshihiko Sakai, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1582. Kitazaki, Toveji. MEIJI-KI NI OKERU MENSACKU (O JINUSHI-SEI [Cotton production and the parasitic landlord system during the Meiji era]. Nihon-shi Kenkyū 1957 31): 38-60. Investigates the formation of the parasitic landlord system resulting from the decline of cotton production, viewing it in connection with the modern spinning industry in Japan. The author criticizes the popular theory that the dissolution of the middle-class peasantry and formation of the parasitic landlord system was rapid in the cotton producing districts near Ōsaka. Although the differentiation of the agricultural population in these districts was under way in the later Shōgunate and Meiji Restoration periods, the middle-class farmers still existed in these periods. They lost their bourgeois character and became parasitic only in the third decade of the Meiji era, with the collapse of cotton production resulting from the abolition of the cotton import duty. Based on various village statistical books and town and village journals.

K. Sugiyama

1583. Ōe, Shinobu (Hiroshima Univ.). MINKEN UNDO (KŌYŌ-KI NO SEIJI JŌSEI NI TSUITE [The political situation during the time of the rise of the minken movement]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1958 216: 1-10, and 217: 1-10. Analyzes the development of the prefectural assembly which began in the struggle against the revision of the land tax. The regulations governing the prefectural assembly issued in 1875 gave the supreme power to the home secretary, thus making the prefectural assembly nothing more than a consultative organ of the government. In 1880 those members of the prefectural assembly in Mie who opposed these regulations resigned office, and at the same time a petition movement began, whose goal was to have the prefectural assemblies granted the right of passing resolutions. This movement, combined with the struggles in various other districts against the imposition of an excessively high land tax, developed into a struggle involving almost the whole nation. Based on the Ōkuma Documents, Tōkyō Nichinichi Shimbun, Mie-Ken-Kai-Shi, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1584. Ōshima, Mitsuko (Institute of Oriental Culture, Tōkyō Univ.). MEIJI ZENKI CHIHO SEIDO NO KŌSATSU [A research on the system of the local government in the first half of Meiji -- particularly on the problem of the village]. Tōyō Bunka 1957 (22): 72-101, and (23): 1-43. Investigates the form of the system of national government by con-

sidering the formation and the functioning of the local government system. Local government began in the early years of the Meiji era with the dai-ku sho-ku system (a system of dividing large and small districts), which was a method for bureaucratic government totally excluding popular participation. This system was the prototype for the later Fu-ken-gun system. The government gave the franchise for the Fu-ken-gun administration to the moneyed classes, thus separating them from the masses and giving them a power apparatus which was to aid them in the development and maintenance of parasitic landownership. At the same time it wove the rule of the landlords, based on community order, into the whole fabric of bureaucratic government, thus contributing to the Meiji constitutional system. Based on Daijō Ruiten, Kumon Ruiju, the documents of Kowashi Inoue, the Ōmori documents, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1585. Suzuki, Masashi. MEIJI KANRYŌ TO KINDAI SHISHO [Bureaucrats in the Meiji Period and their modern thought]. Rekishi Hyōron 1957 (90): 2-20. Materials are Nihon ni okeru Shūkyō no Jiyū by Arinori Mori, Gakusei Hengen, etc. Throws light on the spiritual structure of the Japanese nation in the Meiji Period by analyzing the modern thought of the bureaucrats who promoted the modernization policy. In considering Arinori Mori from this point of view, the author argues, contrary to popular belief, that the nation was not always the main consideration in his thought. In an earlier phase, for example, his thought was dominated by the classical principle of liberalism. This was, however, transformed into a nationalism not related to individual internality and into a doctrine of national rights not based on the principle of democratic rights. This course of development is representative of the special feature of modern Japanese thought.

K. Sugiyama

## Australia

(and NEW ZEALAND)

See also: 1293

1586. Parnaby, Owen (Auckland Univ. College). ASPECTS OF BRITISH POLICY IN THE PACIFIC: THE 1872 PACIFIC ISLANDERS PROTECTION ACT. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1957 8(29): 54-65. The recruitment of South Sea Island labor for Australian colonies involved grave abuses for decades, but the British Parliament did not regulate it because the Treasury insisted that Australia pay the costs of enforcement. In 1872, however, as a result of flagrant cases in recruitment, involving kidnapping and resembling a slave trade, and of the murder of Bishop Patteson by injured and outraged islanders, Parliament passed an act creating new offenses in recruitment and outlining procedures deemed adequate for enforcement.

G. D. Bearce

1587. Stevens, Norman D. LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE N. Z. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1890-1916, PART 5, 1914-1916. Political Science 1957 9(2): 63-71. The years 1914-1916 were important ones in New Zealand party politics for the Labour Party. It was not until 1916 that a political labor movement of any great importance came into existence. Before this period political activity was secondary to industrial. With the foundation of the New Zealand Labour Party a new departure for the labor movement was effected. The strike as a weapon was cast aside and labor concentrated on political action as the only feasible means of attaining its long range goal. Tables for the General Election of 1914 and the By-elections of 1914-1916 are included. See also: 1: 3210, 2: 430, 3: 545. 1730

S. L. Speronis

## Canada

1588. Cook, G. R. (Univ. of Toronto). CHURCH, SCHOOLS, AND POLITICS IN MANITOBA, 1903-12. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(1): 1-23. Examines the controversy between Prime Minister Laurier and the Apostolic Delegate in Canada, Mgr. Sbarretti, over the separate school question in Manitoba, and its relation to the desire of the Manitoba government to have the province's boundaries extended. Though Laurier never gave in to Church pressure, he failed to settle the problem, whereas his suc-

cessor, Premier Borden, found a means of satisfying all interested parties. Based on some unpublished letters in the Public Archives of Canada and the Archives of the Province of Ontario. Author

1589. Kilvert, Barbara (Winnipeg). **PIONEER WOMEN. Beaver** 1957 Autumn: 16-20. Presents the frontier experiences of Mary Jordens in the Qu'Appelle Valley during the last two decades of the 19th century, as revealed by her personal chronicle. R. W. Winks

## Europe

### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1733

1590. B. R. NERASVETLJENA TAJNA "TERAZISKE BOMBE" [The unsolved secret of "the Terazije bomb"]. *Nedeljne Informativne Novine* 1957 22 November. Publishes two official communications from the Regent of Serbia, Jovan Ristić, to the Serbian diplomatic representative in Constantinople, Hristić, concerning the explosion of a bomb in Terazije Square in Belgrade on 13 May 1871 after a Royal coach carrying the Prince had passed on its way to the theater. The incident led to the arrest and conviction of Alimpije Savić on charges of attempted assassination of the young Prince Milan Obrenović, but the case against him was actually never proved. S. Gavrilović

1591. Djordjević, Dimitrije. **PROJEKT JADRANSKE ŽELJEZNICE U SRBIJI 1896-1912** [The Adriatic railway plan in Serbia, 1896-1912]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (3/4): 3-35. Describes Serbia's Adriatic railway plan as a well-timed answer to Aehrenthal's Novi Bazar railway and the Kaiser's Bagdad Railway. Based primarily on files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the legation in London, in the Yugoslav State Archive, Belgrade, and also on material in the archives of the Serbian Academy of Science. S. Gavrilović

1592. Hajčák, Gustav. **PROTIVÁLEČNÁ VZPOURA SLOVENSKÝCH VOJÁKŮ V KRAGUJEVCU** [The anti-war mutiny of Slovak soldiers in Kragujevac]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1957 43(9): 305-306. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the mutiny of Slovak soldiers against the Austro-Hungarian command in Kragujevac, Serbia. The mutiny is traced back to the ideals of the October Revolution in Russia. M. Danek

1593. Kaclerović, Triša. **LENJIN U SOCIJALISTIČKOJ ŠTAMPI SRBIJE** [Lenin in the Socialist press in Serbia]. *Borba* 1957 3 August. The early Serbian Socialist leader writes about his contacts and those of his party with Lenin in the period 1902-1911. Kaclerović met Lenin at the Second Zimmerwald International Conference during World War I in 1916 in Switzerland. S. Gavrilović.

1594. Karasev, V. **OTKLIKI PEROVI RUSSKOI REVOLJUTSII V SERBII** [The echo of the first Russian revolution in Serbia]. *Slaviane* 1955 (10): 14-17. Under the influence of the events of 1905 in Russia many strikes took place in Serbia between 1905 and 1907. Based on the daily newspaper *Radnickke novine* and an unnamed work by M. Todorovič. G. Lovas

1595. Komarov, K. **SAMARSKOE ZNAMIA** [The banner from Samara]. *Slaviane* 1956 (4): 27-34. Reminiscences from the Bulgarian-Turkish war, 1877-78. Based on material from the Archives of the town of Kuibyshev (Samara). G. Lovas

1596. Kruševac, Todor. **PRIVREDNE PRILIKE GRADA SARAJEVA ZA VREME AUSTRO-UGARSKJE UPRAVE** 1878-1918 [The economic conditions in the city of Sarajevo under Austro-Hungarian rule, 1878-1918]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1956 8: 175-224. A detailed description of the changes brought about by Austria-Hungary after the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fields of commerce, hotels, craftsmanship, industry, building and banking. Based on the State Archive of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, files of the Imperial and Roy-

al Regional Government (1878, 1881); *Sammlung der für Bosnien und die Herzegovina erlassenen Gesetze* (1880, 1881); and contemporary local newspapers and literature. S. Gavrilović

1597. Ljubibratić, Savo, and Todor Kruševac. **PRILOZI ZA PROUČAVANJE HERCEGOVAČKOG USTANKA** [Contributions to the study of the Herzegovine uprising]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1956 8: 301-340. Publishes the private papers of vojvode Mića Ljubibratić, Herzegovine nationalist leader. Included among the papers are Ljubibratić's correspondence with Garibaldi and Prince (later King) Nicholas of Montenegro, and his proclamations to the Herzegovinians. The topics covered are: the dispute with Prince Nicholas, Ljubibratić's plan for the uprisings of 1875, description of certain battles, and attempts at pacification. S. Gavrilović

1598. Meneghello-Dinčić, Kruno. **L'OEUVRE DE LA SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIE YUGOSLAVE 1892-1920** [The work of the Yugoslav Social Democracy, 1892-1920]. *Revue Socialiste* 1957 (112): 538-551, and 1958 (113): 82-93. Socialist ideas began to penetrate the lands of the South Slavs soon after 1860, but it was not until 1870 that a genuine labor movement developed. In the following decade Social Democratic parties were organized by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. These parties co-operated closely with one another and their numerical strength grew until they were eclipsed by the Communists shortly after World War I. Based on published documents and the official histories of the three parties. J. A. Clarke

1599. Milorad, Belić. **POVODOM 50-GODIŠNJICE SMRTI JOVANA DRAGOVIĆA. TUCOVIĆ O DRAGOVIĆU** [On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Jovan Dragović. Tucović on Dragović]. *Republika* 1956 17 January. Reproduces extracts from Dragović's letters published by Dimitrije Tucović in his article "Pisma Jednog stolarskog šegrtu" [Letters from a carpenter apprentice], which appeared in *Borba* of 1 July 1912. Dragović was a popular representative of the Serbian working class and one of the principal organizers and leaders of the Serbian socialist movement. His letters are documents of historical significance. S. Gavrilović

1600. Milorad, Belić. **PRVI MAJ U SRBIJI. OD PELAGIČEVOR "RADNIKOVCIA" DO "INTERNACIONALE"** [May Day in Serbia. From Pelagić's workers' song "Radnikovatz" to "The International"]. *Republika* 1956 1 May. A historical account of the May Day celebrations in Serbia in the period 1894-1896, following the initiative given by Vasa Pelagić in 1893. The interference by the police was constant. Included are references to the break between the craftsmen's movement and the socialists in 1896. S. Gavrilović

1601. Mitrović, Jeremija. **JEDNO NEZAPAZENO SVEDOČANSTVO** [An unnoticed testimony]. *Nedeljne Informativne Novine* 1958 2 February. Explains the part played in the Herzegovine nationalist movement by Kosta Grujić, whose diary has been recently published in Belgrade. Grujić was a close associate of vojvode Mića Ljubibratić and a participant in the uprisings of 1875. S. Gavrilović

1602. Priklmajer-Tomanović, Zorica. **SRPSKA SOCIAL-DEMOKRATIJA I NACIONALNO PITANJE** [Serbian Social democracy and the national question]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (3/4): 77-83. Discusses the ideas and activity of the Serbian Social Democratic Party and the party's concept of national self-determination, as well as the problem of revolution as a means of solving the national problem. The author points out that this party offered its support to the Macedonians on the occasion of the St. Elias Day uprisings in 1903. Based partly on volume 4 (1956) of Vlada Strugar's *Socijalna demokratija o nacionalnom pitanju Jugoslovenskih naroda* [Social Democracy on the national question of the Yugoslav peoples], and on Dimitrije Tucović's *Izabrani Spisi* [Selected writings], (reprinted 1950). S. Gavrilović

1603. S. K. PRVA BALKANSKA SOCIALDEMOKRATSKA KONFERENCIJA [The first Balkan Social Democratic conference]. *Komunist* 1958 10 January Gives data on the attendance at the first Balkan Social Democratic conference held in Belgrade from 7 to 10 January 1910 on the initiative of the Serbian Social Democratic Party, as well as the report read by Dimitrije Tucović and the joint resolution adopted by the plenum. The second Balkan Social Democratic conference could not be held because of an internal conflict within the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party between the "broad" (Široki) and "narrow" (Tesniaki) Bulgarian Socialists, and because of the outbreak of the Balkan War. S. Gavrilović

1604. Sidak, Jaroslav. PRILOZI M. EKMEČIĆA POVIJESNI BOSANSKO-HERCEGOVAČKOG USTANKA 1875-78 [M. Ekmečić's contributions to the history of the Bosnian and Herzegovine uprisings of 1875-78]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 1-4: 259-261. Agrees with Ekmečić's view, expressed in articles in *Godišnjak Istoriskog društva Bosne i Hercegovine* in 1954 and 1955 [see abstract 2: 2811], that the uprising of Western Bosnians, was not the work of a nationalist organization, as stated by V. Cubrilović, but an agrarian revolt against high land taxes. Sidak also maintains that Ekmečić is the only Bosnian historian who has recognized the fact that the uprising of the Herzegovinians under Ivan Musić ceased to be a revolutionary movement when Musić, for personal reasons, placed himself at the service of Austria and became an exponent of Andrassy's policy. S. Gavrilović

1605. Simović, Žitomir. NUŠIĆ U SEĆANJU PRIŠTANSKOG KNJIŽARA [Nušić in the memory of the owner of the bookstore in Priština]. *Borba* 1958 26 January. Presents Jovan Kostić's recollections of Branislav Nušić, who was at the time Serbian consul in Priština (1892-1895). Jovan was the son of Trajko Kostić, a Priština merchant who maintained close contact with Nušić and often financed his consular operations. S. Gavrilović

1606. Upenik, V. A. POLOZHENIE RABOCHEGO KLASSA SERBII PERED PЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ИМПЕРИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ [The conditions of the Serbian working class before the First World War]. *Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia* 1955 (11): 291-301. Surveys wages, working hours (with statistical tables), child labor, living standard of workers and the price of the important foods between 1905 and 1914 in Serbia. Based on *Tselokupna dela Dimitrija Tutsoviča* and *Borba*. G. Lovas

1607. Vujačić, Mirko. IZ PRVIH DANA NAŠEG RADNIČKOG POKRETA. KAKO JE UBIJEN VELISAV ANJIĆ [From the first days of our labor movement. How Velislav Janjić was killed]. *Komunist* 1957 13 September. Describes the death in World War I of a half-illiterate Serbian peasant who organized an early socialist co-operative society in the village of Atence near Čačak in 1905. The co-operative had its own reading room and library. Part of the statute of the co-operative is included. S. Gavrilović

1608. -- [GREAT POWER RIVALRY IN THE BALKANS]. *Politika* 1958 2, 9 and 16 February. Three articles, reprinted from *Politika* of 2, 5 and 15 February 1908, on the conflicts caused by Austria's expansionist plans on the eve of World War I: 1) Unsigned, AUSTRIJSKI USPEH [The Austrian success]; 2) Unsigned, PRODAJA [The sale]; and 3) Unsigned, SUDSKE REFORME U MAKEDONIJU [Judicial reforms in Macedonia]. The first two refer to Austria's private deal with the Porte under which the former agreed not to press the reforms stipulated by the Concert of Europe and was in return granted the right to construct the Novi Bazar railway. S. Gavrilović

#### BELGIUM

1609. Luwel, M. PRESENTATION DE SON MEMOIRE INTITULE "OTTO LINDNER (1851-1945), COLLABORATEUR A L'OEUVRE AFRICAINE DE LEOPOLD II" [Presentation of his memorandum entitled "Otto Lindner, Contributor to the African Policy of Leopold II"]. *Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1957 3 (4): 751-753. The availability of Lindner's personal papers,

especially for the period 1880-1886, makes it possible to know Leopold's attitude toward Loango and the Congo and toward Stanley. Luwel's memorandum contains an inventory of the Lindner papers and publishes the most significant of them. Carla Rich

1610. Walraet, M. UNE NOTE INEDITE DE LEOPOLD II SUR LE PROJET DE LA LOI COLONIALE [An unpublished note of Leopold II on the projected colonial law]. *Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1957 3(4): 754-761. Presents the text of an undated note by Leopold II, probably written between December 1906 and July 1907, which is a commentary on the first draft of the Colonial Law. Carla Rich

#### FRANCE

1611. Garber, Elizabeth. L'ARBITRAGE INTERNATIONAL DEVANT LE MOUVEMENT SOCIALISTE FRANÇAIS 1890-1914 [International arbitration before the French Socialist movement, 1890-1914]. *Revue Socialiste* 1957 (105): 293-313. Prior to 1900 the French Socialists showed little interest in foreign affairs and did not favor arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. They were persuaded to advocate arbitration by the World Court only through the eloquence of Jaurès. Based on the Socialist press and the reports of the party congresses. J. A. Clarke

1612. Goldberg, Harvey (Ohio State Univ.). FRENCH SOCIALISM AND THE CONGRESS OF LONDON OF 1896. *Historian* 1956/57 19(4): 402-424. Describes the breach between syndicalism and Socialism, a difference which developed prior to the Socialist congress in 1896. This split, later largely healed, had some continuing historical importance. E. C. Johnson

1613. Guillemin, Henri. LES ORIGINES DE LA COMMUNE, LE DEUXIEME TRAQUENARD [The origins of the Commune, the second pitfall]. *Temps Modernes* 1957 (142): 957-987. Describes the first stirrings of the Commune during the trying days of the siege of Paris when the conservative leaders of the government (Ferry, Trochu, Favre, etc.) were more interested in averting a popular revolt than in keeping out the Prussians. Distrusting Gambetta's radicalism, they concentrated their diplomacy on a single factor, the "défense sociale." Based on the printed memoirs of participants and standard secondary accounts. Article to be continued. J. A. Clarke

1614. Roudiez, Léon-S. MAURRAS AVANT "L'ACTION FRANÇAISE" [Maurras prior to the "Action Française"]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1957 (146): 76-84. Extract from the author's forthcoming book "Maurras jusqu'à 'l'Action Française'." The author describes the literary beginnings and development of the writer, newspaperman and philosopher Maurras. At first Maurras showed interest in social reform and studied the works of socialist writers, but was not entirely satisfied by the latter. He then became a staunch monarchist as a result of his extensive philosophical studies and his travels in southern Europe, especially in Greece. R. Wengraf

#### GERMANY

See also: 1328

1615. Adler, Georg. DIE HALTUNG DER BREMER LINKEN ZUR USPD UND ZUR HERAUSBILDUNG EINER REVOLUTIONÄREN KAMPFPARTEI [The attitude of the Bremen leftists toward the United Socialist Party of Germany and the crystallization of a party for the revolutionary struggle]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 955-969. Traces the founding and activities of the Independent Social Democratic Party and its fusion with the Spartacus party during the First World War. The Independents broke with the Social Democrats because of the latter's refusal to support actively the revolution against the Czarist regime. Among the Independents, however, only the leftist group in Bremen recognized that both the Social Democrats and the Independents wanted a peace that would actually perpetuate world-wide imperialism and capitalism. The Bremen group

thus constituted the only faction which desired the unification of all German Socialists in one political movement capable of carrying the October Revolution into Germany. Unable to attain this goal alone, the Bremen group united with the Spartacists, and this led to the emergence of the German Communist Party in October 1918. R. Mueller

1616. Angermüller, Hans Heinrich. DIE HALTUNG DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERPARTEIEN ZU DEN FRIEDENS-VERHANDLUNGEN VON BREST-LITOWSK [The attitude of the German labor parties toward the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 971-988. The Spartacus party was the only leftist group which recognized the constructive aims of the Bolshevik revolution, and therefore advocated in the years 1917 and 1918 the end of the war everywhere, the overthrow of the German Imperial government and support of the Bolshevik cause. The Social Democrats, however, showed only lukewarm and hypocritical sympathy for the Bolsheviks and insisted on following bourgeois parliamentary procedures in the Reichstag to insure a peace that would leave the Junker-dominated German government intact. They desired peace on the Eastern front only in order to strengthen the German armies in the West. After many disillusioned Independents and Social Democrats joined the Spartacist party, the Spartacists successfully conducted mass strikes during the Winter of 1917, which weakened the position of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk, but failed because of the treacherous desertion of the Social Democrats. R. Mueller

1617. Benser, Günter, Xaver Streb, and Gerhard Winkler (Berlin). PARTEI UND MASSEN BEI AUSBRUCH DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES [Party and masses at the outbreak of the First World War]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 169-190. Criticizes Jürgen Kuczynski's *Der Ausbruch des ersten Weltkrieges und die deutsche Sozialdemokratie* (Berlin, 1957). Kuczynski in effect repeats outdated opportunist theories which aimed to shift the blame for the betrayal of 4 August 1914 from the party leadership to the masses. See also: 4: 1620, 1630, 1636 Journal (H. Köditz)

1618. Cieślak, Tadeusz. PRASA POMORSKA NA PRZEŁOMIE XIX I XX WIEKU [The press in Pomerania at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(2): 188-207. A descriptive and statistical study of the German and Polish-language newspapers and popular and scientific periodicals in Pomerania at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century (up to 1914). During this period the press in Pomerania flourished and played an important role in strengthening the resistance of the Polish population against Germanization. The author lists archives and libraries where sets of Pomeranian newspapers and periodicals are now available. E. Boba

1619. Drewniak, Bogusław. NAPLYW ROBOTNIKÓW SEZONOWYCH Z ZABORU ROSYJSKIEGO I AUSTRIACKIEGO NA POMORZE ZACHODNIE W LATACH 1890-1918 [Migration of seasonal workers from the Polish territories under Russian and Austrian rule into Western Pomerania in the years 1890-1918]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(5): 43-76. A statistical survey of seasonal workers in Western Pomerania recruited from the Russian and Austrian parts of Poland in the period prior to 1918. The author describes the regulations and restrictions governing the employment of foreign labor (employment had to be temporary and families could not be recruited), as well as the economic and political reasons for the recruitment and employment of foreigners. An attempt was made to replace Polish seasonal workers by workers of other nationalities, such as Italians, Ukrainians and Chinese. The author concludes by discussing divergent German opinions on the value of the Polish seasonal workers. Based on printed and archival sources. E. Boba

1620. Fliegner, Heinz (Berlin). ZU DEM BUCH VON J. KUCZYŃSKI "DER AUSBRUCH DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES UND DIE DEUTSCHE SOZIALDEMOKRATIE. CHRONIK UND ANALYSE" [On J. Kuczynski's book *The Outbreak of the First World War and the German Social Democracy. Chronicle and Analysis*]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(2): 313-337. Kuczynski distorts Marxist-Leninist teachings on the importance of the Party,

and he misrepresents the part played by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party. His interpretations of the interrelation between party, class and masses and of the character of the German Social Democratic Party before and after the outbreak of the First World War are not Marxist. See also: 4: 1617, 1630, 1636 Journal (H. Köditz)

1621. Hilke, Gerhard. DIE EISELEBER PRESSE ZUR GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [The attitude of the Eisleben press toward the great Socialist October Revolution]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 989-995. Describes how newspapers in the area of Eisleben reported and commented on the October Revolution. At first most papers predicted that the Revolution would lead to the termination of the war in the East and eventually to a general peace. Many newspapers also expressed delight about the indignant attitude of the English and French press toward the Revolution; condemned Trotsky and Kerensky for their attempt to postpone an armistice agreement with Germany, and praised Lenin for insisting on a Russian peace treaty with Germany, regardless whether the latter continued the war against the Entente powers. Many papers did not condemn the Revolution until it became evident that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had brought Germany no military victories in the West. R. Mueller

1622. Katkov, George. GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE BOL-SHEVIKS IN 1917. *International Affairs* 1956 32(2): 181-198. German Foreign Office documents show that the German government gave financial support to the Bolsheviks on a very large scale, and that this money may have been one of the causes of the Bolshevik success. This support was provided by Germany in a continuous flow through various channels and under a variety of labels. The documents here produced should end all illusions about the role of the Kaiser's government in the victory of the Bolsheviks. S. L. Speronis

1623. Kemmerich, Max. BISMARCK'S VERMÄCHTNIS: GEDANKEN ZUM 18. JANUAR [Bismarck's legacy: though on the occasion of 18 January]. *Nationalpolitisches Forum* 1958 7(1): 5-9. Stresses the value of the Prussian tradition of duty and the role of Wilhelm I in Bismarck's unification of Germany. The author believes that Bismarck regarded the proclamation of the Kaiser as only one step in the direction of further unification. He emphasizes the permanence of Bismarck's creation of a German nation and the necessity of a united Germany for European peace. F. B. M. Hollyday

1624. Kitani, Tsutomu. 1879-NEN KANZEI KAIKAKU NI OKERU BISUMARUKU NO INTARESUTO PORITIKUKU [Bismarck's *Interessenpolitik* in the tariff reform in 1879]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū* 1958 218: 15-25. Deals with the tariff reform of July 1879 in Germany, not as a mere political event but in relation to the basic development of the economy. The transition of capitalism from free competition to monopoly was basically responsible for Bismarck's policy. The tariff reform is an example of the mobilization of reactionary factors for the development of imperialism. H. Imai

1625. Krasuski, Jerzy. ISTOTA KULTURKAMPFU [On the nature of the Kulturkampf]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(1): 72-101. Analyzes the conflict of the liberals with the conservatives and clericals, during the Kulturkampf in Germany. Using numerous quotations, the author describes Bismarck's tactics and the aims of the German liberals, who constituted the driving force of the Kulturkampf. Based on various works on 19th century German history and contemporary memoirs. E. Boba

1626. O'Boyle, Leonore. LIBERAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN GERMANY, 1867-1884. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(4): 338-352. An examination of the occupational background, education and political record of the liberal deputies in the Reichstag of the North German Confederation (1867-71) and the German Reichstag (1871-84). Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

1627. Pieścikowski, Edward. RUGI PRUSKIE W UJĘCIU EWOJOWO-LITERACKIM ALEKSANDRA ŚWIĘTOCHOWSKIEGO [Expulsion of Poles from Prussian provinces in the ideological and literary interpretation of Aleksander Świętochowski]. *Zeglad Zachodni* 1957 13(4): 365-388. Aleksander Świętochowski, a 19th century Polish positivist thinker, journalist and writer, devoted one of his books, *Oddechy* [The breath], to the problem of the expulsion of about 30,000 Poles, citizens of Austria and Russia, from Prussia. This step of the Prussian government aroused considerable criticism in Europe. The novel by Świętochowski is analyzed as reflecting the attitude of the author and other prominent Poles on the subject of the expulsion. Pieścikowski also describes the social and political conditions which prevailed in the Polish-populated provinces at the time. E. Boba

1628. Plutyński, Antoni. PO ZŁOTE RUNO DO WARCZAWY [To Warsaw for the Golden Fleece]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(1): 2. Personal recollections of a National Democrat. The author describes his participation in the electoral campaign of 1903 in Upper Silesia, which brought Józef Piłsudski into the German parliament, as well as his hurried trip to Warsaw in order to find funds to replenish the empty election coffers, and various conversations with rich and influential people in Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

1629. Rimscha, Hans v. DIE POLITIK PAUL SCHIEGMANN WÄHREND DER BEGRÜNDUNG DER BALTISCHEN STAATEN IM HERBST 1918 [The policy of Paul Schiemann during the foundation of the Baltic states in the autumn of 1918]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1956 5(1): 68-82. Extracts from the unpublished memoirs of Paul Schiemann, journalist and former Russian officer of Baltic German origin, who became one of the leaders of the liberal-democratic opposition against Germany's Baltic policy during World War I. The memoirs clearly reveal that Schiemann tried to end the German military government in the Baltic states before the collapse of the German Empire. P. Podjed

1630. Schleifstein, Josef (Leipzig). DIE DEUTSCHE SOZIALDEMOKRATIE BEI AUSBRUCH DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES [German Social Democracy at the outbreak of World War I]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 90-214. Opposing the views expressed in Jürgen Kuczynski's *Der Ausbruch des ersten Weltkrieges und die deutsche Sozialdemokratie* (Berlin, 1957), examines the attitude of Lenin and the German Left Wing toward opportunism, before and after August 1914. Lenin was fully aware of the danger of opportunism in the German Social Democratic Party long before 1914. The author criticizes Kuczynski's theory on the subject of the relation of party leadership and the masses and denies that, in spite of the existence of different shades of opinion within the center wing of the party, there were any important differences among the leaders. See also: 4: 1617, 1620, 1636 *Journal* (H. Köditz)

1631. Schreiner, Albert (Berlin). AUSWIRKUNGEN DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION AUF DEUTSCHLAND VOR UND WÄHREND DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [The effects of the Great Socialist October Revolution on Germany before and during the November Revolution]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 (1): 7-37. Stresses the international character of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Even before the outbreak of the November revolution in Germany, the October Revolution had an extraordinary influence on the German army. Both the immediate aims of the November revolution--the overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of the republic, and the ending of the war--and its marked social tendencies were inspired by the example of the October Revolution. On the other hand, the outbreak of the revolution in Germany enabled the young Soviet state to annul the oppressive Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Starting as a proletarian revolution, the November revolution assumed the character of a bourgeois one because of the fact that no Bolshevik party with clearly defined aims existed in Germany. The Communist Party of Germany, which was only founded during the November revolution, was the most outstanding result of the influence of the October Revolution. *Journal* (H. Köditz)

1632. Stern, Leo. DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION UND IHRE AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF

DIE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERKLASSE [The great Socialist October Revolution and its effects on the German working class]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 923-936. The Russian workers were able to launch Socialism on the triumphant course around the world predicted by Karl Marx with the October Revolution of 1917. In Germany, this event caused the secession of leftist groups from the Social Democratic Party, which had supported the imperialistic government's entry into the First World War. Under the impetus and direction of the October Revolution, the dissident groups grew into the German Communist Party, and other leftist Socialist groups in eastern Germany were encouraged to demand that the Imperial government end the war. R. Mueller

1633. Unsigned. GEHEIMRAT HOLSTEIN [Privy Councillor Holstein]. *Gegenwart* 1955 10(16): 499-501. A sketch of Friedrich von Holstein (1837-1909), who became a very important figure in the German Foreign Office under Bismarck and was dismissed in 1906, written on the occasion of the publication of *The Holstein Papers. Vol. I. Memoirs and Political Observations*, edited by Norman Rich and M. H. Fisher (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1955). The author discusses the fate of the memoirs and describes Holstein's character, and asserts that the new publication gives little information not already known. P. Podjed

1634. Unsigned. 21 SOLIDARITÄTSVERSAMMLUNGEN IN BERLIN FÜR DIE RUSSISCHE REVOLUTION 1905 [Twenty-one solidarity meetings in Berlin for the Russian revolution of 1905]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (88): 6558-6561. Reprints German newspaper reports of 1905, concerning massive sympathy demonstrations by Berlin Socialists for the Russian revolution of January of the same year, including excerpts of addresses by Klara Zetkin, Karl Liebknecht and August Bebel. R. Mueller

1635. Vujačić, Mirko. JANUARA 1919. DVA SVETLA REVOLUCIONARNA LIKA. ROZA LUKSEMBURG I KARL LIBKNECHT [January 1919. Two lofty revolutionary figures. Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht]. *Komunist* 1958 24 and 31 January (rectification). A brief account of the life and work of the two German revolutionaries. S. Gavrilović

1636. Winkler, Erwin, and Heinz Fliegner (Berlin). ZUR METHODE IN KUCZYNSKI'S BUCH "DER AUSBRUCH DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES UND DIE DEUTSCHE SOZIALDEMOKRATIE" [On the methods used in Kuczynski's book *The Outbreak of the First World War and the German Social Democracy*]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(3): 577-589. Criticizes Kuczynski's views on the attitude of the German working class following the outbreak of World War I and his interpretation of the Sozialdemokratische Korrespondenz, a bulletin issued by extreme leftist leaders. Kuczynski fails to realize that only a party of a new type could have given the German proletariat the leadership necessary at this highly critical time, and that this fact is the key to a correct understanding of the events following the outbreak of the war. The masses were prepared to take action against the war but the Social Democratic leadership prevented this. Kuczynski does not do justice to the part played by the Left Wing, but, instead, tends to belittle it. See also: 4: 1617, 1620, 1630 *Journal* (H. Köditz)

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1335, 1338, 1586, 1612, 1754

1637. Bealey, Frank. (University College of North Staffordshire). KEIR HARDIE AND THE LABOUR GROUP. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 10(1): 81-93 and 1957 10(2): 220-233. When the Labour Representation Committee was formed in 1900, conditions were still not favorable to a genuine parliamentary party. Hardie, the Socialist, was isolated, while his colleagues in the small Independent Labour Group collaborated with Radicals and even with the Liberal Party. In its achievements the Trades Union Congress was until 1905 more effective than the Labour Group. Nevertheless the latter was a portent of the upsurge of a national working-class movement that came with the election of 1906. H. D. Jordan

1638. Bealey, Frank (University College of North Staffordshire). THE ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE LABOUR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(4): 353-373. A description of the background of the arrangement made in 1903 between the Labour Representation Committee and Herbert Gladstone under which the Liberals did not oppose Labour candidates in 24 seats in the general election of 1906. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

1639. Eversley, D. E. C. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY AND THE SWINDON WORKS IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION. *University of Birmingham Historical Journal* 1956 5(2): 167-190. A detailed examination of the growth of Swindon and railway development, in the era of the "Great Depression." This development from 1866 to 1900 suggests that after an initial and earlier period of speculation railway development was not again in danger of suspension through bankruptcy. Railways were not made a state concern "because they acted for the most part as if they were public utilities." The organization of the Great Western Railway proved itself useful in time of crisis "in promoting contracyclical investment, and in saving Swindon from the worst effects of the 'Great Depression'." J. A. S. Grenville

1640. Glaser, John F. (Ripon College). ENGLISH NON-CONFORMITY AND THE DECLINE OF LIBERALISM. *American Historical Review* 1957/58 63(2): 352-363. Liberalism, having substantially absorbed Nonconformity by 1880, was henceforth governed by the fortunes of the latter. The puritanism of Nonconformity isolated it from an increasingly secular English society. The basic individualism of Nonconformity blocked any effective accommodation with the socialistic labor movement. Prosperity and wider educational opportunities caused the Nonconformist haute bourgeoisie to move into the Anglican and Conservative upper class. By 1914, Liberalism, like its Nonconformist conscience, was politically exhausted and divided as to its future. J. P. Halstead

1641. Moody, T. W. (Univ. of Dublin). PARNELL AND THE GALWAY ELECTION OF 1886. *Irish Historical Studies* 1955 9(35): 319-338. Prints eight letters (now in Trinity College, Dublin) illustrating Parnell's success in persuading the nationalists of Galway to elect as M. P. Captain W. H. O'Shea. O'Shea, husband of Parnell's mistress, was detested by the Irish parliamentary party, but Parnell overrode their objections. Apart from personal reasons, Parnell was led to urge O'Shea's candidacy by pressure from Joseph Chamberlain. O'Shea's confidant, whose good will toward the forthcoming Home Rule bill Parnell vainly hoped to enlist, P. H. Hardacre

1642. Nakayama, Jiichi (Nagoya Univ.). IGIRISU NO "MEIYO ARU KORITSU" NO HOKI NO JIKI NI TSUITE [On the date of the abandonment of British "splendid isolation"]. *Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū* 1957 17(6): 67-74. Although 1898 has been regarded as the year in which Great Britain abandoned its "splendid isolation," there is no evidence to prove this view. By examining such published works as *British Documents on the Origins of War, 1898-1914* and *Die grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette, 1871-1914* and particularly by considering the actions of Prime Minister Salisbury and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, the author shows that the decision to abandon "splendid isolation" was made in the autumn of 1901. Article to be continued. H. Imai

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1342, 1356, 1596, 1598, 1604, 1608

1643. Adamčík, Stanislav. PETR CINGR NA OSTRAVSKU V. L. 1893-1897 [Petr Cingr in Ostrava (1893-1897)]. *Slezský Sborník* 1954 52(3): 319-352. Describes the activities of Petr Cingr, a North Bohemian journalist, in the mining district of Moravská Ostrava. Cingr came into contact with the miners from Ostrava at a meeting of Austrian miners in Vienna in 1890, immediately after a strike which had demonstrated that the workers of that area were in desperate need of capable leaders and better organization. In July 1893 Cingr moved to Moravská Ostrava and began to or-

ganize a union and to publish a newspaper to propagate the interests of the workers. Reprints of some of the articles which Cingr wrote during his stay in Moravská Ostrava between 1893 and 1897 are included. P. Podjed

1644. Dolmányos, István. NÉHÁNY ÉSZREVÉTEL A MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁGI MOZGALOM ÉRTÉKELESERÉ [Some remarks on the evaluation of the Hungarian republican movement]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 785-789. On the eve of the First World War, the Hungarian politician György Nagy and his circle conducted a vigorous campaign to popularize the republican system of government. This movement failed, however, to include all the important social strata, because its driving force was the bourgeois class, which overstressed nationalism to the detriment of socialism, as was the case in the events of October 1956 Hungary. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

1645. Drkal, Stanislav. DÉLNICKÉ SPOLKY OSTRAVSKO-KARVÍNSKÉHO KAMENOUHELNÉHO REVÍRU (1869-1918) [Labor organizations in the soft coal area of Ostrava-Karvina]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1957 7(2): 3-54. After some short general introductory remarks on the history and development of workers' associations in Austria since the middle of the 19th century, lists workers' associations founded between 1869 and 1918 in the Ostrava-Karvina coal area. The author distinguishes between political associations, which are listed according to party affiliation, and non-political associations, which are arranged according to objectives. The dates of foundation and dissolution of each association are listed, and in many cases the founders' names and aims are indicated. P. Podjed

1646. Gosiorovský, Miloš. O VPLYVE OKTÓBROVÉJ REVOLÚCIE NA SLOVENSKÉ ROBOTNÍCKE HNUTIE A NAŠE NÁRODNÉ OSLOBODENIE [Influence of the October Revolution on the Slovak workers' movement and our national liberation]. *Slovenský Priebeh* 1957 43(10): 339-341. The October Revolution in Russia inspired the Slovak working class and the representatives of the Czech nation to proclaim their demands of independence in 1917 and 1918. Although the bourgeoisie eventually completed the struggle for liberation, the credit for the birth of Czechoslovakia belongs to the working classes and the socialist revolution. M. Danek

1647. Grobelný, Andělín. MZDOVÉ A STÁVKOVÉ HNUTÍ KOVODĚLNÍKŮ NA OSTRAVSKU V LETECH 1905-1907 [Wages and strike movements of the metal-workers in Ostrava in the years 1905-1907]. *Slezský Sborník* 1954 52(4): 511-522. Although the metal-workers in the Ostrava area had long working hours and were poorly paid, corrupt leadership long prevented a successful strike. The first big strike, in which almost all metal-workers participated, took place in Vítkovice between 3 and 15 May 1906 following the dismissal of four hundred workers who had taken part in May Day celebrations. The workers demanded re-employment of these workers, a nine-hour working day, a wage increase of at least fifteen percent, and recognition of their organization and representatives, and of May Day as a holiday. The strike ended after the re-employment of the dismissed workers. The author also describes similar actions in neighboring towns during the same period. P. Podjed

1648. Gross, Mirjana. SOCIJALNA DEMOKRACIJA PREMA NACIONALNOM PITANJU U HRVATSKOJ 1890-1902 [Social democracy and the national question in Croatia 1890-1902]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 1-29. Discusses the early history of the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia. Based on the Zagreb State Archive (files of the Presidency of the Royal Croatian Slavonian-Dalmatian Government, 1894-1897); stenographic records of the proceedings of the Sabor (Diet) of the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, and annexes, 1897-1901; Zagreb City Archive (files of the Government of the Free and Royal Capital City of Zagreb (Agram), Current Administration, 1891-1894); State Archive in Ljubljana (Presidential papers, 1896), and Sloboda [Freedom], *Agramer Zeitung* and other contemporary labor newspapers. S. Gavrilović

1649. Jászi, Oszkár. EMLÉKEIMBŐL [From my recollections]. *Látóhatár* 1957 8(1/2): 59-70; (3): 135-139, al (4): 208-217. Unfinished memoirs, which the author plans to publish under the title "Our Struggle for Human Dignity and National Equality: From the Recollections of a Danubian Man." These fragments cover the author's childhood and formative years. They include observations on pre-World War I Hungarian politics, social and minority problems, and anti-Semitism, as well as an account of the founding of the periodical *Huszadik Század* [Twentieth Century] in 1900 and the Társadalomtudományi Társaság [Sociological Society] a year later. S. Borsody

1650. Kolar, Vladimir. TRI OKTOBARSKA REVOLTA [Three October revolts]. *Nedeljne Informativne Novine* 1957 29 October. Describes the following incidents in the history of the Austrian navy in the period 1917-1918: 1) anti-militaristic agitation on board the battleship "Viribus Unitis" in the Pola base; 2) strikes of workers in the naval arsenal in Pola, and 3) mutiny on board the battleship "Sankt George" and among other naval units in the Bay of Cattaro. Based partly on Ferdo Culinović's book 1918 na Jadranskom [1918 on the Adriatic] and on recollections of Josip Kren, a participant. S. Gavrilović

1651. Kővágó, László. MAGYAR ÉS SZERB MUNKÁSOK ÉS SZEGENYPÁRASZTOK KÖZÖS HARCAI 1905-1907 - BEN [The common struggles of the Hungarian and Serb workers and poor peasants from 1905 to 1907]. *Századok* 1957 3(5/6): 656-695. After summarizing the economic and labor conditions in Voivodina at the beginning of the 20th century, describes various economic and political strikes, emigration, and other events related to class warfare. The Russian revolution of 1905-1907 greatly affected the Slav population of Southern Hungary and of Budapest. The undeveloped state of Hungary's industry and labor organization and the multi-national character of the population of Voivodina, were among the main obstacles to socialist advancement. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1652. Krizman, Bogdan (Zagreb State Archive). NOVI DOKUMENTI O POBUNI MORNARA U BOKI KOTORSKOJ 1918 [New documents on the mutiny of the sailors in the Bay of Cattaro in 1918]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 66-170. Ante Trumbić's private papers in the Archive of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb include several unpublished documents on the mutiny in the Austrian navy. Of particular importance is a confidential report from Ante Sesan, one of the mutiny's ringleaders, who fled to Italy when it collapsed, written in the prisoner-of-war camp in Nocera Umbra, Italy, 26 May 1918. On the strength of the information contained in Sesan's report, most of which is reproduced, the author interprets the mutiny as a mass demonstration for peace. S. Gavrilović

1653. M. V. NA ČETRESOTOGODIŠNJICU CRVENIH MORNARA U BOKI KOTORSKOJ [On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Red sailor in the Bay of Cattaro]. *Humunist* 1958 7 February. Publishes the recollections of Šimun Ujdar, an organizer of the mutiny of 1918 in the Austrian navy. Ujdar was a member of the Inner Revolutionary Committee. S. Gavrilović

1654. Mlynárik, Ján. VÝVOJ ROBOTNÍCKEHO HNUTIA A STREDNOM SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1918-1920 [Development of the workers' movement in middle Slovakia during the years 1918-1920]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(3): 26-330. Outlines the labor movement and industrialization process between the beginning of the 20th century and 1918, emphasizing the lack of revolutionary characteristics. As a consequence of the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and worsening economic conditions, labor tended increasingly toward strikes and other political mass demonstrations against the system of government. The author describes in detail the government's antilabor actions, and touches on the contemporary Polish-Russian situation and the history of international Communism in this period. The author believes at the genesis of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is deeply rooted in the labor activity and economic and social conditions of the years 1918-1920. Based on archival sources. F. Wagner

1655. Nemes, Desző. A NAGY OKTÓBERI SZOCIALISTA FORRADALOM ÉS A MAGYAR FORRADALMI ERŐK FEJLŐDÉSE 1917-1918-BEN [The Great October Socialist Revolution and the development of the Hungarian revolutionary forces during the years 1917-1919]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 8-45. Summarizes the political and economic conditions prevailing on the eve of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and concludes that as a result of these conditions the labor movement developed more hostility toward feudal autocracy than toward bourgeois liberalism. The indications of the changing situation included strikes and steadily growing anti-war demonstrations, both under the influence of contemporary Russian events. Prisoners of war released by the Russians helped to prepare for the Bolshevization of Austria-Hungary. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1656. Novak, Viktor (Belgrade Univ.). BISKUP JOSIP JURAJ ŠTROSSMAJER. O PEDESETOGODIŠNJICI NJEGOVE SMRTI [Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his death]. *Medjunarodna Politika* 1955 (122). A brief biography of the Bishop of Djakovo, with emphasis on his role in the cause of Yugoslav national independence, enlightenment and unity. The author notes that state and private archives in Vienna, Budapest and other European capitals have already yielded a large amount of material relating to Strossmayer's diplomatic role in the West in connection with the Eastern Question. Soviet archival records on Strossmayer's close contacts with Russia have yet to be examined. S. Gavrilović

1657. Pichlík, Karel. K OTÁZCE BEZPROSTŘEDNÍHO OHLASU RUSNOVÉ REVOLUCE V NAŠICH ZEMÍCH [Concerning the immediate impact of the October Revolution on our countries]. *Nová Mysl* 1957 (11): 1015-1026. The solution of the national question in Russia by the leaders of the October Revolution was a decisive factor in the struggle of Czechs and Slovaks for their national independence. The Soviet government's recognition of Finland's independence and the establishment of the federation of the Soviet national republics inspired the proletariat in these countries. I. Gadourek

1658. Ratković, Radoslav. POBUNA U BOKI [The mutiny in Boka]. *Borba* 1958 27-31 January, and 1-12 February. Seventeen articles describing the mutiny of February 1918 in the Austrian Navy in the Bay of Tivat (part of the Bay of Cattaro). The author believes that the mutiny was the work of socialists who wanted peace. S. Gavrilović

1659. Savković, Jovan. VOJVODA MARKO MILJANOV U VOJVODINI [Voivode Marko Miljanov in Voivodina]. *Republika* 1956 10 April. An eyewitness account of the reception accorded the noted Montenegrine voivode Marko Miljanov and his wife on the occasion of their visit to Novi Sad on 27 October 1893. The voivode was greeted with great honors by the local population, the Austrian military and civilian authorities and Serbian Orthodox Church dignitaries. S. Gavrilović

1660. Schubert, Franz. DAS BÖHMISCHE STAATSRRECHT IM LICHTE GEGENTEILIGER MEINUNGEN [Bohemian constitutional law in the light of contrary opinions]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1957 6(2): 259-264. The question of the historical existence of a separate Bohemian constitutional law was of great importance in the struggle for autonomy of Bohemia under Habsburg rule. The author presents various opposing views on this problem at the turn of the century. P. Podjed

1661. Silin, V. IZ REVOLJUTIONNOI BOR'BY CHEKOV I SLOVAKOV V 1905 GODU [From the revolutionary war of the Czechs and Slovaks in 1905]. *Slaviane* 1955 (12): 25. Refers to the reports of the Russian ambassador in Vienna, L. Urusov, and the Russian consul-general in Prague, N. Danilov, on the strike of Czech and Slovak railroad employees in October 1905. G. Lovas

1662. Tkadlečková, J[armila]. SLOVAKOFILSKÉ HNUTIE V ČESKÝCH KRAJINÁCH KONCOM 19. STOROČÍ [Slovakophile movement in the Czech lands at the end of the

19th century]. *Historický Časopis* 1956 4(4): 469-486. The transition of capitalism to the monopolistic stage created a series of conflicts in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, reflected primarily in the antistate activities of the Empire's national minorities, particularly after the Compromise of 1867. At first, the Slovakophile movement of the Czechs appeared in the form of the idea of Slav solidarity. Later the Czech intelligentsia developed the idea that the Czechs and the Slovaks constituted one nation with two branches. This concept was for many decades the most dominant factor in Czech-Slovak relationship. The author reviews in detail the work of T. G. Masaryk and Karel Kálal as well as that of the chief organization for Czech-Slovak political, economic and cultural affairs, *Československá jednota* [Czechoslovak Unity], founded in 1898. Based partly on archival material.

F. Wagner

1663. Vrčinac, Julijana. DOKUMENTA O BOKOKOTOR-SKOJ POBUNI [Documents on the mutiny in the Bay of Cattaro]. *Komunist* 1958 14 February. Publishes interdepartmental correspondence between the Austrian minister of war, General Stevan Hadžić and Rear Admiral Koch on the mutiny in the Austrian navy which led to the execution of a number of sailors of Yugoslav nationality at Skaljari on 11 February 1918. Koch attempted to convince Hadžić that the mutiny was not "an expression of Communist-Bolshevist insubordination but a genuine expression of nationalism." The correspondence is contained in the pre-war files of the Yugoslav general staff.

S. Gavrilović

## ITALY

See also: 1358, 1359, 1370

1664. Carbone, Salvatore (Director, State Archives, Pesaro, Italy). BARTOLOMEO CECCHETTI E L'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI VENEZIA [Bartolomeo Cecchetti and the State Archives of Venice]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 243-266. Cecchetti (1838-1889) began his career as an archivist at the age of seventeen; at thirty-seven he became director and superintendent of the archives of the Veneto. He played an important role in the dispute with Austria over ownership of Venetian government documents, and fought a brilliant battle for state control of notarial archives as a source for social history. Under his direction very extensive indexing work was done, but it was superficial, and the arrangement of papers is difficult for the student. Bibliography appended.

S. E. Humphreys

1665. D'Alessandro, Alessandro. L'OPPOSIZIONE CATTOLICA ALLA POLITICA COLONIALE NEGLI ANNI 1895-1896 NELLA STAMPA DELL'EPOCA [Catholic opposition to Italy's policy of colonialism in the years 1895-1896, as shown in the contemporary press]. *Società* 1957 13(5): 894-908. An analysis of the Catholic opposition to Italy's African adventures of the 1890s. On the one hand, the Vatican was not opposed to missionizing such areas as Abyssinia; on the other, it was opposed to the growing power of Italy's government. For this reason the Church was sometimes called anarchistic. By the time of the Italian annexation of Tripoli in 1911, however, the anti-colonialism of the Church had come to an end, as prominent Catholics saw a greater opportunity for receiving positions of importance within the government. They thus fully supported both the Tripoli campaign and Italy's fight against Austria in World War I.

A. F. Rolle

1666. Librino, Emanuele. UN ILLUSTRE ARCHIVISTA SICILIANO, ISIDORO CARINI [An illustrious Sicilian archivist, Isidoro Carini]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 211-219. The priest Isidoro Carini (1853-1895) was the first to hold the chair of diplomatic and critical paleography at the Vatican Archives and was later prefect of the Vatican Library. A year before his death Carini resigned his Vatican post, after his "excessive faith in the goodness of man" had permitted negligence on the part of library personnel resulting in serious damage to a codex. Bibliography of his writings is appended.

S. E. Humphreys

1667. Zucaro, Domenico. ANTONIO GRAMSCI AL UNIVERSITA DI TORINO, 1911-1915 [Anthony Gramsci at the University of Turin, 1911-1915]. *Società* 1957 13(6):

1091-1111. Examines the student career of the Italian Marxist. The author discusses such influences on Gramsci as the study of Marx, Spencer and Darwin, and enumerates fellow students, professors, and courses at the University of Turin.

A. F. Rolle

## POLAND

See also: 1380, 1628, 1684, 1705, 1720, 1723

1668. Orthwein, Kazimierz. TEORIA I PRAKTYKA PIERWSZYCH SOCJALISTÓW POLSKICH [Theory and practice of the first Polish Socialists]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1958 2(1): 119-138. Describes the development of the first Polish group to base its ideas on the principles of "scientific socialism." This group, which was active in Warsaw in the years 1875-1878, had about ten members, who had mostly brought their ideas to Poland from Odessa or St. Petersburg. In Warsaw the group prepared a statement of its principles, which was published in Geneva and known as the "Brussels Program." The author analyzes the Program's contents.

A. F. Dygnas

1669. Słowik, Zdzisław. SZYMON DIKSZTAJN (JAN MŁOT) (W SETNA ROCZNICĘ URODZIN) [Szymon Diksztajn (Jan Młot): the hundredth anniversary of his birth]. *Nowe Drogi* 1958 12(2): 55-65. A biography of Szymon Diksztajn (1858-1884), a patriot and scholar who was one of the founders of the Polish socialist revolutionary movement.

G. Langrod

1670. Tych, Feliks. IZ ISTORII DEIATEL'NOSTI POL'SKOI SOTSIALDEMOKRATII (SDKPiL) V 1905 GODU [From the history of the Polish Social Democracy (SDKPiL in 1905)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 105-155. Led by the Social Democracy, the Polish working class reacted immediately to the events of January 1905 in Russia. Although the SDKPiL was not consistently Marxist, its leftist leaders, Rosa Luxemburg, Feliks Dzierżyński and Julian Marchlewski, nevertheless fought for the same goals as the Bolsheviks and had close connections with them. The SDKPiL also opposed the various nationalistic tendencies within the labor movement, represented by the Polish Socialist Party, the National Workers' Association and the so-called Bund (the party of the Jewish Socialists). The author refers to the more important strikes and armed uprisings in 1905. Based on the Archives of Old Documents in Warsaw and the Archives for Party History.

G. Lovas

1671. Uziembło, Adam. NA PRZYSTANKU.... [At the streetcar stop....]. *Kultura* 1958 12(3): 3-12. Personal recollections by a veteran Polish Socialist of the early years of this century. The author makes references to the tenth Congress of the Polish Socialist Party in Vienna (1907), the first following the split of the Party into the Polish Socialist Party (Revolutionary Fraction), whose goal was the regaining of Polish independence through military action, and the Polish Socialist Party (Left Wing), which was more interested in labor than independence. He describes the illegal Socialist press in the Russian part of Poland and discusses the attitude of the Socialist Party of Poland toward other East European nationalities. The title is an allusion to Piłsudski's comment on leaving the Polish Socialist Party, that he had "stepped out of the party train at the stop called Independence."

A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 1384, 1388, 1389, 1394, 1395, 1398, 1569, 1616, 1621, 1622, 1632, 1733, 1928

1672. Abrek, A. I. III DUMA I NACHALO KRIZISA TRET'EIUNSKOI SISTEMY (1908-1919 G.G.) [The Third Duma and the beginning of the crisis of the governmental system of 3 June 1905 (1908/1909)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (53): 50-109. After the revolution of 1905 Prime Minister Stolypin tried to form an alliance between the upper classes and the bourgeois and peasant middle classes and to support the kulaks. Under the influence of the "Conservatives," the opponents of constitutional monarchy, the Third Duma made no effort to do away with absolutism and the system of large estates -- the factors that had caused the revolution. The domestic crisis

1909 was mainly the result of a ministerial crisis provoked by the Conservatives and by the latter's confessional policy. The author discusses the party struggles in the Third Duma with reference to the agricultural question. Based on short-hand minutes of the Duma, newspapers and the works of Lenin. G. Lovas

1673. Amal'rik, A. S. K VOPROSU O CHISLENNOSTI GEOGRAFICHESKOMO RAZMESHCHENII STACHECHNIKOV V EVROPEISKOI ROSSII V 1905 GODU [On the question of the number and geographical distribution of strikers in European Russia in 1905]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (52): 12-185. Publishes three maps and detailed statistical tables showing the distribution of strikers in European Russia in 1905 by industrial branches (factories, mining and metal industries and railroads). The author corrects errors in earlier works on this subject. G. Lovas

1674. Chaadaeva, O. N. SOLDATSKIE MASSY PETROGRADSKOGO GARNIZONA V PODGOTOVKE I PROVEDENII KTIABR'SKOGO VOORUZHENNAGO VOSTSTANIIA [The soldiers of the Petrograd garrison and the preparation and execution of the armed revolt in October]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (51): 3-44. Between February and November 1917 the Petrograd Bolsheviks tried to strengthen their influence on the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Petrograd garrison and to isolate them from their officers. Because of the existence of common political organs of the workers and soldiers (the workers' and soldiers' soviets), the Bolsheviks were able to learn of staff orders before they could be carried out and to paralyze their effect. Lenin himself prepared the strategic plan for the uprising, which could be carried out in all its details because of its thorough preparation through agitation and the arming of the workers. A detailed description of the events and the distribution of power during the last few weeks before the uprising is given. Based on sources in the Central War Archives. G. Lovas

1675. Coquart, Armand. LE PROGRAMME DE LA SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIE RUSSE ET LE PROBLEME DES NATIONALITES [The program of the Russian Social Democracy and the problem of nationalities]. *Revue Socialiste* 1958 (113): 67-81. The question of the rights of self-determination by national groups was frequently and bitterly debated in the conventions of the Russian Social Democrats prior to 1914. Pledged to oppose colonialism and yet committed to internationalism, the Bolsheviks advocated an ambiguous formula which was ultimately adopted at Lenin's insistence. It allowed regional autonomy of national units but placed these states under the jurisdiction of a central government. Based on the reports of party congresses and the Socialist press. J. A. Clarke

1676. Derenkovskii, G. M., Raschetnov, I. M. and M. S. Simonova. 1905 GOD V SARATOVE [The year 1905 in Saratov]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 74-104. Under the influence of the Petrograd events of 9 January 1905 a series of strikes began in Saratov on 12 January. At first, both Bolsheviks and Mensheviks were on the Saratov committee of the Social Democratic Party, which consisted mainly of representatives of the intelligentsia. As a result, it could not always give the working class consistent leadership. In August 1905 the Bolsheviks finally gained the upper hand and were in regular contact with Lenin. The author describes the pogrom of 19 October and the great political strike of December. There was, however, no armed insurrection in Saratov. Based on archival material and newspapers. G. Lovas

1677. Dobrin, S. LENIN ON EQUALITY AND THE WEBBS ON LENIN (SOME NOTES FOR THE HISTORY OF IDEAS). *Soviet Studies* 1957 8(4): 337-357. In *Soviet Communism* the Webbs contend that Lenin never preached a doctrine of equality but instead always favored inequality. Actually, he was inconsistent on this point as on many others because he believed that the cause of Communism required seizure of power and tended to propound those theories which facilitated the attainment of this goal. Hence he preached both equality and inequality because the former was needed to attract the support of the poor while the latter was necessary in actual practice to provide the compensation for the experts

and professional people needed to make the Soviet system work. Until 1931 the Soviet regime was ostensibly based on the ideal of equality, but by that year the regime had consolidated its control over the economy and no longer needed the support of the poor against the middle class, and the new privileged classes desired an ideological justification for their privileged status. Stalin therefore repudiated the idea of equality, and could validly cite Lenin's words and practices. E. Kaminsky

1678. Dikov, I. G. PETROGRADSKII VOENNO-REVOLIUTSIONNYI KOMITET [The Petrograd Military-Revolutionary Committee]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (7): 17-35. An interpretation of the part played by the Military-Revolutionary Committee prior to the Bolshevik assumption of power in the capital in October 1917. Based on contemporary (and partly unpublished) materials, especially on the establishment of the commissar system and the Committee's relations to the Bolshevik leadership. A. Dallin

1679. Erman, L. K. VSEROSSISKAIA POCHTOGO-TELEGRAFNAIA STACHKA 1905 G. [The strike of the Russian postal and telegraph employees in 1905]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (53): 110-143. Describes the background and course of the postal and telegraph employees' strike of November-December 1905. The author discusses the working conditions and wages of the postal employees, who were recruited exclusively from the ranks of those who were loyal to the government (former officers and non-commissioned officers). In the early part of 1905 they resorted to petitions alone in order to improve their situation, but under the influence of the great general strike of October they presented political as well as economic demands to the central administration. In November the strike began, with the support of the workers' soviets and of Bolshevik groups. The government's reprisals against the strikers were extremely severe, because the loss of work had endangered the normal functioning of the governmental apparatus. G. Lovas

1680. Footman, David (Oxford Univ.). BORIS V. SAVINKOV: 1879-1925. *History Today* 1958 8(2): 73-82. The writer and revolutionary Savinkov was prominent in the Russian Communist movement from 1899 to 1917, taking part in the assassination of the governor general of Moscow in 1905 and spending much of this period in prison or exile. However, Savinkov opposed the Bolsheviks after they came into power and took part in several movements against them. In 1924 he was enticed into returning to Russia from exile and was then arrested, tried and convicted of counterrevolutionary activities. He died in prison. E. D. Johnson

1681. Gefter, M. I. TSARIZM I ZAKONODATEL'NOE "REGULIROVANIE" DEIATEL'NOSTI SINDIKATOV I TRESTOV V ROSSII NAKANUNE PЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ [Czarism and legislative "regulation" of the activity of syndicates and trusts prior to World War I]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 170-193. The first attempt to augment Russian feudal laws governing the operation of syndicates was made only in 1909, by minister of commerce Miller. But even after this, the "regulatory" role of the government consisted mainly in controlling the distribution of government contracts. The problem was discussed in 1912 in the Fourth Duma, but even Dobroval'skii's proposal failed to provide a solution. The rulings of 1914 relating to joint-stock companies are also noted. Based on material in the Leningrad Historical Archive. G. Lovas

1682. Gokhlerner, V. M. KREST'YANSKOE DVIZHENIE V SARATOVSKOI GUBERNII V GODY PЕРВОЙ РУССКОЙ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ [The peasant movement in the district of Saratov during the first Russian revolution]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (52): 186-234. Describes the motives and distribution of peasant unrest, which was expressed in arson, refusal to pay taxes, attacks on landowners and the police, between 1905 and 1907 in the district of Saratov, where revolutionary tendencies among the peasantry were strongest. The Bolsheviks systematically issued pamphlets for the guidance of the peasants. Based on material in the Archive of the Saratov Region. G. Lovas

1683. Golikov, A. OB'EKTIVNYE PREDPOSYLKI VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII [Objective prerequisites for the Great Socialist October Revolution]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(16): 27-39. The objective prerequisites of the October Revolution were: 1) a highly developed industry with an above-average concentration of workers (a condition which favored the development of effective Communist propaganda); 2) low wages; 3) long working hours, and 4) a poor and oppressed peasantry. In addition, there were such subjective prerequisites as the class consciousness and organization of the workers, who followed the orders of a highly disciplined revolutionary party. In 1917, with the weakening of Russian imperialism in World War I, the moment arrived in which both the objective and the subjective prerequisites were able to exercise their strongest effect and were able to assist the Bolshevik party in the overthrow of the Czar's government. G. Lovas

1684. Grzybowski, Kazimierz (Library of Congress). THE JAKHONTOV PAPERS: RUSSO-POLISH RELATIONS (1914-1916). *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(1): 3-24. The Library of Congress has recently acquired the important Jakhontov Papers -- those of Arkadi Nikolaievich Jakhontov, former chief secretary of the chancellery of the Council of Ministers of Russia during the period preceding the February 1917 revolution. All of these reports and documents were classified as "secret," "very secret" and "top secret." The largest part deals with the reform of the government in Poland in connection with the Manifesto to the Poles issued on 14 August 1914 by Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the reigning Czar and commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. The Papers are a primary source for the history of the reconstitution of Poland after World War I, and for the functioning of the highest echelons of the Russian Czarist government in the last two years before the revolution. C. F. Delzell

1685. Han, Shou-hsuan. KENG-HAO-KENG-TO-TI CH'IEH-SHOU SU-LIEN TI CHING-NIEN HO PANG-CHU [Welcome to the USSR's experience and help]. Wen-wu Ts'an-k'ao Tzu-liao 1957 (11): 15-16. A survey of the October Revolution. Tribute is paid to the people of the USSR for their friendly relations with China during the past forty years. Chen Tsu-lung

1686. Hajenko, F. THE SOVIET TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1958 5(1): 35-40. Discusses the development of the trade unions in Russia and the role of the Communist Party in their establishment. Contrary to Soviet allegations that the Russian trade union movement began in close co-operation with the Bolshevik Party in 1907, this year actually marked the beginning of the decline of the movement. Moreover the Bolsheviks were of no importance in the movement's development until the October Revolution, after which control of all trade unions was gained by mainly administrative methods. Even then a strong opposition group remained in the trade unions, which wanted complete trade-union administrative control of the entire economy, a concession which the Party was unwilling to make. The opposition was overcome at the Eleventh Party Congress in 1922 with the mass expulsion of members of the Workers' Opposition. P. Podjed

1687. Iakovlev, N. N. DEKABR'SKOE VOORUZHENNOE VOSTANIE 1905 G. V ROSTOVE-NA-DONU [The armed rebellion in December 1905 in Rostov-on-Don]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 19-52. The Bolsheviks prepared the rebellion in Rostov through both military training and political schooling of the working class masses. Their activity was, however, handicapped by the fact that the Mensheviks held a majority in the Don committee of the S. D. Party. The suburb Temernik was the main battleground during the struggle between the government troops and the rebels, which ended with the defeat of the latter because the Czar was able to mobilize much larger forces. Based on newspapers and material in the Archives of the Rostov Region. G. Lovas

1688. Ivanov, L. M. OKTIABR'SKAIJA POLITICHESKAIA STACHKA 1905 G. NA UKRAINE [The political strike of October 1905 in the Ukraine]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (54): 53-73. The political strike which the Bolsheviks

organized in 1905 succeeded because of its rapid expansion throughout the Ukraine. In Kharkov, Odessa and Ekaterinoslav the movement developed into an armed insurrection. One of the reasons for its success was the Ukrainian endeavor to attain independence which, however, at the same time gave the Czar an opportunity to incite the Ukrainian population to pogroms in October. Based on materials in the Ukrainian State Archives: G. Lovas

1689. Jakowiecki, Mieczyslaw. U EDWARDA WOYNILOWICZA [At Edward Woynilowicz's]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(18): 2. Personal recollections of the author's uncle who was a large landowner and Polish leader in the Minsk region before the First World War. A. F. Dygnas

1690. Jovanović, Voja. LEGENDA REVOLUCIJE [A legend of the revolution]. *Komunist* 1957 7 November. Gives information on the exploits of Aleksa Dundić, a Red Army cavalry commander in the area of Voronezh during the October Revolution. Dundić was a native of Serbia who served in the Serbian volunteer division in Dobruja in the early phases of the First World War. The author also refers to three other Yugoslavs (Danilo Serdić, Emil Čop and Georgije Pušić) who distinguished themselves as members of the Red Army in the October Revolution. A total of thirty thousand Yugoslavs served in the Red Army. S. Gavrilović

1691. Kammari, M. D. O ROLI NARODNYKH MASS V REVOLIUTSII 1905 GODA [The role of the masses in the revolution of 1905]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1955 (5): 16-30. It is of decisive importance in every revolution which groups of the population are interested in carrying it out. Lenin correctly stated that the main force in a revolution in Russia would be the proletariat, but that it could attain its goals only in alliance with the peasantry and the army. Since the proletariat in Russia was small, it needed the help of the more numerous peasantry, which was also suppressed. The Bolsheviks therefore demanded as early as 1905 the arming of the peasantry as well as the proletariat. G. Lovas

1692. Kazakevich, R. A. TOVARISHCHESTVO SANKT PETERSBURGSKIKH MASTEROVYKH [The artisans' society of St. Petersburg]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (53): 291-309. This society, which was one of the illegal Social Democratic groups in St. Petersburg, was founded in 1886 and detected by the police in 1888. Its members were mostly workers and high-school students, and its aims were a higher living standard and cultural level for the workers. The author describes the group's structure, operating methods, and names the important members. Based on documents from the Police Archives of St. Petersburg. G. Lovas

1693. Kazinkin, I. Ia., and P. N. Sobolev. BOR'BA KRESTIAN ZA ZEMLIU NAKANUNE OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII [The peasants' struggle for land on the eve of the October Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (6): 3-27. A survey of attempts by poor peasants in Russia to seize estates and divide lands between March and November 1917. The author attempts to show the failure of all parties but the Bolsheviks to cope with the land question. Based partly on unpublished materials such as contemporary government reports. A. Dallin

1694. Kiriukhina, E. I. VSEROSSIISKII KREST'IANSKI SOIUZ V 1905 G. [The All-Russian Peasants' Union]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (50): 95-141. The revolutionary activity which was centered mainly in the Russian cities at the beginning of 1905 also had a direct effect on the peasantry. A conference of peasants' delegates from the district of Moscow demanded in May 1905 the organization of a peasants' union. Similar conferences elected delegates to a constituent assembly of the Peasants' Union, which then prepared a political platform and developed tactics for dealing with agricultural questions. The Peasants' Union had its biggest growth after this conference. At a meeting of the leading delegates, 6-11 November 1905, a resolution was adopted demanding a speedy solution of the agricultural problem. After the insurrection in Moscow the Peasants' Union disintegrated. Although its leadership consisted only of liberals, a strong Bolshevik influence in its activities was no-

table. Based on minutes of the conferences, police reports and newspapers. G. Lovas

1695. Kolar, Vladimir. USPOMENE IZ DANA OKTOBR-SKE REVOLUCIJE [Recollections from the days of the October Revolution]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 3 November. Publishes recollections of Dimitrije Georgević, a retired army general, of his meeting with Tito in Qask, Siberia, during the October Revolution.

S. Gavrilović

1696. Kozlov, V., and I. Tsamerian. LENINSKIE PRIN-TIPY RESHENIIA NATSIONALNOGO VOPROSA [Lenin's principles for solving the problem and nationalities]. Kommunist 1953 32(16): 83-98. The question of nationalities cannot be separated from the problem of the Socialist revolution, especially in Russia, a country with a heterogeneous population. Although Lenin rejected the theory of cultural autonomy advocated by the Austro-Marxists Bauer and Renner, he demanded political autonomy for all nationalities, emphasizing that the right of self-government would not necessarily cause a large state to break up into its component nationalities. The Russian Communist Party therefore always endeavored to establish a voluntary alliance among the various nationalities, and fought against both Pan-Russian chauvinists and local nationalists. G. Lovas

1697. Kropat, Wolf-Arno (Marburg). LENIN UND DIE INSTITUTIONENVERSAMMLUNG IN RUSSLAND [Lenin and the constituent assembly in Russia]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1957 5(4): 488-498. Already in the Russian revolution of 1905 the people demanded a constituent assembly. This demand was supported by Lenin and the Bolsheviks because they regarded the assembly as the only possible first step toward a social revolution. However, they considered it to be only a transitory stage and continued to favor class war even against the most democratic and republican part of the bourgeoisie. According to Lenin, the necessary revolutionary measures should not require the consent of the constituent assembly. This line was followed consistently when the Bolsheviks gained almost one fourth of the seats in the constituent assembly which held its first and last meeting on 18 January 1918 and then proceeded to overpower the other parties by brutal force. P. Podjed

1698. Levin, S. M. DVE DEMONSTRATSII [Two public demonstrations]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (54): 251-270. Describes the public demonstrations that followed the publication of the sentences against Vera Zasulich in St. Petersburg and Kovalskii in Odessa. Zasulich attempted to assassinate Czar Alexander II but was acquitted by the jury under the pressure of public opinion. Kovalskii, the leader of an illegal revolutionary group, was sentenced to death by a military court because he offered armed resistance at the time of his arrest. Both cases were tried in 1878. G. Lovas

1699. Liebau, Werner, and Manfred Rätzer. DAS FINANZWIRTSCHAFTLICHE ERBE DES SOWJETSTAATES EINER DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTIONEN UND DIE ERSTEN FINANZPOLITISCHEN MASSNAHMEN DES ALLRUSSISCHEN ZENTRAL-EXEKUTIVKOMITEES [The fiscal inheritance of the Soviet state in the Great Socialist October revolution and the initial fiscal measures of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther Universität Halle-Mitteleben 1956/57 6(6): 1009-1016. The fiscal system of the state of public finance of Czarist Russia had hopelessly deteriorated by the beginning of the First World War because they were related to a system in which the wealthy few exploited the many poor. The Czar's finances collapsed under the first strains of the war, in spite of loans from the capitalist countries which were continued after 1917 to the Bolshevik government on the condition that it prevented the Bolsheviks from seizing power. Under the guidance of Leninist theories of public finance, the Bolsheviks nationalized the banking system, dispensed with additional foreign loans, and then introduced the following innovations: 1) a graduated income tax and tax exemption for small peasants and urban laborers; 2) governmental health insurance; 3) government saving plans for wage earners; 4) currency stabilization measures, and 5) the redistribution of arable land. These steps laid the foundation for the New Economic Policy,

which was successfully completed in 1935.

R. Mueller

1700. Livshin, Ia. I. K VOPROSU O VOENNO-PROMYSHLENNYKH MONOPOLIYAKH V ROSSII V NACHALE XX VEKA [On military-industrial monopolies in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (7): 55-70. Discusses the development of the Russian armament industry as part of the "system of monopoly capitalism" growing into state-monopoly capitalism. Unpublished records of Senate inspections ("revisions") in 1908-12 are used to examine the equivalent of cartels and pools influential in the Czarist war ministry. A. Dallin

1701. Mladenović, Tanasije. VEK SOCIJALIZMA - UOČI ČETREDESETOGODIŠNICE OKTOBRA [The Century of Socialism -- On the eve of the fortieth anniversary of October]. Međunarodna Politika 1957 (182). Discusses the Revolution of 1905, the February Revolution and the October Revolution. S. Gavrilović

1702. Mochalov, V. D. ZEMLEVLADENIE GOSUDARSTVENNYKH KREST'IAN V ZAPADNOI GRUZII V KONTSE XIX VEKA [Land ownership rights of peasants resident on state-owned property in western Georgia toward the close of the 19th century]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (54): 221-238. A statistical study of the land ownership relations of the peasants who lived on state-owned land in the province of Kutaisi. The revolutionary tendency of the agrarian population resulted from the extremely unfavorable land distribution of the estates of declining patriarchal families, which led to the gradual impoverishment of the peasants. G. Lovas

1703. Mor, N. M. SHESTOI S'EZD RSDRP(B) [The Sixth Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (8): 3-24. A reassessment of the activities and decisions of the Bolshevik congress of August 1917. The author attributes a decisive part in the adoption of a more militant course to the absent Lenin, acknowledges some dissent and hesitation over the substitution of direct action for the previous support of existing (but not Bolshevik-controlled) soviets, and lists twelve of the 21 Central Committee members there elected in semi-legality. A. Dallin

1704. Nadmocheev, D. LENINSKII PLAN STROITEL'STVA KOMMUNIZMA V SSSR [Lenin's plan for the development of Socialism in the Soviet Union]. Kommunist 1955 32(13): 13-27. Lenin considered the economic defeat of the bourgeoisie by the proletarian state, the liquidation of capitalistic relations of production, the creation of socialistic production relations and methods, and the creation of a material and technical basis to be of decisive importance for the establishment of a Socialistic and Communist society. He also planned a cultural revolution to raise the general educational level of all workers. G. Lovas

1705. Najdus, Walentyna. UCHODZCY W ROSJI W LATACH 1917-1919 [Polish refugees in Russia in the years 1917-1919]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(6): 24-40. Essay occasioned by Leon Grossfeld's book Polskie reakcyjne formacje wojskowe w Rosji 1917-1919 [Polish reactionary military formations in Russia 1917-1919]. (Warsaw: Polskie Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1956). During the course of the evacuation of various institutions from the Congress Kingdom during the war (from factories to the staffs of grammar schools), about one million Polish refugees came to Russia. This number was increased after the outbreak of the October Revolution by soldiers from demobilized units and liberated prisoners of war. The author discusses the fate of these refugees, referring to the formation of both "reactionary" and Communist army units, as well as to the attempts made for their repatriation to Poland, which were at first opposed by the Germans and later obstructed by Polish authorities. She summarizes various views on the attitude of the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania toward Poland and Russia, and stresses the radicalization of the members of the Polish Socialist Party in Russia. A. F. Dygmas

1706. Najdus, Walentyna. UDZIAŁ POLAKÓW-SOCJALISTÓW W REWOLUCJI PAŹDZIERNIKOWEJ

[The participation of Polish Socialists in the October Revolution]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(10/11): 40-58. Personal accounts of Poles participating in the Russian Revolution of 1917. G. Langrod

1707. Ogloblin, A. A. OREKHOVO-ZUEVSKAIA STACH-KA 1885 [The strike at Orekhovo-Zuevo in 1885]. Prepodavanje Istorii v Shkole 1955 (5): 47-52. Description of the working, living and wage conditions of the workers in Orekhovo-Zuevo, a center of the textile industry. Although the strike of the eight thousand workers, which was led by a trained and educated revolutionist, the worker Moiseenko, was suppressed by government troops, it nevertheless resulted in an improvement of the working conditions to some extent. G. Lovas

1708. Orlov, B. DEIATEL'NOST' SOVETOV RABOCHIKH DEPUTATOV V 1905 G. V EKONOMICHESKOI OBLASTI [The activity of soviets of workers' deputies in 1905 in the economic field]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (10): 19-34. Workers' soviets were established in the autumn of 1905 mainly in order to organize an armed uprising. In the economic field they campaigned for the eight-hour working day, and also provided food for the strikers and issued ordinances for the settlement of working rights during the days of the uprising. G. Lovas

1709. Pejatović, Prvoljub. MLADI BOLJŠEVIK IZ CELJA [Young Bolshevik from Celje]. Borba 1957 4 October. Presents the recollections of Franc Horvat, a retired miner from Celje, Slovenia, of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Horvat, then a young man, fought in the International Brigade and in the First Yugoslav "Mateja Gubec" Regiment. S. Gavrilović

1710. Poletaev, V. E., and Iu. U. Tomashevich. SHIRE ISPOL'ZOVAT' ARKHIVNYE DOKUMENTY PRI IZUCHENII OKTIABRSKOI REVOLIUTSII [For a wider use of archives in the study of the October Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (6): 192-196. A brief survey of archival materials, largely on Bolshevik and Soviet activities in 1917, made available for research on the basis of a USSR decree of 7 February 1956 facilitating access to government archives. A. Dallin

1711. Scheibert, Peter (Univ. of Köln). ÜBER LENINS ANFÄNGE [Concerning Lenin's beginnings]. Historische Zeitschrift 1956 182(3): 549-566. Analyzes Lenin's first two revolutionary publications, written in 1894 to counter the interpretations of N. G. Michailovskii and Peter Struve. In Who are the Friends of the People and How Do They Struggle Against Social Democracy and The Economic Import of Populism and Its Critique in Mr. Struve's Book, Lenin was able to express the chief concerns of the Russian revolutionary mind, to show the way to identity of revolutionary theory and practice, and to state the complete thesis of Leninism. A discussion of the background of Russian revolutionary thinking from the 1820s is included. G. H. Davis

1712. Sidorov, A. DEKABRSKOE VOORUZHENNOE VOSTANIE [The armed December uprising]. Kommunist 1955 32(17): 52-67. Following the strikes of the summer of 1905, the mutinies in the fleet in Kronstadt and Vladivostok in October and the large soldiers' revolt in Sevastopol in November, the greatest uprising of 1905 took place in December: the popular uprising in Moscow, which was thoroughly prepared by the Bolsheviks and failed only because of the numerical superiority of the government troops. As a result of the events in Moscow armed rebellions took place in other Russian cities, such as Rostov, Nizhni-Novgorod and Yekaterinoslav, and even in Poland. G. Lovas

1713. Sidorov, A. L. K VOPROSU O STROITEL'STVE KAZENNYKH VOENNYKH ZAVODOV V ROSSII V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [On the question of building state-owned armament factories in Russia during World War I]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (54): 156-169. Plans of official circles around General Manikovskii, the head of the central administration of the artillery branch, to promote a state-owned armament industry failed to produce results because of the opposition of the private entrepreneurs, who were unable to devise a comprehensive war production

plan. The author quotes the plant building program of 1916, including the calculation and production plan. Based on material in the Archives for War History. G. Lovas

1714. Stishov, M. I. K VOPROSU O KHARAKTERE DEISTVIA OSNOVNOGO EKONOMICHESKOGO ZAKONA SOTSIALIZMA V PERVYE GODY SOVETSKOI VLASTI (1917-1920 GG.) [On the peculiar effects of the basic economic law of socialism during the first years of Soviet rule]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (51): 84-99. In order to put the laws of socialist economy into effect, the old production relations had to be liquidated and new ones created. The most important measures taken were, on the one hand, the agricultural decrees, nationalization and the cancellation of foreign loans, and, on the other hand, the regulation of working hours and the introduction of general social insurance of the workers. The author also gives the reasons for the introduction of War Communism. Based partly on Lenin's and Stalin's works. G. Lovas

1715. Szaniawski, Andrzej. LIPIEC 1917 ROKU [July 1917]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(7): 85-93. Describes the events of July 1917 which led directly to the Great Socialist October Revolution, and the policy and actions of the Bolshevik Party since April 1917. G. Langrod

1716. Tokarev, I. S. K ISTORII PRAVOTVORCHESITVA V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI I PROVEDENIA VELIKOI OKTIABRSKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII (MAR 1917 - FEVRAL' 1918 GG.) [On the history of the creation of the people's law at the time of the preparation and execution of the Great Socialist October Revolution (March 1917 - February 1918)]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (52): 49-79. After the February Revolution the breakdown of the legal machinery in Russia began. Law courts were replaced by workers' and peasants' soviets, whose function was mainly the regulation of working conditions, prevention of sabotage, suppression of the enemies of the people, confiscation of factories and estates and the maintenance of public order. In February 1918 the first comprehensive regulation of Soviet legislation was made. Based on newspapers and archival material. G. Lovas

1717. Tsukernik, A. L. K ISTORII SINDIKATA "KROVLIA" [On the history of the syndicate "roofing"]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (52): 112-141. The inclusion of the Ural area in the Russian railroad network, the increasing competition between the Ural and other industrial areas and the modernization of the Ural metal industry led to a significant concentration in the metal production of this area. By the end of the economic crisis of the years 1900-13 this concentration had developed to such an extent that monopolistic tendencies were noticeable. In 1904 the large Ural firms made an agreement on the production and sale of metal roofing, and in 1907 the syndicate "Krovliia" was organized in order to control the domestic market. The author gives information on the structure and price policy of this syndicate, as well as on its share in the total Russian production. Based partly on material in the Leningrad Historical Archives. G. Lovas

1718. Unsigned. RÚJNOVÁ REVOLUCE A OSUDY LIDSTVA [The October Revolution and the destiny of mankind]. Nová Mysl 1957 (10): 882-888. An evaluation of the October Revolution, emphasizing that 1) the October Revolution was not only the first Socialist revolution in the world, but also the first revolution of the oppressed classes which proved to be a permanent success; 2) it originated in the destination and agitation of the masses and led to the "manifestation of the titanic, Faustian power of the masses of people", and 3) Lenin's greatness rests not only in his preparation of the Revolution over many years but also in his recognition of the decisive moment of history. The author concludes with criticism of the partisans of "abstract, transcendent, 'democratic' or 'humanistic' socialism." I. Gadourek

1719. Unsigned. SEČANJE DRUGA TITA NA OKTOBARSKU REVOLUCIJU [Recollections of Comrade Tito about the October Revolution]. Borba 1957 3 November. Reproduces in extenso an interview with G. Borovik, correspondent of the Soviet weekly magazine Ogonek [Flame]

in which Tito describes his experiences in the October Revolution and gives his opinions about the repercussions of the Russian developments in Yugoslavia, with special emphasis on the growth of the Yugoslav Communist Party at the end of the First World War and later. S. Gavrilović

1720. Unsigned. W 40 ROCZNICE WIELKIEJ SOCJALISTYCZNEJ REWOLUCJI PAŹDZIERNIKOWEJ [On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(10/11): 4-17. Describes the role and significance of the October Revolution, with emphasis on its effect on Poland. G. Langrod

1721. Vojvodić, Dušan. NAŠI LJUDI U OKTOBARSKOJ REWOLUCIJI. JEDANAEST MESECI POD CRVENOM ZASTAVOM [Our people in the October Revolution. Eleven months under the Red flag]. Borba 1957 21 October. Publishes reminiscences of Mitar Radosavljević, Vlado Adrejević and Relja Pavlović about their participation in the October Revolution and their interview with Lenin in April 1918 in Voronezh. S. Gavrilović

1722. Volobuev, P. V. IZ ISTORII MONOPOLIZATSIH NEFTIANOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI DOREVOLIUTIONNOI RUSII (1903-1914 GG.) [From the history of the monopolization of the Russian oil industry before the Revolution (1903-1914)]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (52): 80-111. During the period 1903-14 the Russian oil companies founded trusts in which foreign capital was strongly represented. Shortly before the First World War the entire Russian oil production was under the control of a few large trusts. The author describes the structure, shares distribution and the mutual relations of the trusts. Based on trade journals such as Neftianoe Delo and material from the Leningrad Historical Archives. G. Lovas

1723. Wrzosek, Mieczysław. PRZYCZYNEK DO HISTORII REWOLUCYJNEGO PULKU POLSKIEGO [Contributions to the history of the First Polish Revolutionary Regiment]. Przegląd historyczny 1957 48(4): 707-728. An account of the history of a military organization formed as a reserve unit of General Dowbór-Muśnicki's "First Polish Regiment." This unit, which began with 4,600 men in February 1917 and reached 17,000 by the latter part of that year, was located in Byelgorod in Kursk region. It was distinguished from other Polish units in Russia by the fact that it formed soldiers' soviets on the Russian revolutionary pattern. The unit eventually severed relations with General Dowbór-Muśnicki's Corps, and thus drew closer to the Bolsheviks. After defending Byelgorod in December 1917 against the Ukrainian troops of Kornilov and Kaledin it was awarded the title "First Polish Revolutionary Regiment" by the Council of Peoples' Commissars. On 25 December 1917, however, the men of the regiment voted at a general meeting against any offensive action against the Ukrainians, as it might bring about an undesirable strain in Polish-Ukrainian relations. "Even before this meeting the regiment did not have the full confidence of the Bolsheviks, possibly because of a resolution which, *inter alia*, demanded recognition of all Poles as citizens of a "Free, Independent, Unified and Democratic Poland" and called for restoration to Poland of the works of art which had at various times been confiscated by the Russian government. During the night of 28/29 December 1917 Red units from Kharkov disarmed and disbanded the regiment. The Soviet authorities later formed three regiments of the Polish brigade from members of this regiment. A. F. Dygmas

1724. Zand, Helena. DLACZEGO CHŁOPSTWO PRACUJĄCE ROSJI POPARŁO BOLSZEVIKÓW W 1917 R [Why did the Russian peasant workers support the Bolsheviks in 1917?]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(10/11): 59-68. The fate of the October Revolution depended on the attitude of the peasantry. The Bolshevik Party, which realized this fact, undertook a vigorous campaign among the peasants. Under the influence of Lenin, patience and elastic tactics were applied to familiarize the peasant masses with socialist ideology and to obtain their support. G. Langrod

1725. Zółtowska, Janina. WSPOMNIENIA Z LITWY I WIELKOPOLSKI. RAJCA W POWIECIE NOWOGRODZKIM [Recollections from Lithuania and the Poznań Province. Rajca in the district of Nowogródek]. Wiadomości 1958 13(3): 2.

Personal recollections from the early years of this century. The author (a member of the Puttkamer family) gives a description of Rajca, one of her father's Lithuanian estates, as well as of the curious social and political status of Polish society in Lithuania. She relates how Count Puttkamer was able to evade the obligatory attendance at a ceremony for the unveiling of a monument to Catherine the Great in Wilna by making a well-timed visit to his more remote estates. By not attending the ceremony Puttkamer gained great popularity, which later encouraged his entry into politics. See also: 4: 570 A. F. Dygmas

1726. --. ČETRDESETOGODIŠNICA OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE [Fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution]. Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke 1957 4. Goričar, Jože, O ISTORIŠKOM ZNAČAJU OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE [On the historical significance of the October Revolution] pp. 397-401. Jevremović, Brana, OKTOBARSKA REVOLUCIJA I DIKTATURA PROLETARIJATA [The October Revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat], pp. 401-406. Geršković, Leon, SOVJETI DEPUTATA - VELIKA IDEJA OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE [The Soviets of Workers' Delegates - the great idea of the October Revolution], pp. 406-410. Simović, Vojislav, NAČELA USTAVA RUSKE SOCIJALISTIČKE FEDERATIVNE SOVJETSKE REPUBLIKE OD 1918 I POLOŽAJ SOVJETA [The principles of the Constitution of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of 1918 and the status of the Soviets], pp. 410-421. Srdić, Ivanka, OSNOVNI PRINCIPI DEKLARACIJE PRAVA RADNOG I EKSPLOATISANOG NARODA OD 1918 GODINE [The basic principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited Peoples of 1918], pp. 421-425. Yugoslav lawyers discuss various aspects of the history of the October Revolution. Based largely on published Russian works. S. Gavrilović

1727. --. JUGOSLOVENI POD ZASTAVOM OKTOBRA. SEĆANJA I UTISCI PETORICE UČESNIKA U REVOLUCIJI [Yugoslavs under the flag of the Revolution. Recollections and impressions of five participants in the Revolution]. Borba 1957 2 November. Sl. V., REVOLUCIONARI IZ KORPUSA DOBROVOLJACA [The revolutionaries from the Volunteer Corps]. Pejatović, Prvoljub, SAMARSKI USTANIK [The Samara insurrectionists]. Pašić, Šefik, DANONOĆNE BORBE [Day-and-night battles]. Mihajlović, T., U TAŠKENTU JE POČEO OKTOBAR [October started in Tashkent]. Unsigned, U TURKISTANSKOM PUKU [In the Turkistan Regiment]. Interviews of five Yugoslav veterans of the Russian Revolution, of interest for the history of the Yugoslavs in the First Serbian Volunteer Division in Russia, who joined the ranks of the revolutionary forces at the outbreak of the October Revolution. S. Gavrilović

1728. --. O ČETRDESETOGODIŠNICI OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE [On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution]. Komunist 1957 6 and 27 September, 4, 11, and 18 October, and 1 November. Unsigned, FEBRUARSKI DANI [The February days]. Unsigned, VESNIK REVOLUCIJE [The harbinger of the Revolution]. Podvoisky, Nicola, O VOJNOJ AKTIVNOSTI V. I. LENJINA [On the military activity of V. I. Lenin]. Unsigned, SVA VLAST SOVJETIMA [All Power to the Soviets]. Unsigned, DA ŽIVI REVOLUCIJA RADNIKA, VOJNIKA, I SELJAKA [Long live the revolution of workers, soldiers, and peasants]. Unsigned, OD ODLUKE DO POBEDE [From decision to victory]. Unsigned, PROGLAS CK BOLŠEVIČKE PARIJE O POBEDI REVOLUCIJE [Proclamation of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party on the victory of the Revolution]. Gives information on the history of the October Revolution. S. Gavrilović

1729. --. [THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION]. Borba 1957 7 November. Pijade, Moša, OSAMNAEST GODINA OD OKTOBRA [Eighteen years since October]. Krlježa, Miroslav, OKTOBRA TISUĆU DEVET STOTINA I SEDAM-NAESTE [During October of 1917]. Rolland, Romain, PRED RUSKOM REVOLUCIJOM [On the eve of the Russian Revolution]. Articles reproduced from Spomenica [Remembrances] (Belgrade, 1957), a commemorative publication in honor of the October Revolution. Pijade's article was originally published in Z. B. (Za Boljševizaciju) [For Bolshevization]. S. Gavrilović

1730. --. [THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 13 and 27 October, and 3 November. Bruno, Belić, LENJIN O RADNIČKOJ KONTROLI I O UČESCU RADNIKA U UPRAVLJANJU PROIZVODNOM I RASPODELOM [Lenin on the workers' control and workers' participation in production and distribution]. Fleurovsky, I. P., PETROGRADSKIH DEVET DANA [The nine Petersburg days]. Bonch-Bruvich, V., KAKO JE VLADIMIR ILIČ PIŠAO DEKRET O ZEMLJI [How Vladimir Il'ich wrote the Land Decree]. Lunacharskii, Anatolii Vasilievich, IZ OKTOBARSKIH USPOМЕНА [From the October recollections]. Yermeyev, I., KRASNOGARDEJCI KOD LENJINA U SMOLJANOM [The Red guards visit Lenin in Smolny]. Articles by Soviet authors, containing materials of interest for the history of the October Revolution.

S. Gavrilović

1731. --. [THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 27 October and 3 November. Mišović, M., SA ORDŽONIKIDZOM U VLADIKAVKAZU. SEČANJA ZAGREPCANINA JOSIPA VRINJANINA, BORCA OKTOBRA [With Ordzhonikidze in Vladikavkaz. Recollections of Josip Vrinjanin of Zagreb, a fighter of October]. Radenković, Djordje, LENJIN [Lenin]. Davidović, Radivoj. POČETAK NOVE EPOHE [The beginning of a new epoch]. Davidč, Oskar, POSLE ČETIRI DEKADE [After four decades]. Grulović, Nikola, BORBA REVOLUCIONARA PROTIV CENTRALNE VLADE [The struggle of the revolutionaries against the central government]. Articles by Yugoslav authors containing material on the history of the Russian revolution of 1917.

S. Gavrilović

1732. --. UZ 40-GODIŠNJICU OKTOBARSKE REVOLUCIJE [On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution]. Borba 1957 2 September-1 November. Antonov-Saratovski, V. P., U DANIMA GRADJANSKOG RATA [In the days of the Civil War]. Skrypnik, Maria Nicolayevna, IZASLANSTVA SELJAKA U SMOLJNOM [Emisaries of peasants in Smolny]. Goncharska, S., KAKO JE PETROGRADSKI SOVJET PREŠAO U RUKE BOLJŠEVIKA [How the Petrograd soviet passed into the hands of the Bolsheviks]. Kablubovsky, K. J., ZAUZIMANJE POŠTE, TELEGRAFA I TELEFONA [The seizure of the post, telegraph and telephone]. Pronin, A., JULISKI DANI [The July days]. Marti, Andre, FRANCUSKI MORNARI U OKTOBARSKIM DANIMA [French sailors in the October days]. Podvoisky, Nicolai, JURIS NA ZIMSKI DVOR [Assault on the Winter Palace]. Kushner, P. I., NA ULICAMA MOSKVE [In the streets of Moscow]. Unsigned, LENJIN U POLJSKOJ [Lenin in Poland], and Vahrameyev, I., U PRVIM DANIMA OKTOBRA [In the first days of October]. Reproduces accounts of the history of the October Revolution written by Russian authors. The unsigned article "Lenjin u Poljskoj," is based on Walentyna Najdus' book published under the same title in Warsaw in 1953.

S. Gavrilović

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 1629

1733. Draudin, T. I. BEZZEMEL'NOE KREST'IANSTVO LATVII V BOR'BE ZA VLAST' SOVETOV I ZA ZEMLIU V 1917 G. [The small Latvian landless peasants in their fight for the Soviet power and for land in 1917]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (51): 45-83. Because of almost feudal conditions in Latvia at the beginning of the 20th century, the Bolshevik aims appealed to the landless farm laborers and the small peasants. The author describes the activities of the peasant masses in 1917 and gives statistical tables on the distribution of property in Latvia between 1860 and 1917. Based on contemporary newspapers and sources in the Latvian State and Party Archives.

G. Lovas

1734. Hedin, Einar. DIPLOMATEN CARL FLEETWOOD OCH HAND DAGBOK. III. CHEF FÖR UTRIKES-DEPARTEMENTETS POLITISKA ÄDELNING 1889-1892. 1. 1889-1890 [The diplomat Carl Fleetwood and his diary. III. Chief of the political section of the ministry of foreign affairs, 1889-1892. 1. 1889-1890]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1958 56(1/2): 1-14. Deals mainly with Fleetwood's observations on personalities in politics and diplomacy in Sweden and Norway.

H. E. Ellersieck

See also: 3: 643, 2897

1735. Hedin, Einar. DIPLOMATEN CARL FLEETWOODS KARKATERISTIK AV OSKAR II [The diplomat Carl Fleetwood's character sketch of Oscar II]. Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1956 19(4): 416-421. Baron Carl Fleetwood served in the Swedish Foreign Office from 1883 until his death, at the age of thirty-two, in 1892. He accompanied Oscar II on two trips to Norway in 1888 and 1891 and, on the first trip, recorded his impressions of the king, the text of which is printed here for the first time. Fleetwood comments on the king's incapability to be natural, on his exalted idea of his position, and on his extreme conservatism. The sketch is critical and uncompromising.

E. Ekman

1736. Unsigned. CARL FLEETWOOD OCH DEN NORSKA FRÅGAN VID 1880-TALETS SLUT, TVÅ UPPSATSER [Carl Fleetwood and the Norwegian question at the end of the 1880s. Two essays]. Historisk Tidskrift 1957 20(2): 152-164. Presents the text of two essays by the Swedish diplomat, Baron Carl Fleetwood, on the question of the union with Norway. The first, "Ang. Svensk-norska förhållanden" [Concerning Swedish-Norwegian relations] (pp. 152-157), dated 13 February 1888, stresses the need to take positive steps to strengthen the bands of union in order to preserve the Union. The second essay, entitled "Norska frågan" [Norwegian Question] (pp. 157-164), written in St. Petersburg, 23 October 1888, is an analysis of the historical bases of the differences between the political situation in Norway and in Sweden.

#### SWITZERLAND

1737. Domnich, M. Ia. POD'EM RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIYA V SHVEITSARII B 1917-1918 GODAKH [The upswing of the labor movement in Switzerland in 1917-1918]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (7): 36-54. Describes the growth of the radical wing of the Swiss labor movement as a response to the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia.

A. Dallin

#### Latin America

See also: 1403, 1405, 1406

1738. Chapman, Mary Patricia (U.S. Department of State). THE MISSION OF LANSING BOND MIZNER TO CENTRAL AMERICA. Historian 1956/57 19(4): 385-401. Discusses the service of Mizner in 1889 and 1890 as minister to the Central American states, especially Guatemala. The author describes Mizner's energetic but often undiplomatic behavior, which led to his dismissal after his involvement in the seizure of General J. Martin Barrundia from a Pacific Mail steamer by the Guatemalan government.

E. C. Johnson

1739. Muñoz y Perez, Daniel. DON MANUEL MARQUEZ STERLING. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(2): 20-50. Biography, reminiscences and evaluation of the life and works of Manuel Marquez Sterling (1872-1934), Cuban diplomat, writer and journalist. Marquez Sterling is an important figure in Mexican history because he was Cuban ambassador during the fateful days of the fall of President Francisco Madero, whose life he tried to save.

C. W. Arnade

1740. Pando, Dalen. JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, A CUBAN PORTRAIT. Caribbean Quarterly 1958 5(2): 78-84. Juan Gualberto Gómez (1854-1933), whose mother was a slave, was born free. Educated in Paris, he became a journalist and spokesman for Cuban Negroes. After being jailed by the Spanish government for activity in the Cuban independence movement, he was exiled to Africa and then lived in Spain. He returned to Cuba in 1890. A friend of José Martí and other revolutionary leaders, he played an important role in the independence movement, and held many important positions in the Cuban government.

H. Kantor

1741. Simmons, Charles W. (Grambling College, Louisiana). THE RISE OF THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY, 1870-1890. Mid-America 1957 39(4): 227-238. Shows that the military leaders in Brazil were uninterested in politics until the politicians courted their favor. Instead of finding ready allies, the politicians discovered fiery rivals who, even after their grievances had been settled, remained

great to the political leadership which they had learned to hate and attempted to influence. Based entirely upon Brazilian sources, for the most part contemporary with the events depicted. R. J. Marion

1742. Smith, M. G. DARK PURITAN, THE LIFE AND WORK OF NORMAN PAUL. Caribbean Quarterly 1958 5(1): 85-98. Presents an installment, entitled "Taking on Maniship," of the autobiography of Norman Paul, leader of a religious cult on the island of Grenada. This manuscript gives a detailed picture of life in the Caribbean islands. Article to be continued. H. Kantor  
See also: 4:202

1743. Tannenbaum, Frank (Columbia Univ.). REFLECTIONS ON THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. Journal of International Affairs 1955 9(1): 37-46. Through the Mexican revolution, whose main achievements were the destruction of the hacienda system, the expropriation of the oil companies and the elimination of foreign influence, the Mexicans began to feel, for the first time in their history, that they were a real nation. The revolution also freed Mexico from U.S. tutelage and again made it an equal partner in international relations. W. Ruf

1744. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EL DECESO DEL PRESIDENTE JUAREZ Y SU ENTIERRO [The death and funeral of President Juárez]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico) 1956 12(1): 43-47. Describes in detail the last day of life of the Mexican president Benito Juárez, 8 July 1872, and his funeral on 23 July in detail. C. W. Arnade

1745. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS OPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the copybooks of the Foreign Affairs Section]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1957 20(2): 121-124, and (93): 245-254. Calendar of correspondence covering the periods 16 March - 3 April 1878 and 3 April - 18 May 1878. Article to be continued.  
See also: 1:1782; 2578; 2:100; 3:646, 1818 D. Bushnell

### Middle East

1746. Pönicke, Herbert (Univ. of Hamburg). HEINRICH AUGUST MEISSNER-PASCHA UND DER BAU DER HEDHAS- UND BAGDADBAHN [Heinrich August Meissner Pascha and the building of the Hejaz and Bagdad railroads]. Welt als Geschichte 1956 16(3/4): 196-210. Describes the work of the famous German railroad construction engineer in building the railroad from Damascus into the Hejaz and the Aleppo section of the Bagdad route. The author discusses the technical difficulties caused by rough terrain and the scarcity of water as well as the continuous resistance of Bedouins and others who opposed the railroad. He shows the relationship of the railroads to the religious, military and economic conditions of the Ottoman Empire and points out the effect of international disputes on the progress of the construction of the railroads. G. H. Davis

### United States of America

See also: 1430, 1431, 1449, 1457, 1460, 1464, 1469, 1481, 1491, 1512, 1518, 1738, 1960

1747. Beringause, A. F. (New York Univ.). THE DOUBLE MARTYRDOM OF RANDOLPH BOURNE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 594-603. Bourne deserves a better fate than the veneration of Marxists or the oblivion that comes from being stigmatized as an ineffectual intellectual. W. H. Coates

1748. Bittle, William E., and Gilbert L. Geis. RACIAL SELF-FULFILLMENT AND THE RISE OF AN ALL-NEGRO COMMUNITY IN OKLAHOMA. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(3): 247-260. The establishment of Boley, an all-Negro community in east-central Oklahoma, toward the beginning of the 20th century was at first greeted with enthusiasm and considerable good will by both whites and Negroes. Only after admission of Oklahoma Territory as a State, when it became obvious that the Negro community held the political balance of power in Okfuskee County, did the whites combine to

destroy the voting power of the Oklahoma Negroes. Disheartened and disillusioned, many of them emigrated to the Gold Coast after 1910. C. F. Latour

1749. Blake, Nelson M. (Syracuse Univ.). AMBASSADORS TO THE COURT OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. American Heritage 1956 7(2): 20-25 and 96-99. The highly personal character of Theodore Roosevelt's leadership led to his preference for certain ambassadors stationed at Washington. This was important because issues involving the future alignment of the United States in world politics were at stake in the rivalry of England, France and Germany to win Roosevelt's favor. A. W. Thompson

1750. Blau, Joseph L. (Columbia Univ.). ROSMINI, DOMODOSSOLA, AND THOMAS DAVIDSON. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 522-528. The ideas of Antonio Rosmini and the Rosminian community at Domodossola, Italy, were crucial factors in the spiritual development of Thomas Davidson who adapted those ideas "to Anglo-American needs and situations." W. H. Coates

1751. Bowman, Sylvia E. (Indiana Univ.). BELLAMY'S MISSING CHAPTER. New England Quarterly 1958 31(1): 47-65. The omitted chapter from Edward Bellamy's novel Equality, which dealt with women, contained radical concepts of sex and marriage. A study of Bellamy's journals and published writings reveals his unorthodox ideas about sex. His brother Charles Bellamy included some of these ideas in his utopian novel An Experiment in Marriage. On the basis of this evidence the author concludes that Bellamy favored economic equality for women, marriage for love only, an acceptance of divorce and remarriage, and state rather than family responsibility for the rearing of children. Larry Gara

1752. Carpenter, John A. ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS OF A LIVING MEMORIAL. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(1): 6-13. Describes the work of those who founded and furthered Lincoln Memorial University, with emphasis on the efforts of General Oliver O. Howard. W. E. Wight

1753. Challener, Richard D. (Princeton Univ.). MONTENEGRO AND THE UNITED STATES: A BALKAN FANTASY. Journal of Central European Affairs 1957 17(3): 236-242. Discusses the curious offers made in 1909 and 1911 to the United States by the Montenegrin government of naval bases at Val di Noce and Dulcigno. On the first occasion, the U.S. Minister to Greece and Montenegro, Richmond Pearson, was enthusiastic about the offer, in contrast to the Navy and State departments and President Taft. However, when the eccentric King Nicholas approached Minister George Moses in 1911, the latter was less naïve. The course of this mysterious affair revealed an appalling lack of knowledge of Balkan politics by the U.S. State Department. Based on U.S. State Department records. C. F. Delzell

1754. Cherniak, E. B. ISKAZHENIE BURZHUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFIJE ISTORII ANGLO-AMERIKANSKIKH OTNOSHENII XIX - NACHALA XX VEKA [Distortions by bourgeois historiography of Anglo-American relations in the 19th and early 20th centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (8): 153-165. An attempt to show considerable political differences between Great Britain and the United States which have been willfully ignored or minimized by recent Western historians, who have stressed the co-operation of the two powers. The diplomatic and other conflicts between them are explained in terms of economic contradictions. A. Dallin

1755. Cooke, Jacob E. (Columbia Univ.). CHATS WITH HENRY ADAMS. American Heritage 1955 7(1): 42-45. Excerpts from the diary of the American historian Frederic Bancroft relating to his informal chats with Henry Adams between 1910 and 1914. In his seventies, Adams was an aristocratic, placid and retiring individual who was annoyed by the intrusion of daily affairs and historical trends. A. W. Thompson

1756. Cowing, Cederic B. (Univ. of Hawaii). THE DISCUSSION OF SPECULATIVE COMPETENCE IN

AMERICA, 1906-1934. American Quarterly 1958 10(1): 17-33.

The American stock market was endangered by instability from the beginning of the Progressive era because of the unlimited access to it of ignorant speculators. The author examines the discussion of the problem of eliminating speculative ignorance in the period of 1908-1934. American financial experts were at first loath to recommend the introduction of measures to prevent speculative activity by incompetents because of their incompatibility with the prevailing laissez-faire tradition. Furthermore, the middle-class consumers revolted against all interests that encroached upon their freedom. Market regulations could finally be instituted only after the crash of 1929. The amateur investors were to be assimilated and educated to understand real market conditions rather than imaginary ones. H. Augustin

1757. Crosby, Harry H. (State Univ. of Iowa). THE GREAT DIAMOND FRAUD. American Heritage 1956 7(2): 58-63, and 100. Describes the role of Clarence King (1842-1901), an eminent American geologist and "father" of the U.S. Geological Survey, in exposing the diamond mine fraud of 1872 which had duped, among others, Charles Tiffany of New York and Baron Ferdinand Rothschild of London. A. W. Thompson

1758. Dudden, Arthur P. (Bryn Mawr College). MEN AGAINST MONOPOLY: THE PRELUDE TO TRUST-BUSTING. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 587-593. Antimonopoly sentiment in the United States after the Civil War "was rooted deeply in a blend of ancient traditions and more recent experience." There were two basic schools of thought on remedies for monopoly, centered on 1) the restoration of competition, and 2) the exercise of the state's power for the general welfare. W. H. Coates

1759. Dudden, Arthur P. (Bryn Mawr College). THE SINGLE-TAX ZIONISM OF JOSEPH FELS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1957 46(4): 474-491. Like other men who acquired great fortunes in the latter part of the 19th century, the industrialist Joseph Fels became greatly interested in philanthropy and social reform, and was an adherent to Henry George's single-tax philosophy. The conviction that a "return to the land" would cure most of society's ills, brought Fels to Israel Zangwill, who enlisted his support for the Jewish Territorial Organization. Uganda, Cyrenaica, Mesopotamia and other areas all over the world were considered by this organization. Apart from supporting the Galveston phase of immigration to America (1910), the I. T. O., and with it Fels' hopes of realizing a single-tax community, remained inactive. F. Rosenthal

1760. Dykeman, Wilma. THE SOUTHERN DEMAGOGUE. Virginia Quarterly Review 1957 33(4): 558-568. Characterizes Southern demagogues as men who were skilled in the use of words and adopted a distinctive manner of dress. The rural nature of the South, limited voting and race are frequently mentioned as basic causes of Southern demagoguery. The author believes that race is the one factor which holds together the whole fabric of Southern politics. W. E. Wight

1761. Edwards, James Don (Michigan State Univ.). PUBLIC ACCOUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1913 TO 1928. Business History Review 1958 32(1): 74-101. Outlines the major causes (e.g., the income tax and the Federal Revenue Act of 1917) in the growth of public accounting in the United States and the rise of uniform professional practices and organizations. V. P. Carosso

1762. Eisele, Carolyn (Hunter College). THE SCIENTIST-PHILOSOPHER C. S. PEIRCE AT THE SMITHSONIAN. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 537-547. Prints the correspondence of C. S. Peirce with Samuel P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which reveals "the thought of a practical scientist endowed with a deep capacity for philosophical reflection on the nature of knowledge and the means of acquiring it." W. H. Coates

1763. Engel, Mary. A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM -- THE CASE OF ALEXANDER WINCHELL. History of Education Journal 1956 7(4): 157-164. Discusses the background and circumstances of the removal of the geologist Alexander Winchell from the faculty

of Vanderbilt University in 1878 for teaching evolutionist doctrines. L. Gara

1764. Glaab, Charles N. (Univ. of Chicago). THE FAILURE OF NORTH DAKOTA PROGRESSIVISM. Mid-America 1957 39(4): 195-209. Progressivism failed in North Dakota because 1) its leaders seemed to be more preoccupied with establishing honest government than with meeting the special needs of the farmer; 2) the Progressive program was often borrowed from experiments in other States which were not necessarily suited to North Dakota, and 3) the rural population consisted, in large part, of recent immigrants whose deficient knowledge of American politics made them easy targets for the city bosses. Based mainly on local newspapers, State records and the John Burke Papers. R. J. Marion

1765. Grob, Gerald N. (Clark Univ.). THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR, POLITICS, AND POPULISM. Mid-America 1958 40(1): 3-21. Examines the efforts made by the Knights of Labor, and especially Terence V. Powderly, to revitalize the interest of the industrial working class in political action. The author concludes that "the failure of the Populists to win labor support through an alliance with the once-powerful Knights demonstrated that workers for the most part had finally abandoned their absorption in reform and the older equal rights and antimonopoly heritage." Based on the Powderly Papers and the official proceedings of the Knights of Labor. R. M. Marion

1766. Hagedorn, Hermann (Director, Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission). WORDS FOR TODAY-BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT. New York Times Magazine 1957 27 October: 11, 78-79. On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth, presents a series of quotations of his views on such subjects as Americanism, national character, power, the Square Deal, labor unions and the Negro. R. J. Marion

1767. Hanson, Inez Stafford. WHEN THE TRAIN REACHED SEASIDE. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1957 58(2): 127-139. The lure of the ocean beaches in Oregon stimulated the building of a unique railroad during the 1880s. The author describes the railroad's heyday and the reasons for its decline. C. C. Gorchels

1768. Hargreaves, Mary W. M. HARDY WEBSTER CAMPBELL (1850-1937). Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 62-65. "Campbell's historical importance rests more on his promotional role in settlement of the semiarid region than on his educational service in the shaping of its agriculture." Campbell, who was himself a pioneer farmer in Dakota Territory, devised an agricultural system for semiarid regions that embodied a number of other ideas. Based primarily upon material included in the author's Dry Farming in the Northern Great Plains, 1900-1925 (Harvard Economic Studies, vol. 101) (Cambridge, 1957). Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1769. Higham, John (Rutgers Univ.). ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE GILDED AGE: A REINTERPRETATION. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 43(4): 559-578. Suggests some guiding principles for an objective history of American anti-Semitism: 1) avoid too sharp a categorization between anti-Semite and philo-Semite; 2) recognize that the minority group contributes to a conflict situation, and 3) gain new insights by making comparative studies of anti-Semitism of the same period in Europe and during other periods in European and U.S. history. The author relates his analytic scheme to anti-Semitism among three groups in the USA, 1870-1900: the Populists who identified the power of Wall Street with the Jews, some Eastern patrician intellectuals, and the poorest urban classes. Social and economic strain encourage the rise of anti-Semitism, as well as nationalism. Based on published sources. E. H. Boehm

1770. Hostetler, John A. THE MENNONITE BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1957 31(2): 105-127. An account of the publications, personnel and proceedings of the Mennonite Book and Tract Society. C. G. Hamilton

771. Kegel, Charles H. (Michigan State Univ.). SKIN'S ST. GEORGE IN AMERICA. American Quarterly 7 9(4): 412-420. Deals with the influence of John Ruskin in the United States, especially through the Ruskin operative Association, organized in Tennessee in 1877 as an offshoot of the Guild of St. George, which Ruskin had founded earlier in Great Britain. The socialists and utopians who founded the Tennessee organization were particularly impressed by Ruskin's defense of the dignity of manual labor and by his fight against the demoralizing influence of industry on urban society. R. Mueller
772. Kinney, Stanley N. (Colgate Univ.). THE SPEAKER BAN AND STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1914-1920, and THE SPEAKER BAN EXTENDED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1920-1935. History of Educational Journal 1956 7(4): 133-143, and 1957 8(1): 1-17. Discusses student reaction to the University of Michigan Regents' ban on speeches on political topics in the Auditorium. Student-sponsored lecturers sometimes spoke in smaller auditoriums on the campus and on occasion the student newspaper expressed opposition to the ban. Despite a more liberal post-war president, the ban on political speeches in Hill Auditorium was continued and even extended to prohibit the use of all campus buildings by left-wing speakers. In 1935 the Regents adopted a more restrictive set of rules to assure continuance of the speaker ban. L. Gara
773. Lataner, Albert (Brooklyn College). INTRODUCTION TO DAVIDSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(4): 529-536. Thomas Davidson's "authenticated feats of memory, his linguistic ability, and his vast scholarship, as well as his magnetic personality, made him a legendary figure in his own lifetime." His autobiographical sketch (here printed) only deals with the period up to his forty-fourth year. W. H. Coates
774. Lindsey, Elizabeth. OBSERVANCE OF THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL. Lincoln Herald 1957 59(3): 8-10, 12. A summary of the Lincoln Centennial Edition of the Chicago Tribune, 12 February 1909. W. E. Wight
775. McLean, Robert (Publisher, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin). OCHS AND JOURNALISM: AN APPRAISAL. New York Times Magazine 1958 9 March: 17, 76-77. On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, the author briefly reviews the creed of Adolph Ochs, the man who made the New York Times into a high-quality, successful newspaper. R. J. Marion
776. Meier, August. BOYCOTTS OF SEGREGATED FREIGHT CARS, 1894-1906. A RESEARCH NOTE. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(3): 296-297. Briefly notes the circumstances of Negro boycotts of segregated street cars in Atlanta (1894, 1900), Augusta (1898), Jacksonville (1901), Columbia (1903), New Orleans, Mobile and Houston (1904), and Austin and Nashville (1906). C. F. Latour
777. Morgan, H. Wayne (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). EUGENE DEBS AND THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN OF 1912. Mid-America 1957 39(4): 210-226. Examining the very successful showing of the Socialist Party in the residential election of 1912; concludes that 1) "Debs' candidacy was the greatest single factor in explaining the socialist vote," and 2) "the whole Socialist campaign revealed a thorough understanding of mass psychology and the issues and tactics to which the American people were most susceptible." Based mainly on contemporary newspaper and periodical accounts and Socialist campaign propaganda and directives. R. J. Marion
778. Perros, George P., ed. (National Archives, Washington). LETTERS OF JAMES LONGSTREET RELATIVE TO HIS POSITION OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(3): 300-308. Reprints nine letters by General James Longstreet, U. S. Marshal of Georgia during the period 1861-1864, written between January and July 1864, following a Federal investigation by the Justice Department of alleged misappropriations of public funds. The letters show that these misappropriations were actually committed by Longstreet's son, John, who virtually controlled his father's office. R. Mueller
779. Pinkett, Harold T. (National Archives, Washington). GIFFORD PINCHOT, CONSULTING FORESTER, 1893-1898. New York History 1958 39(1): 34-49. Describes the career of America's most famous conservationist in the years before his appointment as Chief Forester. Pinchot served as consultant to the State governments of New York and New Jersey, to several wealthy timber owners and to colleges establishing forestry programs. A. B. Rollins
780. Pomerantz, Sidney I. (City College of New York). THE PRESS OF A GREATER NEW YORK, 1898-1900. New York History 1958 39(1): 50-66. Examines the evolution of modern competitive journalism in New York during a period of crisis. The author maintains that yellow journalism did not succeed financially. The more significant new techniques were mechanical improvements in printing, the wide use of illustration, special features and the editorial crusade. A. B. Rollins
781. Rappaport, Joseph (Jewish Theological Seminary of America). THE AMERICAN YIDDISH PRESS AND THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT IN 1914. Jewish Social Studies 1957 19(3/4): 113-128. An appraisal of the Yiddish press in 1914, indicating that the majority of the papers supported the Central Powers vigorously because of hatred of Czarism. Even the small group of Socialist "neutralists" and the Zionists were biased by the tradition of the Russian pogroms. The radical papers played into the hands of the German propagandists, and it became virtually impossible for a Yiddish editor to maintain a consistently pro-Ally approach. A. B. Rollins
782. Rogers, William Warren (Florida State Univ.). REUBEN F. KOLB: AGRICULTURAL LEADER OF THE NEW SOUTH. Agricultural History 1958 32(2): 109-119. Kolb, an Alabama planter, returned from the Civil War to find his fortunes wrecked. He began to rebuild his plantation through fruit growing and truck gardening, and was particularly successful in growing watermelons. Kolb organized and promoted agricultural organizations, including the Grange, and county and State societies. He was appointed State commissioner of agriculture in 1887, and during the several terms that he served, vigorously urged diversification and the adoption of better farming methods. Journal (W. E. Rasmussen)
783. Rudwick, Elliott M. (Univ. of Tampa). THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(3): 177-200. Traces the history of the Niagara Movement (1905-1910), a precursor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The author describes the roles of William E. B. DuBois in leading the movement and of Booker T. Washington in opposing it. "The Niagara men (and their friends in other equal rights organizations) did promulgate a set of blueprints which were to be guides . . . after the N.A.A.C.P. appeared on the scene." W. E. Wight
784. Scott, Roy Vernon (Southwestern Louisiana Institute). THE RISE OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION IN ILLINOIS, 1883-1891. Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 44-55. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association began as a co-operative grain marketing group in southern Illinois in 1883, and grew gradually, each local group being authorized to organize other local groups. The Association became most active in co-operative business enterprises, and by 1890 was engaged in most types of business. It was also of importance in providing a social outlet for farm families. The Association eventually merged with the Populist party and lost its identity, both as an economic and as a social force. Based upon published primary sources. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)
785. Silver, James W. (Univ. of Mississippi). THE HARDWOOD PRODUCER COMES OF AGE. Journal of Southern History 1957 23(4): 427-453. Traces the development of the American lumber industry up to 1922. Particular attention is paid to the investigation by the Department of Justice of the business practices of the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association which finally led to an injunction, upheld by the Supreme Court on 19 De-

cember 1921, against this lumber producers' organization for violating the Sherman Act. Following this decision, the lumbermen organized the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, with the aim of compilation and dissemination of statistical material open to the seller and the buyer. "The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute ushered in the real era of co-operation between government and business which had been foreshadowed during World War I." P. Podjed

1786. Vinson, J. Chal. (Univ. of Georgia). THOMAS NAST AND THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCENE. *American Quarterly* 1957 9(3): 337-344. A sympathetic biographical sketch of the American political cartoonist Thomas Nast, (1840-1902), who supported the Union cause during the Civil War and later championed various reform movements in his cartoons. Nast's success declined rapidly after he abandoned the Republican Party and switched to the Democrats during the Presidential election campaign of 1884. Two years later he terminated his long career as cartoonist of *Harper's Weekly*. R. Mueller

1787. von Mohrenschildt, Dimitri (Dartmouth College). REFORMERS AND RADICALS IN PRE-WORLD WAR I AMERICA. *Russian Review* 1958 17(2): 128-138. A survey of reform and radical movements in pre-World War I America, serving as background for the author's previously published articles on American intelligentsia and the Bolshevik Revolution, (*The Russian Review*, November 1943; Winter, 1945; Spring, 1947). In the past half century the political ideology of the American liberal intelligentsia "seems to have described a complete circle -- from reform to social revolution, and back to reform again." Author

1788. Ward, Judson Clements Jr. (Emory Univ.). THE NEW DEPARTURE DEMOCRATS OF GEORGIA: AN INTERPRETATION. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1957 41(3):

227-236. A summary of political developments in Georgia between 1872, the year in which the Democratic Party regained control of all three branches of the State government, and 1890, when the Farmers' Alliance captured the Democratic Party. This meant a "new departure," since the Party now combined political conservatism with the vigorous promotion of new financial, agrarian, industrial and trading enterprises. The "New Departure" Democrats thereby made Georgia's reconciliation with the North easier and contributed to the State's economic rehabilitation. Their dedication to white supremacy and States' rights, however, retarded the liberal evolution of the State and confined its political life to bigoted single-party control, from which Georgia politics has suffered up to the present. R. Mueller

1789. White, John W. (Suffolk Univ., Boston). THE BURLEIGH SCHEME: AN IDEA THAT BECAME A RAILROAD. *New England Social Studies Bulletin* 1958 15(3): 5-11. Describes the factors that led to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company scheme in the period 1871-91, gained public support for the project, and enabled the start of its construction in 1893. The chief promoter was Albert A. Burleigh, a wealthy resident of Houlton and an official of both the State and Federal governments. This railroad has provided service for the rich agricultural region of northern Maine. W. D. Metz

1790. Woodcock, George (Univ. of British Columbia). WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN; THE GREAT COMMONER. *History Today* 1957 7(7): 443-449. A critical but not unsympathetic sketch of the public career of William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1896, 1900 and 1908. The contrast between the young and politically liberal Bryan of 1900 with the old and personally conservative Bryan of 1925 is quite strong. E. D. Johnson

## E. 1918-1939

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1531, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1545

1791. Freund, Michael. PHANTOM RAPALLO. *Gegenwart* 1955 10(23): 720-723. Opposes comparison of the Treaty of Rapallo with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Western Germany and the Soviet Union and analyzes the situation in 1922. The importance of the Treaty of Rapallo has been vastly exaggerated. Furthermore, the situation was completely different from the present one since both countries had been losers in the First World War, the Soviet Union did not constitute a dangerous threat to Germany and the latter was not divided as it is at the present. P. Podjed

1792. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.). STRESEMANN AND POLAND BEFORE LOCARNO. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(1): 25-47. Concludes that Stresemann's diplomacy was very skillful. He managed to eliminate the French guarantee to Poland and Czechoslovakia. As a result of the Locarno agreements, France could come to the help of Poland only if the League had "unanimously indicated" Germany as an aggressor. "Thus the hitherto existing Franco-Polish alliance had lost its force as it was worked into the Covenant of the League. Should France come to Poland's help without Germany being declared an aggressor by the League, England, the guarantor of the Western pact, would be obliged to come to Germany's assistance." According to Stresemann, the Locarno agreements were not intended to "stabilize the status quo" but "to assure peace," and they did not involve any "relinquishment of former German territory." Based on Stresemann papers, opened to research in 1953, and on some of the files of the German Foreign Office for the Weimar period, opened to research in 1956. C. F. Delzell

1793. Hammond, Thomas T. (Univ. of Virginia). THE ORIGINS OF NATIONAL COMMUNISM. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1958 34(2): 277-291. National Communism, invented by the Soviet Union -- now its most bitter opponent -- is defined as 1) placing the interests of one's own state above those of any other country, and 2) implying that Marxism can and should be adapted to local conditions as interpreted by the local leader. The author examines its development in Russia and the USSR, Yugoslavia and Communist China, and also briefly refers to Poland and Hungary. W. E. Wight

1794. Ivashin, I. F. BOR'BA SOVETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA ZA MIR V PERIOD INOSTRANNOI VOENNOI INTERVENTSII I GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY [The struggle of the Soviet state for peace during the period of armed foreign intervention and civil war]. *Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole* 1955 (5): 12-22. From the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk until the final defeat of Germany the Soviet republic had to defend itself against German provocation. After Germany's surrender civil war broke out with the active support of the Allies. The latter developed a plan for a peace conference on the Princes Islands in 1919 but then dropped the idea. After the Soviet republic succeeded in defeating both the Allies' military campaigns of 1919, it concluded peace treaties with the Baltic states, Finland and Poland, and resumed diplomatic relations with Afghanistan and Persia. G. Lovas

1795. Kelley, Sir David. THE LOST ART OF DIPLOMACY. *Encounter* 1955 (21): 5-14. After the First World War "the principle of the balance of power and of states with common interests working together was replaced by the idea of a World Assembly and the unreal formula of collective security, and the old methods of diplomacy were replaced in the most important matters by an endless series of spectacular conferences, for the most part inadequately

ered and since the second world war practically conducted in public." J. Kuehl

196. Kemmerich, Max. RAPALLO. Nationalpolitisches System 1958 7(4): 4-7. Analyzes German actions at Rapallo and notes the influence of the Bismarckian tradition of Count Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau. F. B. M. Hollyday

197. Komarnicki, Tytus (Former Polish Minister to the League of Nations). ZDEMILITARYZOWANA STREFA W RENOI [Demilitarized zone in the Rhineland]. Wiadomości 1958 13(9): 2. An analysis of the provisions of the Locarno Treaties and of their effectiveness in the securing of peace in the West and the East. The author concludes that the "system of partial pacification can be delusive if based on lack of clearness and omissions of neuralgic points of future conflicts, and if it is not followed by general easing of international tension." A. F. Dygnas

198. Kulak, Zbigniew. SPOTKANIE RIBBENTROP-BONNET, 8 GRUDNIA 1938 ROKU [The meeting between Ribbentrop and Bonnet on 6 December 1938]. Przegląd Historyczny 1957 13(3): 4-17. An analysis of the political situation in Europe in late 1938 which culminated in the signing of the French-German pact on 6 December 1938 by Georges Bonnet and Joachim von Ribbentrop. In the policy of French foreign minister, Bonnet, the author finds a tendency to abandon Eastern Europe and to facilitate the German aggression against Czechoslovakia. E. Boba

199. Landau, Zbigniew. DZIAŁALNOŚĆ KONCERNU KRUGERA W POLSCE [Activities of the Krueger Concern in Poland]. Przegląd Historyczny 1958 49(1): 91-120. Describes Krueger's efforts to control world production of rubber, and his assuming control of the Polish match monopoly, analyzing the conditions of the agreement, which was unsatisfactory to Poland, and the reasons for its acceptance by the Polish government. Based on printed sources and manuscripts from the Archiwum Akt Nowych [Archives for Modern Records]. Statistical data are included. A. F. Dygnas

200. Ledermann, L. (Univ. of Geneva). GENEVE, CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE 1919 A 1956 [Geneva, international center from 1919 to 1956]. Revue Politique et Littéraire 1957 59(664): 45-48. From 1920 to 1956, Geneva was headquarters for all the political organs of the League of Nations. Since 1945, although the United Nations headquarters have been elsewhere, Geneva has remained the most important center for specialized and international agencies, both public and private, and is still a very important center for diplomatic negotiation. The author reviews the literary, intellectual and religious traditions of Geneva which have led to its prominence as an international center. E. Kaminsky

201. Magos, György. TRATATIVELE FRANCO-UNGARESE 1920 [The Franco-Hungarian negotiations of 1920]. Revista de Istorie 1956 9(5): 73-86. The cause of Hungarian independence was defeated with the overthrow of the Soviet Republic in Hungary. In 1920 Horthy's government tried for the first time to become a satellite in the service of France. At that time France was the chief organizer of anti-Soviet intervention and of the Entente's offensive against Soviet Russia. French and Hungarian capitalists tried to co-operate, but the francophile movement in Hungary proved unsuccessful, because of the disagreement among the British, Italian and French imperialists, and the victory of the Red Army over the Polish counterrevolutionaries. A Franco-Hungarian commercial agreement provided for control of the Hungarian railways and navigation on the Danube, the supply of industrial equipment, but the French capitalists had to share their profits with English, American and Japanese ones. I. Popinceanu

202. Pusta, K. R. L'U.S.S.R., LES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES TRAITÉS [The U.S.S.R., the rights of man, and treaties]. Revue Politique et Littéraire 1957 59(667): 63-72. Traces Russian diplomatic, treaty and treaty relations from 1917 to 1948 with Estonia, Latvia

and Lithuania, and secondarily with Finland and Poland. Soviet Russia broke its non-aggression pacts with the Baltic States, conquered them by force, committed genocide on their populations, co-operated for a time with Nazi Germany, violated the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights, but the United Nations has failed to take any action. E. Kaminsky

203. Rainero, Romain. LA ROTTURA DELLE POSIZIONI FRANCESI NEL LEVANTE [The breakup of the French positions in the Near East]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957 24(3): 446-458. Although France obtained an official political position in the Near East for the first time after the First World War through its appointment as a mandatory power by the League of Nations, French economic and cultural influence, which had been of decisive importance in these countries for centuries, began to decline at this time. This development was caused by the wrong policy of the French High Commissioners, who treated the areas like colonies and tried to overcome the growing nationalist movement by a policy of suppression and by splitting it into different groups. The author primarily discusses the development between the two World Wars, referring only briefly to the actual loss of this territory in the Second World War. F. Fellner

204. Rimscha, Hans von (Univ. of Erlangen). ZUR GLEICHSCHALTUNG DER DEUTSCHEN VOLKSGRUPPEN DURCH DAS DRITTE REICH [The political co-ordination of the German ethnic groups by the Third Reich]. Historische Zeitschrift 1956 182(1): 29-63. Uses the example of the Baltic German community in Latvia to show that Nazi Pan-German policy was not concerned with the welfare of the German groups abroad, except as an instrument of the militaristic imperialism of the Reich. To gain absolute control of the Baltic Germans in Latvia, Hitler destroyed their community consciousness and their loyalty to the Latvian state. The author demonstrates that parallel developments in Poland and Czechoslovakia were part of the same scheme. G. H. Davis

205. Schlesinger, Rudolf. LITVINOV'S GHOST. Soviet Studies 1956 7(4): 373-383. Contents that Maxim Litvinov, Notes for a Journal (London: Andre Deutsch, 1955) is a forgery, and appraises the role of "ghost writers" as sources of material on Soviet history. E. Kaminsky

206. Slapnicka, Helmut. DER UENTGANG DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN RECHTSRAUMES [The disruption of the sphere of Austrian law]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(2): 161-179. Although the Austrian monarchy disintegrated in 1918, most of its laws and legal decisions remained valid in all the successor states for the following twenty years. This led to a confusing situation, since most of these states consisted not only of formerly Austrian areas but also of parts of other countries with different legal codes. During these twenty years legal unification was not achieved in any of the states, a fact which in the author's opinion, provided the chance for preparing one unified legal code for all the successor states. The Austrian legal code in these states was not abolished until 1955. P. Podjed

207. Souchy, Augustin. WAHRES UND FALSCHES ÜBER BRUNO TRAVEN [True and false data about Bruno Traven]. Geist und Tat 1958 13(4): 117-120. Criticizing certain articles which have been published concerning the identity of the anarcho-syndicalist writer Bruno Traven. The author, who in 1923 belonged to the Berlin publishing house "Der Syndikalist," reveals that Traven was born in the United States of Scandinavian stock and gives some biographical information about him. H. Hirsch

208. Sz. Ormos, Mária. MAGYARORSZÁG BELÉPÉSE A NEMZETEK SZÖVETSEGEÉBE [The admission of Hungary to the League of Nations]. Századok 1957 91(1-4): 227-269. Examines the diplomatic actions leading up to the admission of Hungary to the League of Nations on 16 September 1922, with emphasis on Hungarian-French-Czechoslovak relations and the question of the Burgenland.

In order to promote friendly relations with Hungary, Czechoslovakia was willing to make territorial sacrifices to Hungary immediately following the Treaty of Trianon, but the negotiations were interrupted by Hungary. Based mainly on unpublished documents housed in the Hungarian National Archives. F. Wagner

1809. Wagner, Oskar (Munich). DER MINDERHEITEN-SCHUTZVERTRAG VOM 28. JUNI 1919 UND SEINE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN POLEN [The minority treaty of 28 June 1919 and its importance for the Protestant Church in Poland]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1957 5(1/2): 206-220. The significance of the minority treaty of 28 June 1919 between the League of Nations and Poland is derived from the fact that it served as pattern for a series of minority treaties of other countries and that it enabled the Protestant Church in Poland -- which consisted almost entirely of the German minority -- to resort to international help in its fight for survival in a Catholic country. The relevant articles of the treaty are reprinted. P. Podjed

1810. Watt, D. C. ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE EVE OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1958 103 (610): 201-207. Article to be continued.

1811. Wolfe, Bertram. THE CASE OF THE LITVINOV DIARY. Encounter 1956 (28): 39-47. A highly critical appraisal of Maxim Litvinov. Notes for a Journal (London: Andre Deutsch, 1955). Wolfe contends that the diary, allegedly covering the period 1926-36, is not the work of Litvinov at all, but rather the product (perhaps written by a certain Gregory Bessedovsky) of a forgery mill with headquarters in France, and that its motives are partly financial, but its effect is to imply that "despite a certain capriciousness," Stalin was "a tower of strength, a man of foresight..." Wolfe supports his contention by exposing internal contradictions in the manuscript, and by showing that reactions, beliefs and motives attributed to the putative Litvinov are inconsistent with what is independently known of his character. He castigates Professor E. H. Carr for his part in the publication of the work. J. Kuehl

### Paris Peace Settlements

1812. Epstein, Fritz T. (Washington). ZUR INTERPRETATION DES VERSAILLER VERTRÄGES [On the interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1957 5(3): 315-335. A discussion of the Polish claims for reparations from Germany between 1919 and 1922, which were rejected by the Reparation Commission. Based on material which has become public only through the publication of the American documents on the Peace Conference in a special series of Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference 1919, 13 vols., 1942-1947, as well as through the opening to research of the protocols and documents of the Reparation Commission. P. Podjed

1813. Zsigmond, László. A VERSAILLESI BÉKESZERZŐDÉS ÉLETBELEPÉSE (1919. JÚNIUS 28. - 1920. JANUÁR 10.) [The coming into force of the Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919 - 10 January 1920)]. Századok 1957 91(1-4): 270-296. A survey of the diplomatic activities of Germany, the Entente powers and the United States in reference to the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. The author also sharply criticizes U.S. foreign policy trends in the direction of a separate approach toward Germany. Based exclusively on published sources. F. Wagner

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 1563

1814. Souyris, André (Captain). LE MECANISME DE LA REVOLUTION TUNISIENNE (1934-54) [The mechanism

of the Tunisian revolution (1934-54)]. Revue de Défense Nationale 1956 12(9): 1216-1229. Deals in part with the action of the "Néo-Destour" group, founded in 1934, and the principles of the revolutionary war up to 1945.

H. Montegale

### Asia

See also: 1570, 1571, 1573, 1578

1815. Ch'en, Hui-sheng. SHIH-YUEH KO-MING TUI CHUNG-KUO HSIEN-CHIN FEN-TZU TI YING-HSIANG [The influence of the October Revolution on the progressive elements in China]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1957 (11): 1-5. Describes several national leaders of China, such as Sun Yat-sen, Li Ta-chao and Ch'en Tu-hsiu, as having been inspired mainly by the October Revolution, with special reference to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Chen Tsu-lung

1816. Fujiwara, Akira (Tōkyō Municipal Univ.). SORYOKU-SEN DANKAI NI OKERU NIHON GUNTAI NO MUJUN [The contradictions within the Japanese army at the stage of total war]. Shisō 1957 (399): 1258-1268. The organization and equipment of the Japanese army in the Showa Period were far inferior to those of other armies. On three different occasions, therefore, efforts were made to improve the military system, but not enough capital was available for the task of modernizing military organization and equipment, and the feudal state of Japanese society did not enable the establishment of a large collective army on a rational basis. Thus the policy of giving priority to the infantry inevitably led to an emphasis on fighting with arms in total war, and to the Blitzkrieg tactical plan. Because of this fact as well as of the estrangement between the Japanese army and the people, it became necessary to make desperate efforts to enforce positive war projects. Based on Rikugun-Shō Tōkei Nempō (the annual reports of statistics by the Ministry of War), Saburō Hayashi's Taikeiyō Senso, Rikusen Gaishi, etc. K. Sugiyama

1817. Ishii, Kin-ichirō (Hiroshima Woman's Junior College). KITA IKKI TO SEINEN SHŌKŌ [Ikki Kita and the young officers]. Shisō 1958 404: 315-330. Discusses the idea of reform embraced by the young officers of the uprising of 26 February 1936 and the group's theoretical leader Ikki Kita. The national movement for the overthrow of the old order which Kita advocated was characterized by severance from the masses. Fearing the revolutionary energy of the masses, he believed that the movement should take the form of a coup d'état under the exercise of Imperial authority. On the other hand, the young officers who aimed at union with the masses supported absolute emperors. In their opinion the inevitable contradiction between nationalism and absolute emperors was concealed by the slogan "one Emperor for his whole national family." However, their strategy and tactics in the uprising only served to reveal this contradiction. Based on Ikki Kita's Nippon Kaizō Hōan Taikō, Asaichi Isobe's Gokuchū Nikki and Kōdōki, etc. K. Sugiyama

1818. North, Robert C. (Stanford Univ.). MAO AND THE SUCCESSION. New Republic 1957 (13 May) 136(19): 43-47. In an attempt to predict the future course of Chinese Communism, reviews the growth and development of Chinese Communist leadership during the past thirty years. C. F. Latour

1819. Unsigned. UPOZNAJTE KOMUNISTIČKU PARTIJU INDONESIA [Learn about the Communist Party of Indonesia]. Komunist 1957 15 November. A sketch of the history of the Communist Party of Indonesia since its formation in Semarang, Java, on 23 May 1920.

S. Gavrilović

### Canada

1820. Oliver, Michael (United College). QUEBEC AND CANADIAN DEMOCRACY. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1957 23(4): 504-515. Discussing the need for closer relations between French and English-speaking Canadians, examines the development

body of left-wing liberal ideas within the French Canadian community since 1930. However, the author doubts whether the left-wing authors and their books and magazines exercised any influence beyond a small circle of French Catholic intellectuals. A. Diamant

## Europe

### AUSTRIA

also: 1655  
121. Leichter, Otto (New York). KARL HANS SAILER UND DIE REVOLUTIONÄREN SOZIALISTEN [Karl Hans Sailer and the revolutionary Socialists]. Zukunft 1958 (2): 5.  
125. An essay on the Austrian Social Democrat Karl Sailer and his zealous activity in the Austrian Social Democratic Party after it was forced to go underground following its abortive rising in February 1934. The author discusses Sailer's often unsuccessful attempts to close rifts in the party and to prevent discovery of its activities by Austrian police. R. Mueller

### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

also: 1598, 1719, 1903

1222. B. M. DELEGATI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE ODREČENJE NA KONGRES UJEDINJENJA [Delegates from Bosnia and Herzegovina set out for the Congress of Unity]. Komunist 1957 9 August. Describes the precautions taken by the Sarajevo authorities in connection with the departure of ninety participants at the Congress of Unity in Belgrade in 1919, whose declared purpose was "to set up a unified Socialist-Communist Party for the whole of Yugoslavia" thus to lay the foundations for the future Communist revolution. "Based on a confidential report by the commander of the Sarajevo railroad station (No. 13 of 20 April 1919) of which a facsimile is included. S. Gavrilović

1223. Fomin, V. T. PODGOTOVKA NEMETSKO-FASISTSKOJ AGRESII PROTIV JUGOSLAVIJE (1937-1941) [Preparation of fascist Germany's aggression against Yugoslavia (1937-1941)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (6): 49.  
1249. Examines German economic and political interests in Yugoslavia in competition with Western efforts, and German plans for the occupation of the country. Based on Nuremberg Trial documents and published memoirs. A. Dallin

1224. Gavrilov, Milena. OSNIVANJE NEZAVISNE INDEPENDENTNE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE [The formation of the Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1958 January. Describes the conditions in Yugoslavia after the enactment in December 1920 of the anti-Communist legislation (Obznana). In order to evade the full effect of the legislation the plenum of the central committee of the Communist Party decided on December 1922 to establish the Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia as a camouflage. The new party was established in January 1923 and dissolved by the authorities in August 1924. S. Gavrilović

1225. Jovanović, Nada. PETAR RADOVANOVIĆ. Komunist 1958 14 and 21 February. Publishes the biographical sketch of a member of the central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party who played an important political role in labor circles in pre-war Yugoslavia and in the Comintern in Russia. The author includes a description of Radovanović's activities in the syndicalist organizations of miners in Eastern Serbia. S. Gavrilović

1226. Jovanović, Voja. JUBILEJ JEDNE PARTISKE ORGANIZACIJE; DVADESET GODINA [The jubilee of a party organization; twenty years]. Komunist 1957 29 November. Describes the organization and activities of a Communist cell in the village of Markovac, Serbia, in the pre-war period. S. Gavrilović

1227. Kirshevskaia, A. N. PADENIE PRAVITEL'STVA EMLEDELECHESKOGO SOIUZA V BOLGARIJI [The overthrow of the government of the Peasant Party in Bulgaria]. chenyje Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia 1955 (11): 63-119.  
1228. After the victory of the Peasant Party in the elections of 1919 in Bulgaria, the new premier, Alexander Stamboliski, formed

a coalition government with the narodniki, but following the 1920 elections established a one-party government. The Peasant Party's aim was democratization and agricultural reform, but landowners and former officers combined in order to overthrow the government. The Reparation Commission and the presence of troops of General Wrangel in the country made the government's situation even more difficult. Although the party conference of 1922 approved Stamboliski's program, the party was no longer united and its disintegration proceeded rapidly. The domestic opposition and rightist extremists prepared the insurrection, which was successfully carried out on 9 June 1923. Soon afterwards Stamboliski was murdered. Based on Rabotnicheski Vestnik and Zemledelsko Zname. G. Lovas

1228. Klopčič, France. STANJE PARTIJ U SLOVENIJI 1926 GODINE [The position of the Party in Slovenia in 1926]. Komunist 1957 20 September. Gives numerical data on the Slovenian Communist Party in 1926, on the basis of a confidential report sent (partly in code) to the Yugoslav Communist Party central committee but intercepted, together with the cipher book, by the authorities. S. Gavrilović

1229. Kovačević, Božidar. PRVOMAJSKE USPOMENE NA MOMU DJORDJEVIĆA [May Day recollections about Moma Djordjević]. Republika 1956 1 May. After the establishment of King Alexander's dictatorship in 1929, Djordjević, a pre-World War II Yugoslav leader of the Progressive Youth movement, was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment by the Tribunal for the Protection of the State and incarcerated in Sremska Mitrovica and Lepoglava prisons. The author met him in 1918, during the enemy occupation, on the occasion of the clandestine May Day celebrations in Košutnjak Park in Belgrade and worked with him after the Liberation in the secret literary club Novi Naraštaj [The New Generation]. S. Gavrilović

1230. Kržavac, Savo. BARIKADE NA PRAVNOM FAKULTETU [Barricades in the Faculty of Law]. Komunist 1958 31 January. A detailed description of various aspects of student demonstrations in Belgrade which took place on 16 and 18 January and 1 February 1935, which throws light on the pre-war political history of the University of Belgrade student body. S. Gavrilović

1231. Kržavac, Savo. ČETVRTI KONGRES KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE [The fourth congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1957 30 August. This congress was held in Dresden, October 1928. The party leadership was divided by an acute conflict between its left and right-wing factions, a situation which induced the Comintern to send an open letter to the Yugoslav members asking them to save the party. The resolution adopted on economic and political issues is published in extenso. S. Gavrilović

1232. Kržavac, Savo. CRVENA POMOC. IZ DOSIJA OPŠTE POLICIJE [The Red Aid. From the files of the General Police]. Komunist 1957 15 November. Gives information on the activities in pre-war Yugoslavia of the International Red Aid, which was responsible for the international financing of Communist activities in this period, using funds provided by the International Red Aid Committee in Moscow. Based on previously unpublished material relating to the case of Desanka Cvetković, the administrator of the International Red Aid funds in Yugoslavia, whose papers fell into police hands upon her arrest in 1925. S. Gavrilović

1233. Kržavac, Savo. DEMONSTRACIJE 14 DECEMBRA 1939 GODINE. PLOTUNT NA SLAVIJU [The demonstrations of 14 December 1939. The salvos in Slavia]. Komunist 1957 13 December. A description of the melee between student demonstrators and the Belgrade police. The author includes information on the University Senate's ban of assemblies and the political objective of the demonstrations. S. Gavrilović

1234. Kržavac, Savo. GENERALNI STRAJK SOLIDARNOSTI, JUGOSLOVENSKI PROLETARIJAT PROTIV VOJNE INTERVENCIJE U RUSIJI I MADJARSKOJ [The general solidarity strike. The Yugoslav proletariat opposes military intervention in Russia and Hungary]. Komunist 1957 25 October. A detailed description of the part played by Yugoslav workers in the world-wide protest

against the dispatch of armies by the Allied powers to Russia and Hungary. The author describes the strikes and demonstrations in 23 Yugoslav cities, which took place on 20 and 21 July 1920. S. Gavrilović

1835. Kržavac, Savo. NOVINE U BIVŠOJ ROBIJAŠNICI SREMSKE MITROVICE. "ZB" LIST SA TIRAŽOM OD JEDNOG PRIMERKA [Newspapers in the former convicts' home in Sremska Mitrovica. The ZB, journal with a circulation of one copy]. Komunist 1957 4 October. Describes the manner of publication and the contents of the Communist newspaper ZB (Za Bolševizaciju) [For Bolshevization] in 1935. S. Gavrilović

1836. Kržavac, Savo. PAJA MARGANOVIĆ, SEKRETAR CK SKOJE-A [Paja Marganović, secretary of the central committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1957 16 August. Marganović was trained in Communist schools in the Soviet Union, and elected member of the Communist Party central committee at the fourth Party congress in Dresden in 1928. He was arrested in Belgrade in 1928 while transporting material used in the printing of illegal Communist literature. S. Gavrilović

1837. Marinko, Miha. TITO - BORAC I GRADITELJ. POVODOM 20-GODISNJICE RADA GENERALNOG SEKRETERA KPJ [Tito -- fighter and builder. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the work of the secretary general of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Borba 1957 8 December. A historical account of Tito's period of office in the Yugoslav Communist Party, written by an early Slovene Communist leader. Included are references to Tito's work from 1937 to 1940 (the "period of internal consolidation"). S. Gavrilović

1838. Mirić, Slobodan. POBEDA KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE NA IZBORIMA ZA USTAVOTVORNU SKUPŠTINU 1920 GODINE [Victory of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the elections for the constituent assembly in 1919]. Komunist 1957 22 November. Gives facts on the elections for the first Yugoslav constituent assembly (1920) and the municipal elections (1919), with emphasis on Communist Party participation and strength. S. Gavrilović

1839. Mitrović, D. POSLE OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE. POBUNA VOJNIKA U MARIBORU 1919 GODINE [After the October Revolution. Soldiers' mutiny in Maribor in 1919]. Komunist 1957 9 August. A description of the mutiny which took place in the Drava Cavalry Regiment on 22 July 1919. S. Gavrilović

1840. Mitrović, Dragomir. POVODOM GODIŠNJICE SMRTI HEROJA MILOJA ZAKIČA [On the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the hero Miloje Zakić]. Komunist 1958 21 February. Describes Zakić's dismissal from the Obilićevo armament factory in pre-war Yugoslavia on charges of Communist affiliations. S. Gavrilović

1841. Paskući, Miodrag. ODJECI OKTOBARSKJE REVOLUCIJE. OKTOBAR KOD NAS I ZA NAS [The echoes of the October Revolution. October with us and for us]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 3 November. Discusses the following events in Yugoslavia: 1) mutiny in the Drava Cavalry Regiment in Maribor, Slovenia, on 22 July 1919; 2) mass protest meetings of students in Belgrade, 22-23 March 1920; 3) mass arrests of unruly workers in Voivodina in 1920; 4) the protest against Yugoslav aid to counterrevolutionary Poland, and 5) an unspecified revolt of Croatian peasants. Based on such material as the files of the Yugoslav Ministry of War and Navy; document No. 33636 of 22 August 1919, and Radničke Novine [Workers Newspaper] of 5 and 27 April 1920, etc. S. Gavrilović

1842. Popović, Strahinja. U SPOMEN STANKU PAUNOVIĆU VELJKU, JUNAKU KRAJINE [In memory of Stanko Paunović-Veljko, the hero of the Krajina]. Komunist 1957 23 August. Describes a visit to the Negotin Museum, which houses several documents written by Paunović from Mitrovica prison where he was interned in 1938 under a sentence of the Tribunal for the Protection of the State. In 1941 Paunović and thirty other Communist prisoners escaped through a fifteen-meter-long subterranean tunnel dug with blunt prison knives. S. Gavrilović

1843. Popovski, Tošo. ŠESDESET GODINA ŽIVOTA. ČETIRI DECIENJE REVOLUCIONARNOG RADA [Sixty years of life. Four decades of revolutionary work]. Komunist 1957 6 December. An interview with Franc Leskošek, member of the Yugoslav Politburo since 1937, which throws light on the history of the Slovene Communist Party. S. Gavrilović

1844. Romac, Paško. STANKO PAUNOVIĆ. Komunist 1958 17 and 24 January. Gives data on Paunović and generally on Communists in the pre-war Yugoslav prisons of Mitrovica, Lepoglava and Maribor. Included are descriptions of: 1) the conflict caused by Petko Maletić, the factionalist leader, and his supporters, 2) the constant struggle between Communist prisoners and the prison authorities; 3) the correspondence with the outside world ("lengthy reports on all events inside the prison had to be written in white invisible ink"), and 4) the escape operations. The author was one of Paunović's prison companions in the years 1939-1941. S. Gavrilović

1845. S. K. ČETVRTA ZEMALJSKA KONFERENCIJA KP JUGOSLAVIJE [The fourth national conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1957 20 September. The fourth national conference, which was held in Ljubljana on 24 December 1934, dealt mainly with internal questions which arose after the original Party policy of overthrowing the monarchy by violent means had resulted in severe setbacks. The conference discussed the following points: 1) the situation created by the escape of Party leadership abroad under Martinović (Jovo Mališić), the immediate successor of Djura Djaković as Party secretary; 2) organization of regional parties in Slovenia and Croatia; and 3) confirmation of Gorkić, the Comintern-designated Party secretary. S. Gavrilović

1846. S. K. "TANK" LIST ZA ROBLJAŠKI HUMOR [Tank -- a newspaper with convict humor]. Komunist 1958 24 January. The newspaper Tank was published illegally by Communists in Sremska Mitrovica prison. The author discloses that the Communists in Yugoslav prisons prior to the war not only had their own press but an illegal "university" as well. S. Gavrilović

1847. Šarac, N. POSLEDNJA ŽELJA [The last wish]. Komunist 1957 15 November. Yugoslav workers contributed, through the Yugoslav Communist Party, about three million dinars to the Russian famine fund in 1922. The money was taken to Russia by a special delegation. The author describes in detail the donation made by Alija Alijagić under the terms of his will. S. Gavrilović

1848. Seferović, Nusret. BOŽIDAR ADŽIJA. Komunist 1957 22 November, and 6, 13 and 20 December, and 1958 1 and 10 January. A biographical study of a Croatian left-wing Social Democrat who was sentenced to death by the Circuit Court of Summary Proceedings of the Axis-sponsored Croatian Independent State and executed on 9 July 1941, together with Ognjen Prica, Otakar Keršovani and ten other Communist prisoners, as a reprisal for the shooting by Communists of an ustasi police agent in Zagreb. The author gives documentary information which throws light on the co-operation between Social Democrats and Communists in pre-war Yugoslavia. Based on such Yugoslav newspapers as Sloboda and Pregled, records of the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia, etc. S. Gavrilović

1849. Seferović, Nusret. SPASOJE STEJIĆ-BAČO. Komunist 1957 15 November. Describes the attempt made by Stejić to assassinate Prince Regent (later King) Alexander of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on St. Vitus Day (15 June 1921, Old Style). Stejić was a Communist party member of the "Voivodina group." Based on such material as: the stenographic records of Stejić's trial, published in Belgrade in 1922; statements by Triša Kaclerović, Stejić's defense lawyer; and a letter by Tito (1935) to the central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the life of Communists in prisons. S. Gavrilović

1850. Trbojević, Nane. OSNIVAČKI KONGRES KP HRVATSKE. PRVI DANI AVGUSTA 1937 GODINE [The

Constituent congress of the Communist Party of Croatia. The days of August 1937]. Komunist 1957 2 August. Describes facts on the history of this open-air Communist congress in Plješevica Mountain near Zagreb. Based on the recollections of Vlado Janić, a participant. S. Gavrilović

151. Unsigned. DOKUMENT JEDNOG VREMENA [A document of its own period]. Komunist 1957 20 September. Refers to an unofficial revenue stamp which was sold to Yugoslav Communists in the pre-war period in memory of Dragiša Mišević, a Communist hero who was killed in action by the Belgrade police. S. Gavrilović

152. Unsigned. OKTOBAR NA SARAJEVSKIM ULICAMA [October in the streets of Sarajevo]. Komunist 1957 15 November. A description of the strikes and demonstrations in Serbian cities in 1919 in the wake of the Russian October Revolution. S. Gavrilović

153. Unsigned. POLOŽAJ RADNIKA U PREDRATNOJ JUGOSLAVIJI [The position of workers in pre-war Yugoslavia]. Documenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Publishes information on labor legislation enacted by the Yugoslav Regency (1934-1945). S. Gavrilović

154. Unsigned. SOLIDARNOST [Solidarity]. Komunist 1957 13 December. The newspaper Student of 23 December 1939, of which a facsimile is here included, disclosed that more than ten students were killed and more than fifty wounded during the anti-government student demonstrations at the University of Belgrade on 14 December 1939. The text received from students, workers, and student organizations in the various Yugoslav cities (excerpts are quoted verbatim) indicates that there was widespread sympathy for the demonstrators. S. Gavrilović

155. Unsigned. TREĆI KONGRES KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE [The third congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1957 9 August. The main problem before the third congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which was held in Vienna in June 1926, was the general attack of the bourgeoisie against the Communist Party by means of anti-Communist legislation: the Law on the Press [Warning] and the Law Relating to the Protection of the State of August 1921. At this congress the statute of the Yugoslav Communist Party was finally approved. S. Gavrilović

156. Unsigned. ZAPIS IZ SVESKE ZA HEMIJU [Record made in a chemistry class notebook]. Komunist 1957 13 December. Students of Belgrade University recorded in their notebooks their experiences during the street demonstrations which took place in December 1939. The notes made by an unnamed chemistry student who took part in the melee are reproduced verbatim. S. Gavrilović

157. V. K. 19 APRIL 1920. OPERACIJA "OSAMNAEST POLA" U SUBOTICI [19 April 1920. The operation "eighteen poplars" in Subotica]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1920 October. Reminiscences of Josip Vurš about the workers' strike and conflict with the police and army on 19 April 1920 in Subotica. For his part in the melee, Vurš was imprisoned in Sremska Mitrovica prison for thirteen years. He was originally sentenced to death. S. Gavrilović

158. Vršina, Julijana. ŠESTI JANUAR 1929 [The sixth January 1929]. Komunist 1958 10 January. Discusses the assassination of several Croatian deputies and the arrest of Stjepan Radić by Puniša Račić in the Belgrade Skupština [Parliament] on 20 July 1928; 2) King Alexander's coup d'état of 6 January 1929, and 3) the intended anti-Communist measures taken under the government of General Petar Živković. A facsimile of a Communist leaflet protesting against the King's coup d'état is included. S. Gavrilović

159. Vujačić, Marko. ALIJA ALIJAGIĆ. Komunist 1958 31 January. Describes the assassination of Milorad Ašković, the author of the Yugoslav anti-Communist magazine, in Delnice in July 1921. The assassin was Alijagić, a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The author throws light on Communist views on terrorism as an instrument of policy. S. Gavrilović

1860. Vujica, Slobodan. PARTISKI NADIMCI [The party pseudonyms]. Borba 1958 1/3 January. Describes the origin of the various assumed names used by thirteen Yugoslav Communist leaders, including Josip Broz, Edvard Kardelj, Alexander Ranković and Svetozar Vukmanović. The description is based on information furnished by the leaders themselves. In the pre-war "period of illegality" all Yugoslav Communist leaders used fictitious names. S. Gavrilović

1861. Vujošević, Ubavka. POBEDA KOMUNISTA NA OPŠTINSKIM IZBORIMA 1920 GODINE. MANIFESTACIJE U BEOGRADU [The Communist victory in the municipal elections in 1920. Manifestations in Belgrade]. Komunist 1957 23 August. Supplies statistical data on the election results in various Yugoslav provinces and cities. The author emphasizes the Communist victory in Belgrade, and the measures (coup d'état) taken by the ruling groups to meet the situation. Based partly on the official records of the Belgrade municipal council (emergency meeting of 25 August 1920). S. Gavrilović

1862. Vujović, Dipo. PRVOMAJSKE DEMONSTRACIJE U RIJEKI CRNOJEVIĆA 1919 GODINE [May Day demonstrations in Rijeka Crnojevića in the year 1919]. Istorski Glasnik 1957 (1/2): 53-60. Describes the conflict between Communism and the authorities in Montenegro in 1919, as well as that between the Communists and other labor groups. The "Ceklin Society," led by Marko Mašanović, the local teacher, was the first stronghold of Communism in Montenegro. Based largely on files of the district prefect of Rijeka Crnojevića for the year 1919 in the Montenegrin State Archive. S. Gavrilović

1863. Vujović, Rade, and Jože Smole. ČETIRI GODIŠNJICE DRUGA LUKE. PRIGODNI RAZGOVORI O REVOLUCIONARNOM RADU DRUGA FRANCA LESKOVŠEKA [Four anniversaries of Comrade Luka. Apropos interviews on the revolutionary work of Comrade Franc Leskovšek]. Borba 1957 6 December. Gives information on the life and work of Leskovšek ("Luka"), on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his membership in the Communist Party, the twentieth anniversary of his becoming a Communist and labor movement leader, the forty-second anniversary of the beginning of his revolutionary work and the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. The information was obtained from Leskovšek himself and from Miha Marinko, another early Slovene Communist leader, and a member of the Slovene Politburo. S. Gavrilović

1864. Vukmanović-Tempo, Svetozar. DVADESET GODINA NA ČELU PARTIJE. UZ GODIŠNJICU DOLASKA DRUGA TITA ZA GENERALNOG SEKRETARA OK KPJ [Twenty years at the helm of the party. On the occasion of the anniversary of the advent of Comrade Tito to the position of secretary general of the central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party]. Komunist 1957 15 November. The deputy premier of Yugoslavia discusses the regeneration of the Yugoslav Communist Party during the period of Tito's leadership. He refers to Tito's liquidation of the "careerists" and the "factionalist influences," his transfer of the leadership of the party back to Yugoslavia, and his reliance on self-help rather than on foreign aid. S. Gavrilović

1865. --. [MOŠA PIJADE]. Medjunarodna Politika 1957 (167). Yugoslav Communist League Central Committee, SLAVA MOŠI PIJADE [Glory be to Moša Pijade]. Unsigned, NEZABORAVNI LIK ČOVEKA I DRŽAVNIKA [The unforgettable image of the man and the statesman]. Unsigned, ŽIVOTNI PUT REVOLUCIONARA [The life journey of a revolutionary]. Sketches of the life and historical significance of Moša Pijade, an early Yugoslav Communist leader and member of the Yugoslav Politburo, written on the occasion of his death in 1957. S. Gavrilović

1866. --. NA DVADESETOGODIŠNJICU KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE HRVATSKE [On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Communist Party of Croatia]. Borba 1957 30 and 31 July, and 1 August. K.K. -N.P., SVETLO U SAMOBORSKOJ ŠUMI [Light in the Samobor Forest].

1867. --, ODJECI OKTOBARSKE REVOLUCIJE U NASOJ ZEMLJI [Echoes of the October Revolution in our country]. Komunist 1957 7 November. Klopčič, France, TALASI POBUNE: STRAJKOVI RUDARA SLOVENIJE; USTANAK POSADE U JUDENBURGU; SELJACI DELE ZEMLJU [The wave of revolt: strikes in the mines of Slovenia; mutiny of the garrison in Judenburg; peasants seize land]. Unsigned, PROTEST BEOGRADA: FILIP FILIPOVIĆ RADNICIMA NA VELIKOM ZBORU 28 MARTA 1920. [The protest of Belgrade: Filip Filipović addresses the workers at the mass meeting of 28 March 1920]. Unsigned, OKTOBRA 1942 OSLOBODJEN BIHAĆ: BORBENA ČESTITKE [Liberation of Bihać in October 1942: wartime congratulatory message]. Unsigned, TITOVA PORUKA PROLETARIMA U BOSANSKOM PETROVCU 7 NOVEMBER 1942 [Tito's message to the First Proletarian Brigade, Bosanski Petrovac, 7 November 1942]. Unsigned, TITO. Interview with the correspondent of the Soviet periodical *Ogoněk* [Flame] on 3 November 1957. Gives illustrations of the impact of the Russian October Revolution on the history of the Yugoslavs in the period 1918-1945. S. Gavrilović

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 1654, 2080

1868. Bodensieck, Heinrich. DIE POLITIK DER ZWEITEN TSCHESCHO-SLOWAKISCHEN REPUBLIK (HERBST 1938 - FRÜHJAHR 1939) [The policy of the second Czechoslovak Republic (Autumn of 1938 - Spring of 1939)]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(1): 54-71. After the loss of the Sudeten areas the Hacha government tried in vain to preserve the neutral independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia. Under pressure from both Germany and from within Czechoslovakia itself (opposition partly caused by Nazi agitation, partly by real grievances), it finally collapsed. Based on the author's unpublished dissertation, "Die Politik des Prager Kabinetts Beran der Zweiten Tschecho-Slowakischen Republik (Herbst 1938 - Frühjahr 1939)," Kiel University, 1956. P. Podjed

1869. Kramer, Juraj. MAĎARSKÁ IRENTA NA SLOVENSKU V OBDOBI OD PADU MAĎARSKEJ SOVIETSKÉJ REPUBLIKY DO KONCA ROKU 1921 [Hungarian Irredentism in Slovakia during the period between the collapse of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and the end of 1921]. Historický časopis 1956 4(4): 487-520. During this period there was great activity on the part of Miklós Horthy's government and certain pro-Hungarian Slovak circles in order to undermine Czechoslovakia and thus regain Upper Hungary for the old kingdom. The author refers primarily to Károlyi Balassa, František Jehlička, Viktor Dvořák and Vojtech Tuka. Based largely on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1870. Muška, Jiří. VĚRNÝ SYN DĚLNICKÉ TŘÍDY [A faithful son of the working class]. Nová Mysl 1957 (12): 1109-1119. A necrology written on the occasion of the death of A. Zápotocký, the president of the Czechoslovak Republic, containing numerous references to events in the history of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in which he participated, such as the attempt at a revolution in Kladno in December 1920 and the strike in Most in 1932. I. Gadourek

1871. Wierer, Rudolf. DER EINFLUSS DES JOSEFISMUS IN DEN KIRCHLICHEN AUSEINANDERSETZUNGEN DER TSCHESCHOSLOWAKISCHEN REPUBLIK VON 1918 - 1938 [The influence of Josephinism on the religious disputes in the Czechoslovak Republic between 1918 and 1938]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(3): 388-400. The religious conflicts that finally led to the establishment of the Czechoslovak Church were more influenced by Josephinistic ideas than by old Hussite traditions or an outbreak of national enmity against the Catholic Habsburgs. P. Podjed

## FRANCE

1872. Epting, Karl. DIE JUGEND FRANKREICHS [The youth of France]. Zeitwende 1958 29(3): 145-152.

Gives a short survey of the intellectual development of French youth from the period between the two World Wars up to the present, pointing to a development toward moderate conformism, which the author calls "sceptical neopositivism." P. Podjed

1873. Joll, James (St. Antony's College, Oxford). LEON BLUM. Encounter 1957 (46): 30-35. An appreciation of the French Socialist leader, defending him against charges that he was either "a doctrinaire, unwilling to modify his beliefs in the light of experience," or that he "placed his personal integrity above his mission as a working class leader," and sacrificed "out of personal scruples, an opportunity of making a revolution." The author further argues that Blum's refusal to send arms to republican Spain in the summer of 1936 was the result of neither personal cowardice nor threats from the Radical Socialist members of his government, but of the "arguments, and indeed the tears, of Fernando de los Rios," the personal representative of the Spanish government, who told him that the fall of the French Popular Front would be a far worse blow for Spain than the loss of military aid. J. Kuehl

1874. Labin, Suzanne (Paris). FA-KUO KO CHENG-TANG CHI CH'I K'ANG KUNG CHIH HSING-SHIH [The French political parties and their anti-Communist outlook]. Ta-lu tsa-chih 1957 15(7): 31-33. A survey of French party politics from 1934 to the present, with emphasis on the anti-Communist activities of the French Socialist Party. Chen Tsu-lung

1875. Pivert, Marceau. JUIN 1936 ET LES DÉFAILANCES DU MOUVEMENT OUVRIER [June 1936 and the failings of the working class movement]. Revue Socialiste 1956 (98): 2-33. Examines the background of the Popular Front, its formation and the program of reforms proposed by Leon Blum. The author defends Blum's attitudes toward Spain and rearmament, and attributes the failure of the coalition to sabotage by reactionaries and Communists and a general lack of support by the workers. Based on the Socialist press and the reports of the party congresses. J. A. Clarke

## GERMANY

See also: 1615, 1631, 1632, 1635, 1823, 1911

1876. Bajec, M. POČETAK "MARŠA U PROPAST" [The beginning of the "march to destruction"]. Borba 1958 31 January. Describes the historical significance of 30 January 1933, the date on which Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor. S. Gavrilović

1877. Bauer, Roland (Berlin). ZUR EINSCHÄTZUNG DES CHARAKTERS DER DEUTSCHEN NOVEMBERREVOLUTION 1918-1919 [On the evaluation of the nature of the German November revolution, 1918-19]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(1): 134-169. Although the November revolution led to a bourgeois-democratic regime, except in Bremen and Bavaria, its class character was proletarian and socialist. It was the first attempt by the German proletariat to conquer the state and establish the political power of the working class. It was defeated because of 1) the inexperience and insufficiently developed class consciousness of the German working class; 2) the clever tactics adopted by the German bourgeoisie, which had learned its lesson from the revolutionary events in Russia and was also assisted by the international reaction, and 3) the lack of a militant revolutionary party. Journal (H. Köditz)

1878. Buchheim, Karl. DIE TRAGÖDIE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [The tragedy of the Weimar Republic]. Hochland 1956/57 49(6): 515-527. A critical discussion of Karl Dietrich Bracher's *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik. Eine Studie zum Problem des Machtverfalls in der Demokratie*. (Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaften in Berlin, vol. 4, (Stuttgart and Düsseldorf: Ringverlag, 1955)). The real reason for the fall of the Weimar Republic was the unwillingness of the German army and the people to accept the defeat of 1918 as a historical decision. Buchheim states that the only fact that might be called tragic

at such men as Papen and even criminals like Hitler could easily attain important political positions. P. Podjed

179. Freund, Michael. EIN DEUTSCHER STAATSMANN. MEMORIAM OTTO BRAUN [A German statesman. In memory of Otto Braun]. Gegenwart 1955 10(27): 855-858. Commemorates Otto Braun (1872-1955), the Social Democrat who was prime minister of Prussia from 1920 to 1932, except for short intervals in 1921 and 1923. The author describes Braun's opposition to Hitler and his actions in 1932. Braun had suggested to General Schleicher that he establish a military dictatorship for a few months in order to destroy the power of the National Socialists. P. Podjed

180. Gatzke, Hans W. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). RUSSO-GERMAN MILITARY COLLABORATION DURING THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. American Historical Review 1957/58 63: 565-597. While the German side of the Russo-German military collaboration of the years 1920-1930 was conducted chiefly by the Reichswehr on General Hans von Seeckt's initiative and largely independently of both the Foreign Ministry and the Moscow Embassy, documents newly come to light reveal that the whole German government was actively involved. The Reichswehr made commitments to the Russians which could not be broken without serious political repercussions, and to which the civilians reconciled themselves when political and economic advantages became apparent. But the military involvement was not as far-reaching or efficient as was supposed, due to differences between the civilian and military authorities. The most important of the new sources are the Seeckt papers, recently microfilmed.

J. P. Halstead

181. Gembruch, Werner (Frankfurt on the Main). ZUR REICHSSCHALTUNG DER BEWAFFNETEN MACHT UNTER DER HERRSCHAFT DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS [Concerning the co-ordination of the armed forces under the National Socialist regime]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 13(1): 81-92. Analyzes the constitutional means by which Hitler made the German army powerless after 1933 and brought it under Party control. Even though the army had already been denied a proper constitutional status in the Weimar Republic, Seeckt and Gröner supported the Republic, acknowledged the supremacy of civilian agencies and removed the extremist rightist elements from the army. The army leaders were opposed to National Socialism and were prepared to resist its ascent to power by force if so ordered. Hitler undermined army leadership by staffing it with officers who were obedient Party followers, and by 1937 had eliminated the army's advisory and planning functions in the making of foreign policy. Many Party men were placed in the General Staff Corps, thus eventually preventing the army from planning its own campaigns, and by 1944 it was not even able to plan independently small-scale and tactical combat operations. R. Mueller

182. Goldschmidt, Hermann Levin (Zürich). LEO BAECK, 1873-1956. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1957 12(1): 4-5. Biographical sketch of the religious leader of the German Jews during the Third Reich. H. Hirsch

183. Gossweiler, Kurt (Berlin). KARL DIETRICH BRACHER'S "AUFLÖSUNG DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK" [Karl Dietrich Bracher's Disintegration of the Weimar Republic]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 5(3): 48-558. Under the guise of liberalism, Bracher's historical conception serves West German imperialist reaction. The book not only tries to "disprove" historical materialism, it reveals its essentially anti-Communist character in the distorted historical view of the role of the German Communist Party during the years of the Weimar Republic. At the same time, Bracher endeavors to clear monopoly capitalism of its responsibility for fostering and bringing about Nazi fascism in Germany. An appendix is included, containing eight unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, relating to Hindenburg's negotiations with party leaders in November 1932 on the formation of a new government. Journal (H. Köditz)

184. Hirsch, Felix E. (Trenton State College). FIRST HUNDRED DAYS OF THE HITLER NIGHTMARE. New York

Times Magazine 1958 11 May: 14-15, 65-67. An eyewitness account, by the former political editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, of the first hundred days of Nazi rule in Germany, and an attempt to explain why Hitler's leadership was accepted by the majority of the German people as early as 1933. The author concludes that, while one may wonder about the soundness of the democratic spirit in West Germany, "the odds are against the rise of another Hitler." R. J. Marion

185. Kollman, Eric C. (Cornell College). EINE DIAGNOSE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK: ERNST TROELTSCH'S POLITISCHE ANSCHAUUNGEN [A diagnosis of the Weimar Republic: Ernst Troeltsch's political views]. Historische Zeitschrift 1956 182 (2): 291-319. Uses Troeltsch's Spekatorbriefe as a basis for discussing his analysis of the historical meaning of the Weimar Republic. These letters were published from 1919 to 1922 in Ferdinand Avenarius' journal Der Kunstwart, and about half of them appeared in book form in 1924 in Tübingen. A discussion of Troeltsch's political writings during the war and an evaluation of him as a practical politician are also included. G. H. Davis

186. Mann, Thomas. SOFFRENDO PER LA GERMANIA, FOGLI DI DIARIO DEGLI ANNI 1933 E 1934 [Suffering for Germany, pages from a diary of the years 1933 and 1934]. Il Ponte 1958 14(3): 374-390. Excerpts from Mann's diary for the years 1933 and 1934 which have not yet been published in Italy except for certain pages which have appeared in the Milan Corriere della Sera. He presents a diagnosis of Nazism and concludes by contrasting Goethe with the lack of culture in Hitler's Germany. C. F. Delzell

187. Milojević, Predrag. KAKO JE HITLER DOŠAO NA VLAST [How Hitler came to power]. Politika 1958 5-16 February. The pre-war Berlin correspondent of Politika describes the conditions which brought Hitler to power in Germany in January 1933. S. Gavrilović

188. Nowak, Żdzisław. NIEKTÓRE EKONOMICZNE PROBLEMY GRANICY NA ODRZE I NYSIE [Some economic problems of the Oder-Neisse frontier]. Przegląd Zachodni 1957 13(1): 52-71. Using statistical publications and special studies, concludes that the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line played an unimportant part in the pre-war economic life of Germany and that they are now of paramount value to Poland. The author repudiates the assertions of German revisionists that West Germany is overpopulated and in need of the agricultural products of the lost territories. A food supply on a level equivalent to pre-war standards is now secured by imports and the increased productivity of West Germany's own agriculture. E. Boba

189. Pajewski, Janusz. POLITYKA GUSTAWA STRESEMANNNA W ŚWIETLE NOWSZYCH BADAŃ [The policy of Gustav Stresemann in the light of recent studies]. Przegląd Zachodni 1957 13(2): 161-172. Reviews some recent works dealing with the policy and personality of Gustav Stresemann. The author analyzes Stresemann's tactics during the Locarno period as well as his hostile policy towards Russia and Poland. E. Boba

190. Rämisch, Raimund (Düsseldorf). DER BERUFS-STÄNDISCHE GEDANKE ALS EPISODE IN DER NATIONAL-SOZIALISTISCHEN POLITIK [The corporative idea as an episode in National Socialist policy]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1957 4(3): 263-272. The original National Socialist program of 1920 contained a section calling for corporative organization of society and economy. Later on the party paid scant attention to this section and concentrated on the struggle for political power. Beginning in 1931 Otto Wilhelm Wagener was the most consistent proponent of corporativism in the Party. After the assumption of power, the industrialists (Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach), agriculture (Walter Darré) and the labor front (Robert Ley) all actively opposed any implementation of a corporative program. By July 1933 Wagener had been removed from all positions of influence and the National Socialists permanently abandoned corporativism. A. Diamant

1891. Schreiner, Albert. ZUR FRAGE DER RÄTE IN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION 1918 [On the question of the soviets in the November revolution, 1918]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(4): 735-738. During the November revolution the soviets were in actual possession of political power, but the second necessary step, the suppression of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, did not take place. However, the role of the soviets has not yet been sufficiently investigated in order to be able to make a definitive evaluation of it. W. Ruf

1892. Smith, Arthur L. THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF AND RUSSIA 1919-1926. *Soviet Studies* 1956 8(2): 125-133. Traces the role of General Hans von Seeckt in Russo-German military collaboration. His objectives were a mighty Reichswehr and the division of Poland. Under his leadership, German war industries were established in Russia in order to evade the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and the Red Army profited greatly from training by German officers. "The value to Germany's secret rearmament efforts from military collaboration with Russia in the years 1919 to 1926 cannot be overestimated." Based on the Papers of General Hans von Seeckt in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. E. Kaminsky

1893. Stern, Fritz (Columbia Univ.). ADENAUER AND A CRISIS IN WEIMAR DEMOCRACY. *Political Science Quarterly* 1958 73(1): 1-27. An extensively documented study of the government crisis of May 1926, when the flag dispute led to the downfall of Luther's second cabinet and Adenauer's abortive negotiations for the formation of a cabinet. Particularly detailed information is given on Stresemann's attitude toward Adenauer and his role in preventing the latter's success. G. Stourzh

1894. Unsigned. DIE ALTE BENDLERSTRASSE [The old Bender Street]. *Gegenwart* 1955 10(17): 521-524. An analysis of the policy of the German Reichswehr in the period between the two World Wars (Benderstrasse is the name of the street in Berlin where the headquarters of the General Staff were located). Army policy was motivated by the fear of annexation of East Prussia by Poland. Based partly on a collection of documents on the policy of the Reichswehr, edited by Otto-Ernst Schüddekopf: *Das Heer und die Republik. Quellen zur Politik der Reichswehrführung 1918-1933*. (Hannover: Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1955). P. Podjed

1895. Unsigned. DIE GEEINTE ARBEITERKLASSE ZERSCHLÄGT DEN KAPP-PUTSCH [The united working class smashes the Kapp Putsch]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (90): 6749-6755. A summary of the monarchist Kapp Putsch of March 1920, and its suppression by Communist and left-wing Socialist groups. The author concludes that the successful crushing of this plot demonstrated the invincibility of the united German labor class. Based on contemporary newspapers. R. Mueller

1896. W-er (Eichler, Willi). WALTER HAMMER 70 JAHRE [The seventieth birthday of Walter Hammer]. *Geist und Tat* 1958 13(5): 153. On 24 May 1958 Walter Hammer "one of the most striking figures of the German Left" was seventy years old. The author characterizes the youth magazines, *Junge Menschen* and *Junge Republik*, which Hammer directed in the Weimar Republic, and also describes his activities during and after the Second World War. H. Hirsch

#### GREAT BRITAIN

1897. Dobrska, Z., and A. Szeworski. SYTUACJA GOSPODARCZA WIELKIEJ Brytanii W PORÓWNANIU Z OKRESEM PRZEDWOJENNYM [The economic situation of Great Britain as compared with the pre-war period]. *Ekonomista* 1957 (6): 68-82. Paper written under the supervision of Professor Kalecki in the Economic Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Referring to the years 1938 and 1954, the authors discuss the general changes in the British economy, comparing them with those in the United States. There was a considerable decrease in the share of national income taken by consumption as opposed to "accumulation" (investment) and exports. At the same time the un-

employment problem was solved and the workers' share in consumption increased at the expense of the middle classes. The "accumulation" share also increased. These changes have been the result of, and dependent on, exports, and a drop in the latter would lead to new changes. J. Lewartowski

1898. Unsigned. DOSSIER NO. 1: HAROLD MACMILLAN. *National and English Review* 1958 150(901): 103-107. An undocumented biographical essay on Harold Macmillan, referring to his activity as Conservative M. P., Minister Resident at Allied Headquarters in northwest Africa (1942) and Minister of Housing and later Foreign Secretary in the Eden cabinet. P. Podjed

#### HUNGARY

See also: 1869

1899. Berend, Iván, and György Ránki. HADIANYAGGY-ÁRTÁS MAGYARORSZÁGON A MÁSODIK VILÁGHÁBORÚ ALATT [War material production in Hungary during World War II]. *Századok* 1957 91(5/6): 696-715. Discusses the development of Hungary's ammunition industry and of various kinds of war equipment between 1920 and 1944, with emphasis on the Manfred Weiss Works in Csepel. Based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

1900. Molnár, Erik. A NAGY OKTÓBERI SZOCIALISTA FORRADALOM [The Great October Socialist Revolution]. *Századok* 1957 91(1-4): 1-7. An address delivered at a festive session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 5 November 1957 on the historical significance of the October Revolution. Since 1917, all the important events associated with Hungary's extreme left--the establishment of its Communist Party in 1918, the short-lived Soviet Republic in 1919, and the founding of the people's democratic regime in the post-war period--were directly influenced by the Russians. This background facilitated the rise of the Hungarian Communists to power but did not insure the maintenance of power in similar fashion to the Soviet Russian Communist. F. Wagner

#### ITALY

See also: 1990

1901. Corsi, Domenico. EUGENIO LAZZARESCHI. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(2): 267-275. Lazzareschi (1882-1949) was director of the State Archives at Lucca, Italy, after 1931. He continued the tradition of previous directors by indexing the wealth of material in these archives and also obtained gifts of the papers of leading patrician families. He popularized his archives with exhibitions of its papers, such as the 1945 display of documents on relations between Lucca and England. S. E. Humphreys

1902. Kozman, Marko. REČI ISTINU - REVOLUCION-ARNO JE [To tell the truth is a revolutionary act]. *Komunist* 1958 17 January. An account of the life and work of Antonio Gramsci, one of the founders of the Communist Party of Italy at the Congress of Livorno in 1921. In November 1926 Gramsci was arrested and sentenced to a little more than twenty years in prison. His political writings were published posthumously in seven volumes. Gramsci's moral creed ("To tell the truth is a revolutionary act") was expressed in the first issue of his newspaper *Ordine Nuovo*, on 1 May 1919 in Turin. S. Gavrilović

1903. Milanović, B. POLOŽAJ SLOVENAČKIH ŠKOLA U ITALIJI [The status of Slovene schools in Italy]. *Međunarodna Politika* 1957 (165). Examines *inter alia* the unequal treaty relations between Italy and Yugoslavia in the pre-war period in reference to minorities. S. Gavrilović

1904. Monti, Augusto. EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE [National Education]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(11): 1689-1694. An excerpt from Monti's unpublished novel "Le Fortune di Lallio" satirizing the Fascist influence on Italian education. The author has been a well known educator and critic of pedagogy in Piedmont as well as a historical novelist and anti-Fascist leader. C. F. Delzell

05. Rho, Edmondo. AUGUSTO MONTI. Il Ponte 1957 (1): 1684-1688. A sympathetic review of the career of the noted Piedmontese historical novelist, teacher and anti-Fascist resistance leader. Monti was connected with such Fascist journalists as Piero Gobetti and Luigi Albertini and joined Carlo Rosselli's "Giustizia e Libertà" underground movement. In 1932 he abandoned the teaching profession and then became a member of the Fascist Party. He was arrested and jailed in 1934 and then released in 1939 for reasons of health. During the armed resistance in the period 1943-45 he was a leader of the Action Party; later he became a Communist Party supporter. His best novel is Tradimento e Fedeltà (Turin, 1949), epitomizing in the story of a father and son the incompleteness of Italy's Risorgimento. He recently wrote Vietato pentirsi (Turin, 1956), a novel dealing with anti-Fascists in Switzerland.

D. F. Delzell

06. Toscano, Mario (Univ. of Rome). IL DIARIO DEL BARONE ALOISI [The diary of Baron Aloisi]. Rassegna di Politica e di Cultura 1957 34(396): 427-435. Account of the activities of an important Italian official and diplomat whose career spanned the period from the pre-Fascist to the post-Fascist era. After the fall of Mussolini, Aloisi, although he had been high in the councils of the Italian Foreign Office, helped found (together with Tomaso Sillani) the Centro per la Riconciliazione Internazionale. His newly published diary covers the period from 1932 to 1936 and throws considerable light upon the diplomacy of the Fascist period. While stylistically inferior to the Ciano diary, this work is considerably more candid and honestly informative.

A. F. Rolle

07. Vujačić, Mirk. SLUČAJNI RAZGOVORI; CRITICE IZ ŽIVOTA [Casual conversations; episodes from Istria]. Komunist 1957 6 December. Describes the "one-day instruction" on the occasion of the elections held by the Italian in 15 May 1921 in the Slovene village Merezic, which had been given to Italy under the provisions of the peace treaties of 1919. The leader of the uprisings, Ivan Babić, was killed by the Fascists. S. Gavrilovic

## POLAND

08. Honigwill, Ludwik. DLACZEGO? (PRZYCZYNEK DO KOMUNISTYCZNEJ MORALNOŚCI) [Why? (A contribution to Communist morality)]. Kultura 1958 12(4): 117-124. Personal recollections of a Warsaw lawyer, describing how a Polish Communist daily newspaper, acting on the instructions of police, strongly attacked a Bund daily on 15 October 1951, thus wrecking the agreement on a common workers' front of the Bund and the Polish Communist Party which had been concluded on the previous day. The incident shows that there were many police confidants in the Polish Communist Party.

A. F. Dygnas

09. Jeszke, Witold. KAWALER MALTAŃSKI I MERKURIUSZ [The Knight of Malta and Mercurius]. Wiadomości 1958 13(18): 2. Personal recollections of a Polish lawyer of his contacts in the inter-war period with the knight Bogdan Hutten-Czapski, bailiff of the Polish province of the Knights of Malta. The author relates various anecdotes from the life of this original, an authority on orders, decorations and diplomatic protocol, including one concerning his embarrassment on meeting a man decorated with the Order of Mercurius, with which he was not familiar. A brief description of the order's history is also given.

A. F. Dygnas

10. Korab, Alexander. STRANGE ALLIANCE: PIASECKI AND THE POLISH COMMUNISTS. Problems of Communism 1957 6(6): 33-39. Piasecki, a fascist-tinged, Nazi-oriented Pole, demonstrated these tendencies early in his career. As the leader of the "National Democratic Alliance," Piasecki's followers regarded him as the "Protector of the ideal Slav or Pole." In 1935 Piasecki asserted that Poland, to meet the threat of the new spirit of the age, must undergo a revolutionary totalitarian transformation, under the leadership of the Falanga. Effecting a deal with the Germans immediately after the fall of Warsaw, Piasecki

soon saw his plans wrecked by the Nazis and the Gestapo. Imprisoned and later released, he turned to the support of the anti-German underground movements. Piasecki's groups fought both the Russian and German forces, and after a new period of imprisonment, this time by the NKVD, he reached a rapprochement with the Russians and is now working for them as the leader of the pseudo-Catholic movement Pax.

S. L. Speronis

11. Migdał, Stefan. REWOLUCYJNE, INTERNACJONALISTYCZNE TRADYCJE LUDNOŚCI MIEJSCOWEJ NA GÓRNYM ŚLĄSKU [Revolutionary and internationalist traditions among the local population of Upper Silesia]. Nowe Drogi 1958 12(4): 86-93. The Silesian population has rich revolutionary traditions. Before Hitler's assumption of power a united front of Polish and German Communists carried on a co-ordinated fight, especially in the years 1931-1933.

G. Langrod

12. Nagórski, Zygmunt. LUDZIE MEGO CZASU. KAZIMIERZ BARTEL. JEDNA SCENA TYLKO [People of my time. Kazimierz Bartel. One scene only]. Wiadomości 1958 13(21): 2. Reminiscences of a left-wing lawyer of an interview with Prime Minister Bartel, who c. 1926 tried to offer him a ministerial post in order to make his cabinet more representative, but did not succeed.

A. F. Dygnas

13. Rogala, Władysław. POLITYKA NIEMIECKIEJ MNIEJSZOŚCI NARODOWEJ W WIELKOPOLSCIE W LATACH 1919-1923 [The policy of the German minority in Great Poland in the years 1919-1923]. Przegląd Zachodni 1957 13(2): 173-187. Sketches the organization of the German minority in Poland, its connections with Berlin and its hostile attitude toward Poland during the years 1919-1923. Based on Polish archival material and on the Polish press.

E. Boba

14. Składkowski, Sławoj (General, former prime minister of Poland). PODLASIE [The province of Podlasie]. Wiadomości 1958 13(21): 4. Personal recollections of Składkowski, describing a meeting with petty gentry in Podlasie (from which group he himself derived) during an inspection tour made while he was minister of interior, and characterizing the habits and attitudes of this class during the inter-war period.

A. F. Dygnas

## SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

15. Thomson, Erik (Lüneberg). KARL SELTER. Osteuropa 1958 8(5): 327. Biographical sketch of a prominent Estonian exile politician who died on 31 January 1958.

E. C. Helmreich

## SPAIN

16. Díaz Doin, Guillermo. NEGRIN Y LA POLÍTICA DE RESISTENCIA [Negrín and the policy of resistance]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(1): 56-63. Describes the part played by Juan Negrín (1892-1956) during the Spanish Civil War.

H. Kantor

17. Unsigned. SMOTRA INTERNACIONALNIH BRIGADA U ŠPANIJI. DOBROVOLJCI SLOBODE [Survey of the International Brigades in Spain. The volunteers in the cause of freedom]. Komunist 1957 16 August. Publishes statistical data relating to Yugoslav volunteers in the Spanish Civil War.

S. Gavrilović

18. Vlahović, Velimir. IZ DANA ŠPANSKE REVO-LUCIJE. PRIJATELJSTVO INTERBRIGADISTA I ŠPANACA [From the days of the Spanish revolution. Friendship between the "interbrigadists" and the Spaniards]. Komunist 1957 2 August. Reprint of an article which originally appeared in Nuestros Españoles, a magazine published jointly in 1937 in Madrid by the Commissariat of the International Brigade and by the Yugoslav volunteers, and devoted to the Yugoslav volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. The author describes his experiences as a combatant member of

the International Brigade ("interbrigadist") and patient in a military hospital in Madrid. S. Gavrilović

### Latin America

See also: 1742, 1743

1919. Ross, Stanley R. (Univ. of Nebraska). DWIGHT W. MORROW, AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO. *The Americas* 1956 14(3): 273-289. A general interpretation of the Morrow mission (1927-1930). Conditions in Mexico and the United States were ripe for a compromise on outstanding conflicts (oil rights, agrarian expropriations, etc.) even before Morrow's arrival, and basic problems persisted after he left. Nevertheless, Morrow's sympathetic, undogmatic and well-informed diplomacy brought a definite relaxation of tension and helped produce at least a partial settlement and thus foreshadowed the Good Neighbor Policy. Based largely on Morrow's own papers. D. Bushnell

1920. Williams, William Appleman (Univ. of Oregon). LATIN AMERICA: LABORATORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE NINETEEN-TWENTIES. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1957 11(2): 3-30. Making extensive use of U.S. diplomatic correspondence, analyzes the "failure" of U.S. policies toward Latin America. U.S. objectives were to avoid direct intervention as far as possible and guide Latin America paternally toward stable and conservative government, while promoting the orderly economic expansion of the area through close co-operation with U.S. traders and investors. The aims of Herbert Hoover and other Republican leaders were basically the same, but there were differences of opinion as to the time and procedure for protecting U.S. economic interests. Unfortunately, U.S. companies demanded diplomatic protection without agreeing to self-regulation, and Latin American unrest broke out everywhere with the Great Depression. Certain analogies are suggested with U.S. policy in other parts of the world. D. Bushnell

### Middle East

1921. Chang, T'ing-hsiu (Taipei). TURKEY SAN-SHIH NIEN [The history of Turkey during the past thirty years]. Chiao-yü yü wên-hua 1957 (137): 25-26. A description of the history of modern Turkey, with emphasis on the friendly relations between the Turkish and Chinese peoples. Chen Tsu-lung

1922. Vallery-Radot, Maurice. TRENTA ANS DE REVOLUTION KEMALISTE EN TURQUIE [Thirty years of Kemalist revolution in Turkey]. *Revue de Défense Nationale* 1956 12(4): 410-426. After a brief historical introduction and biographical sketch of Mustafa Kemal, examines his political, religious and economic reforms from 1923 to his death in 1938, and the policy of Turkey in the Second World War. H. Monteaule

1923. --. THE RECEPTION OF FOREIGN LAW IN TURKEY. *International Social Science Bulletin* 1957 9(1). Hamson, C. J. (Cambridge Univ.), INTRODUCTION, pp. 7-12. Findikoglu, L. F. (Univ. of Istanbul), A TURKISH SOCIOLOGIST'S VIEW, pp. 13-20. Stirling, P. (London School of Economics and Political Science), LAND, MARRIAGE, AND THE LAW IN TURKISH VILLAGES, pp. 21-33. Timur, H. (Univ. of Istanbul), CIVIL MARRIAGE IN TURKEY: DIFFICULTIES, CAUSES AND REMEDIES, pp. 34-36. Balta, T. R. (Univ. of Ankara), TURKISH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND INSTITUTIONS, pp. 37-48. Belgeyay, M. R. (Univ. of Istanbul), SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED AS A RESULT OF THE RECEPTION OF FOREIGN LAW, pp. 49-51. Ulken, H. Z. (Univ. of Istanbul), THE NEW CIVIL CODE AND THE TRADITIONAL CUSTOMARY LAW, pp. 51-53. Postacioglu, I. E. (Univ. of Istanbul), THE TECHNIQUE OF RECEPTION OF A FOREIGN CODE OF LAW, pp. 54-60. Vediledeoglu, H. V. (Univ. of Istanbul), THE RECEPTION OF THE SWISS CIVIL CODE IN TURKEY, pp. 60-65. Kubali, H. N. (Univ. of Istanbul), MODERNIZATION AND SECULARIZATION AS DETERMINING FACTORS IN RECEPTION IN TURKEY, pp. 65-69. Lipstein, K. (Cambridge Univ.), CONCLUSION, pp. 70-81. A discussion of the introduction of West Euro-

pean law into Turkey by Kemal Atatürk in 1926, and the resulting legal, sociological and economic effects. Lipstein summarizes the general trend of the various articles as follows: "To sum up: a Western system of law can be effectively introduced in a country of different background if the law is codified, if the government is supported by a united and well trained elite backed by an efficient organization, and if the administration as well as the judiciary retain a flexible approach based upon a thorough knowledge of the Western system of laws within its own setting as well as of the social reality in their own country." E. Kaminsky

### Soviet Union

See also: 1548, 1677, 1680, 1696, 1699, 1704, 1714, 1825, 1847, 1880, 1892

1924. Berezkin, A. TORZHESTVO GENERAL'NOI LINII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII [The victory of the general policy line of the Communist Party]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(18): 24-39. At the fourteenth Party congress in December 1925 the decision was made to industrialize the Soviet Union, with special emphasis on heavy industry. This was the Party's answer to the Dawes Plan, whose goal was to retard Soviet economic expansion by rebuilding German industrial potential. At the same time the principles of Soviet agricultural policy were established. During this phase of development the Party aimed at a firm alliance with the middle peasant. G. Lovas

1925. Berkhin, I. B. PEREKHOD K NOVOI EKONOMICHESKOI POLITIKE [The transition to the New Economic Policy]. *Prepodavanie Istori v Shkole* 1955 (6): 18-29. At the end of the Civil War (1921) the system of War Communism was no longer tenable in the Soviet Union. In order to be able to end the tax on the produce of the peasants and to encourage industrial production, small businesses were again made private and a free exchange of goods was allowed on a small scale. The government thus succeeded in supplying big cities with enough food to bring the workers back into the factories and to enable the resumption of production of consumption goods which the peasants needed. G. Lovas

1926. Berlin, L. I., and A. I. Epstein. SOCIALISTICHESKAIA VZAIMOPOMOSHCH RUSSKIKH I UKRAINSKIKH RABOCHIKH V BOR'BE ZA VYPOLNENIE PЕРВОЙ ПЯТИЛЕТКИ [Mutual socialist help of Russian and Ukrainian workers in their struggle for the realization of the First Five-Year Plan]. *Istoricheskoe Zapiski* 1955 (50): 309-327. Since the Ukrainian Soviet Republic did not have enough workers or an adequate industrial basis for the realization of the First Five-Year Plan, the big machine factories of the other Soviet republics helped with supply deliveries. The aid was especially justified by the fact that many new Ukrainian industrial plants, such as the Dnieproges hydroelectric plant and the Kharkov tractor factory, were supposed to be future suppliers of energy and machinery to the other Soviet republics. Based on material in the Central Archives of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and on newspapers. G. Lovas

1927. Breitreutz, Gerhard. DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION UND DIE POLITISCHE ÖKONOMIE [The Great Socialist October Revolution and political economy]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 1005-1008. The Soviet state originally lacked a formal program of political economics because of the fact that the economic theories of Marx and Engels were primarily adjusted to the industrial and urban societies of Western Europe. The USSR was thus forced to develop, largely by a trial-and-error method, its own theory of political economics, which provided for the application of Leninist theories of economics which placed heavy emphasis on a predominantly agrarian economy. Excerpts from Lenin's New Economic Policy program are included. R. Mueller

1928. Carr, E. H. SOME NOTES ON SOVIET BASHKIRIA. *Soviet Studies* 1957 8(3): 217-235. Describes Soviet policy toward the Bashkirs from November 1917 to 1935. During the Revolution and Civil War, the Bashkir nationalists sided with the Whites after the Bolsheviks had rejected their demands, but then proceeded to support the

Bolsheviks following the refusal of the Whites to acknowledge Bashkir national aspirations. When Bashkir demands for autonomy could not be satisfied because of the constant presence of Russian settlers in Bashkiria, the Bashkir nationalist leaders left the country and denounced Soviet leaders for breaking their promises. What then resulted was not a Bashkir rebellion, as previously thought, but rather a pogrom by Russian settlers against the Bashkir peasants. Russian leaders were permitted to continue their encroachment on Bashkir lands, but an effort was made to introduce Bashkirs into positions in the government and Communist Party. With the coming of the Five-Year Plans, the pressure of Russian peasants on Bashkir land ceased, and the Bashkirs were integrated into the Soviet economy on an equal basis. This integration cannot be validly evaluated in terms of such Western concepts as "national self-determination," "colonialism," or "imperialism." E. Kaminsky

29. Cato, A. MOSKAUS NEUER AUSSENMINISTER: NIKOLAI A. GROMYKO [Moscow's new foreign minister: Nikolai A. Gromyko]. *Osteuropa* 1957 7(5): 347-350. Biographical note describing Gromyko's education as an economic expert, his entry into the foreign service, and various posts he has held. Very adept in English, Gromyko probably came in contact with the NKVD as translator of confidential foreign messages. Gromyko has no desire to wield great power, but as an extremely able administrator he will carry out stated policy. His appointment as foreign minister means no radical shift in policy comparable to those made in the previous changes took place in the foreign office. E. C. Helmreich

30. Dmytryshyn, Basil (Portland State College, Oregon). NATIONAL AND SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIK) IN THE UKRAINE, 1918-1928. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1957 17(3): 243-258. Concludes that: 1) the Ukrainian Communist Party "was the representative of an insignificant few of the inhabitants of the Ukraine"; 2) the party's membership was essentially alien and was transplanted into the Ukraine; 3) the membership was non-proletarian in nature, and 4) there is evidence of "overwhelming domination" by the Russians or by Russified minorities. Detailed statistics are included. Based on a manuscript prepared for the Columbia University Research Program on the History of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union). C. F. Delzell

31. Dobrin, S. SOME QUESTIONS OF EARLY SOVIET SOCIAL HISTORY. *Soviet Studies* 1956 7(4): 353-371. Discusses the views and surviving influence of the Democratic Centralist faction of the Russian Communist Party, and the early foundations of the Cheka. Resolutions called for by the Democratic Centralists and passed by congresses of Soviets in 1919 and 1920 still have a certain influence on Soviet governmental structure. The Cheka, which began to operate in December 1917, did not receive legal powers until 1919. E. Kaminsky

32. Galay, Nicolai. THE TWO FACES OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES. *Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1958 5(2): 19-26. High fighting qualities, recovery and technical capabilities on the one hand; poor resistance and mass surrender on the other, have created an instability of morale in the Soviet armed forces. Since the middle 1930s, this dualism has been caused by the necessity of drafting anti-Communist elements into the army. It was particularly striking during certain stages of World War II, when the forced the Kremlin to abandon part of the Party ideology at least on the people's patriotism. The instability, which was again demonstrated by the Soviet army in Hungary during the 1956 revolution, is a continuation of a process which began in the First World War with the overthrow of the established order. Deep patriotism and social opposition in the lower ranks, and the influence of propaganda and the Party's propaganda in the higher levels are the sources of this dualism, which has still not been overcome after forty years of the existence of the Soviet army. Gertrud Greuter

33. Garmiza, V. V. RABOCHIE I BOL'SHEVIKI SREDNEGO POVOLZH'IA V BOR'BE S SAMARSKOI UCHREDILKOI [The struggle of the workers and Bolsheviks against the gov-

ernment in Samara in the area of the middle Volga]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (53): 29-49. Between 8 June and 7 October 1918 a counterrevolutionary government formed by members of the Social Revolutionary Party and delegates of the former constituent assembly (Uchreditel'noe Sobranie) terrorized the Samara area. It annulled all decrees of the Soviet state, ordered lockouts, and imprisoned and executed many workers. The workers of the city and the province, led by Kuibyshev of Simbirsk, gave the government strong resistance. During this period an illegal Party committee was active in Samara. G. Lovas

1934. Gubareva, O. SOVOKUPNYI OBSHESTVENNYI PRODUKT PRI SOZIALIZME [The total social output of the socialistic state]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(13): 86-98. A statistical survey of the total output of production and consumer goods, and of the structure of national income and reimbursement and accumulation funds in the period 1913-1955. G. Lovas

1935. Ikonnikov, S. N. VOVLICHENIE TRUDIASHCHIKHSIA MASS V UPRAVLENIE GOSUDARSTVOM [Involvement of the toiling masses in the administration of the state]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (8): 43-62. An account of the work of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, from its establishment as a commissariat in February 1920 to its reorganization as a joint State-Party organ in September 1923, citing the relevant legislation and discussing particularly its activity on the lower operating levels. Based partly on unpublished documents and local newspapers. A. Dallin

1936. Jasny, Naum. ON THE WRONG TRACK. *Soviet Studies* 1956 8(1): 50-76. In 1950 Abram Bergson of the Rand Corporation stated that 1937 was a year of unexampled prosperity for the Soviet consumer. This gross error indicates that the Rand Corporation "was caught by skilful Soviet propaganda." Because Soviet prices are artificial, and the price pattern constantly changes, Russian national income can be compared from year to year only in terms of prices identical for all the years compared. Rand departs from this universal practice of non-Soviet economists by computing each national economic account in unknown Soviet prices of the respective year. The gross national product computed in this way is meaningless; it can be used neither to determine changes in the economic structure nor to compare Soviet national income with that of other countries. Soviet economic statistics for 1937 and 1940 are analyzed in some detail. E. Kaminsky

1937. Kaelas, Aleksander (Stockholm). ALEKSEI MUURISEPP. *Osteuropa* 1958 18(1): 32. Biographical sketch of the first secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. E. C. Helmreich

1938. Karpov, G. G. KUL'TURNAYA REVOLYUCIYA V SSSR [The cultural revolution in the USSR]. *Prepodavanie i Istorii v Shkole* 1955 (6): 3-17. To promote cultural advancement in the Soviet Union, illiteracy was first liquidated, and then compulsory education was introduced, the system of teacher training was reformed, peasant and worker youth were given access to higher education, and scientific research institutes were developed. These methods made possible the socialist reform of Soviet society. G. Lovas

1939. Katuntseva, N. M. VOZNIKNOVENIE RABOCHIKH FAKUL'TETOV I IKH ROL' V FORMIROVANII KADROV NOVOI SOVETSKOI INTELLIGENTSII (1919-1925 GG.) [The development of "workers' faculties" and their part in the forming of new cadres for the Soviet intelligentsia (1919-1925)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (51): 133-156. After 1917 the university system in the USSR was also reformed. Entrance examinations were abolished. Since the workers' and peasants' children who were admitted to the universities had had no previous education, special courses were organized and conducted for them by so-called workers' faculties. The author surveys the development of this branch of higher education, referring to the most important relevant government decrees. Statistical tables showing the number and social distribution of the students and the number of workers' faculties in the USSR are included. G. Lovas

1940. Katz, Zev. PARTY-POLITICAL EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA 1918-1935. *Soviet Studies* 1956 7(3): 237-247.

Traces the development of educational establishments operated directly by the Communist Party for training members and leaders. These institutions were, for the most part, replaced by state-operated schools during the 1930s.

E. Kaminsky

1941. Kovalenko, D. A. RABOTA PETROGRADSKIKH RABOCHIKH NA OBORONU (OSEN' 1918 G. - OSEN' 1919 G.) [The contributions of the Petrograd workers to the defense (autumn of 1918 - autumn of 1919)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (51): 100-132.

At the beginning of the Civil War Petrograd was not only the political center of Bolshevism but also the point of concentration of the country's most important armament factories. In order to equip an army of three million men, necessary raw materials and fuel had to be procured under very difficult circumstances and skilled workers had to be hired. The Petrograd workers directly participated in the defense of the Soviet Republic in the spring of 1919 when the army of General Yudenich advanced toward the capital. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

1942. Loginov, A. P. SOZDANIE NOVOGO PODMOSKOVNOGO UGOL'NOGO BASSEINA V GODY DOVOENNYKH PIATILETOK [The opening of the new Moscow coal fields during the years of the pre-war Five-Year Plans]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (51): 157-196. In spite of the machinations of the Trotskyists and other enemies of the people, the Soviet government modernized and mechanized the mines and greatly increased the output of the Moscow coal fields, which had had only a minor share in the total coal output before 1917. The author refers to important relevant decrees and party decisions, and, using statistical publications, shows the absolute growth of production. G. Lovas

1943. Nove, A. '1926/7' AND ALL THAT. *Soviet Studies* 1957 9(2): 117-130. Reviews the use of 1926/7 prices as the basis for calculation of real Soviet prices and national income for 1928-1950. The use of 1926/1927 as a base year did result in great exaggeration of Soviet economic growth, but this use was probably not for the purpose of deliberate falsification as sometimes charged. The base years that have been selected since 1950 apparently give more reliable results, but information concerning their use is insufficient. Based on statistics and monographs from both Russian and Western sources. E. Kaminsky

1944. Römer, Axel. DER SCHUTZ DES MENSCHLICHEN LEBENS GEGENÜBER VORSÄTZLICHEN ANGRIFFEN IM STRAFRECHT DER RSFSR [The protection of human life against premeditated attack in the penal code of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(6): 1059-1070. Discusses the evolution of the criminal code in the Soviet Union and the extent to which it was influenced by codes of the Czarist era, especially in the legal formulation and interpretation of murder, manslaughter and homicide. The definitions which were ultimately adopted in the RSFSR are the best modern instruments for the legal interpretation and differentiation of these crimes. R. Mueller

1945. Schaefer, Hildegard. DER CHRIST IM KOMMUNISTISCHEN SYSTEM [The Christian in the Communist system]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1958 13(2): 100-106. Presents, and comments upon, an extract, in German translation of a memorandum sent by twenty Russian Orthodox bishops to the Soviet government on 7 June 1926. The memorandum is printed in Russian in M. Polski's *New Russian Martyrs* (1949). H. Hirsch

1946. Seton, F. AN ESTIMATE OF SOVIET INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION. *Soviet Studies* 1955 7(2): 128-142. In a review of Donald R. Hodgman's *Soviet Industrial Production, 1928-1951* (Harvard University Press, 1954), contends that official Russian indexes on industrial expansion from 1926 to 1950 are fantastic. Hodgman's estimates are examined in some detail and discovered to be better founded than the Soviet figures, but probably underestimate Russian economic expansion. The true rate of growth lies somewhere between Hodgman's estimate and the Russian index, but is probably much nearer the former. E. Kaminsky

1947. Sevrikov, K., and M. Syrcov. V. I. LENIN O RABOTE SOVETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO APPARATE [V. I. Lenin on the working of the Soviet state apparatus]. *Kommunist* 1955 32(12): 13-25. The chief characteristics of the Soviet machinery of state are: 1) its community of interest with the people; 2) the inclusion in it of the masses; 3) democratic centralism, allowing the development of local organs of state; and 4) its inexpensiveness. All these qualities are necessary for the performance of effective organizational work and the execution of the policy of the Party, which is the main task of the Soviet state apparatus. Based on Lenin's works. G. Lovas

1948. Sharova, P. N. GOD VELIKOGO PERELOMA V SEL'SKOM KHOZIAISTVE TSENTRAL'NO-CHERNOZEMNOI OBLASTI [The year of the great change in the agriculture in the Central Black Soil area]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1955 (51): 197-227. In 1929 measures were taken for the complete collectivization of the Black Soil area. Although the area had always had a large share in the total grain production of Russia, it could not keep up with the development of socialist industry. This situation could only be changed by the establishment of kolkhozes on a large scale. Important steps in this direction were 1) providing an adequate supply of agricultural machines; 2) the foundation of central machinery and tractor stations, and 3) the liquidation of the resistance of the middle peasants. The author describes the development between 1925 and 1930. Based on State and Party Archives of the Voronezh Region. G. Lovas

1949. Strakhovsky, Leonid I. (Univ. of Toronto). THE CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE IN NORTH RUSSIA, 1918-1919. *Canadian Historical Review* 1958 39(2): 125-146. The participation of the 16th Artillery Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, in the North Russian campaign, 1918-19, is a unique, remarkable and laudable chapter in the history of the Canadian Military Service. Based principally on material in the Public Archives of Canada and on the author's previous studies in this field, such as *The Origins of American Intervention in North Russia, 1918* (Princeton, 1937) and *Intervention at Archangel* (Princeton, 1944), as well as on some secondary sources and on reminiscences of the author's participation in the campaign described. Author

1950. Turgeon, Lynn (Hofstra College). COST-PRICE RELATIONSHIPS IN BASIC INDUSTRIES DURING THE SOVIET PLANNING ERA. *Soviet Studies* 1957 9(2): 143-177. Furnishes cost-price ratios for basic industrial products during selected years from 1927/1928 through 1955. In 1932 and 1934, and probably also during the period from Soviet participation in World War II through 1948, prices covered only between fifty and seventy per cent of all costs. In the years 1927/1928, 1937, 1940, 1950 and 1955, however, there was at least a rough correspondence between wholesale prices and production costs; with 1927/1928 and 1955 corresponding most closely. The recent trend is toward a lowering of production costs, elimination of subsidies, and an emphasis on the profitability of units of production. Cost data were obtained from Soviet official sources, including journals published by the various industries, as well as economic texts and journals; prices were obtained from official price handbooks used by Soviet purchasing agents, and from the studies by the Rand Corporation based on these handbooks.

E. Kaminsky

1951. Whitman, John T. THE KOLKHOZ MARKET. *Soviet Studies* 1956 7(4): 384-408. Traces the history and operation of the kolkhoz market from 1932 to the present. Collective farmers have been permitted to sell part of their output on the open market, but the state has managed to limit this practice by discriminatory taxes and the competition of co-operatives and state agencies. Experience shows that outright abolition of the kolkhoz market would result in loss of production. This abolition is desired by Soviet leaders who want the economy to be fully planned, and may perhaps be achieved through fundamental transformation, sudden or gradual, of the kolkhoz system itself. Based on Soviet market statistics. E. Kaminsky

1952. Wilson, Edmund. COMRADE PRINCE. *Encounter* 1955 (22): 10-20. A biographical sketch (the first to appear in print, according to the author) of O. S. Minsky, Rus-

a critic and historian, whose career "bridged the literary worlds of two mutually exclusive societies, that of England and Western Europe, and that of the Soviet Union." The author traced Mirsky in the Soviet Union in 1935. He treats systematically Mirsky's attempts to submerge his fastidiousness, puritanism and catholicity of taste in the service of the Soviet state. The text of a letter from an unidentified source describing the circumstances of Mirsky's death during the Great Purges is included. J. Kuehl

### United States of America

Also: 1756, 1760, 1761, 1768, 1772, 1775, 1785, 1790, 1919, 1920

1953. Bardolph, Richard (Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina). THE NEGRO IN WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, 1938-1955. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(4): 261-282. Survey of the colored persons listed in Who's Who in America, as an index of Negro eminence, concluding that religious leaders were the largest single group in 1938, but that dictators led twenty years later. In other categories, persons of elevated distinction chiefly in the Negro community rather than in American society as a whole. W. E. Wight

1954. Borg, Dorothy, (New York). NOTES ON ROOSEVELT'S "QUARANTINE" SPEECH. Political Science Quarterly 1957 72(3): 405-433. A detailed examination of the background of Roosevelt's famous foreign policy speech of 1941. The author suggests that the speech was not meant to be a drastic departure from previous foreign policies but rather a groping and intermittent effort which had been going on for some time to find a plan to avert war between the democracies and the dictatorships. G. Stourzh

1955. Brewer, James H. (Virginia State College). ROBERT LEE VANN, DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN: AN OPPONENT OF LOOSE LEAF POLITICS. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(5): 100-103. Robert Lee Vann, the influential editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, advocated "loose-leaf politics," under which the Negroes would refrain from giving unquestioned support to either the Democrats or the Republicans but would bargain for advantages from both parties. He supported Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, but by 1940, the year in which he died, had thrown his support to Wendell Wilkie. L. Gara

1956. Burnham, James. KOMMUNISTISCHE UNTERDRUCKUNG IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Communist Infiltration in the United States]. Schweizer Monatshefte 1955 14(4): 193-210. Discussing the quantitative and qualitative extent of Communist infiltration in high government offices in the United States, concludes that its effectiveness was due mainly to the ideological corruption of part of the American intellectual elite which came to power during the Roosevelt era and to the systematic campaign of the Communists, who finally succeeded in achieving their aims because of the lack of unity of their opponents. P. Podjed

1957. Connor, James R. NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED STATES TARIFF POLICY IN THE 1930's. Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 32-43. The three major farm organizations supported high tariffs on both farm products and manufactured goods during the 1930's. They emphasized raising agricultural rates to give parity with manufactured goods rather than lowering any or all rates. Based on contemporary printed sources. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1958. Freund, Paul A. (Harvard Law School). THE LIBERALISM OF JUSTICE BRANDEIS. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(1): 3-11. Brandeis blended the highest standards of legal craftsmanship with moral judgment. In preserving the moral traditions through the techniques of the law he made his great contributions. A. B. Rollins

1959. Friedrich, Gerhard (Haverford College). THE DREISER - JONES CORRESPONDENCE. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(1): 23-34. Gives the text of, and discusses, the correspondence (1938-1945) between Theodore Dreiser and Rufus Jones, a prominent American

can Friend. The correspondence originated out of a common concern for the plight of victims of the Spanish Civil War and developed into an exchange on the nature of Quakerism, which helped provide material for Dreiser's novel about Quakers, The Bulwark (Garden City, 1946). N. Kurland

1960. Friend, Theodore. THE VARIOUS RADICALISM OF VERNON PARRINGTON. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1955 13(1): 29-39. Suggests that Parrington's Main Currents in American Thought is a "period piece," the work of a "passionate agrarian," a "partisan populist . . . who . . . mixed Jeffersonian humanism and Marxian economism." The author analyzes Parrington's life and background to reveal the bases of the radicalism which led him, in the author's opinion, to distort the truth to serve the reform goals he favored. William D. Metz

1961. Gleason, John Philip. THE ATTITUDE OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY TOWARD AGRICULTURE DURING THE McNARY-HAUGEN PERIOD. Agricultural History 1958 32(2): 127-138. During the 1920's businessmen prospered while farmers experienced a depression of fluctuating severity. Most businessmen opposed the McNary-Haugen plan on the grounds that it was contrary to economic law, would cost money and would involve the government in business. Farmers were urged to reduce production, practice crop diversification, and support the co-operative movement. The plan was also opposed on the moral ground that it destroyed the farmer's self-reliance. However, as a result of comprehensive studies of the problem by business groups some businessmen came to realize that the problem was extremely complex and defied easy solution. Based upon an analysis of business periodicals published in the 1920's. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1962. Landis, James M. MR. JUSTICE BRANDEIS: A LAW CLERK'S VIEW. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1957 46(4): 467-473. A description by a former law clerk of Brandeis of his work with the Justice. The author regards the personality, friendly warmth, wit and even, at times, critical attitude of Brandeis as the source of his charm as well as of his genius. Several of Brandeis' famous legal opinions are described. F. Rosenthal

1963. Macdonald, Dwight. REMEMBRANCE OF POLITICS PAST. Encounter 1957 (42): 38-47, and (43): 63-69. Personal reminiscences of the author's political activities from 1928 through the Second World War and his editorship of the review Politics. He began as a writer for Fortune magazine, and then for the Nation, the New Internationalist, and the Partisan Review. The author relates anecdotes concerning Henry Luce, Ralph Ingersoll and other American journalists, and refers to Max Schachtman, James Cannon, Albert Weiskind, James Burnham and other personalities of the American left. J. Kuehl

1964. Miller, Robert M. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND LYNCHING, 1919-1939. Journal of Negro History 1957 42(2): 118-131. Concludes that the "record of the Protestant churches was spotted, but on the whole their concern with lynching was both deeper and more widespread than commonly believed." Based on primary sources. W. E. Wight

1965. Nevins, Allan (Columbia Univ.). ASSAY OF AN EPOCHAL QUARTER-CENTURY. New York Times Magazine 1958 30 March: 14, 46, 48, 50. The pace of modern living and the rapidity of development in practically every field of activity and interest make necessary frequent assessments of important events. The author lists the major developments in the period 1933-1958, particularly in the United States, and concludes that "the most powerful and influential nation a quarter-century hence will not be the one that has met the challenges of science most energetically; it will be the one that has met the hundred challenges which make for a luminous, well-rounded civilization." R. J. Marion

1966. Tontz, Robert L. (U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington). ORIGIN OF THE BASE PERIOD

CONCEPT OF PARITY--A SIGNIFICANT VALUE JUDGMENT IN AGRICULTURAL POLICY. Agricultural History 1958 32(1): 3-13. Parity as applied to farm prices is a concept of price fairness and justice to producers and consumers. The base-period concept of parity, as legally constituted and administered, has been criticized by agricultural economists, but continues to be regarded by many farmers and farm leaders as a cherished agricultural goal. This is because "it emerged as the well-known choice from among the many alternatives discussed, sought, and tried over an extended period." Based upon published primary and secondary sources. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1967. Ward, John W. (Princeton Univ.). THE MEANING OF LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT. American Quarterly 1958 10(1): 3-16. The American public identified itself with Lindbergh, finding in his transatlantic flight of 20 May 1927 the embodiment of an ideal which it almost believed to have been lost "at the end of a decade marked by social and political corruption and by a sense of moral loss." This ideal consisted of two conflicting elements: the continuation of the

individual pioneer spirit, and the pride of participation in technological achievement. The contradiction between the pure individualism of the pioneer age and the restriction of individualism in the machine age was evident in the Lindbergh phenomenon, and this American conflict has still not been resolved. H. Augustin

1968. Witte, William D. S. (Bradley Univ.). AMERICAN QUAKER PACIFISM AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT OF WORLD WAR I. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(2): 84-98. After World War I the Quakers were concerned with the position they should take on the League of Nations. Some Quakers regarded the League as the best hope for achieving the abolition of war, but others believed that it violated fundamental Quaker principles because it was empowered to use military sanctions, was not universal, required unanimous decisions, and was imposed rather than negotiated. These differences were debated in Quaker meetings and publications. This was only the beginning of a process of Quaker concern with peace and international affairs which has continued to the present. N. Kurland

## F. 1939-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1793, 1795, 1800, 1802, 1806

1969. Ginsburgs, George (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). A CASE STUDY IN THE SOVIET USE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: EASTERN POLAND IN 1939. American Journal of International Law 1958 52(1): 69-84.

Russia appealed to international law on six counts to justify its occupation of eastern Poland in 1939. Though couched in legal phrases, the statements of the Soviet government were actually directed toward the peoples of the world rather than to lawyers. The claims were self-contradictory and generally not sound. G. L. Lyan

1970. Seicaru, P. CHURCHILL ET FRANCO. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (154): 22-28. Describes Franco's clear warnings to Churchill in 1943 and 1944 cautioning the British against close co-operation and friendship with the USSR, since the Russians were prepared to take advantage of their allies for the purpose of extending Communist domination over the whole of Western Europe, after World War II and the total destruction of Nazi Germany. R. Wengraf

1971. Unsigned. CHURCHILL PLANTE WIEDERBEWAFFNUNG DER WEHRMACHT [Churchill planned to rearm the German army]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (85): 6222-6223. Churchill's public statement on 23 November 1954 that he had ordered Marshal Montgomery early in 1945 to gather captured German arms for use against the Soviet Union revealed the real capitalist-monopolist objectives of the Western powers in the Second World War. This was further demonstrated by their consistent refusal to disarm Germany in conformity with the Yalta agreement. R. Mueller

1972. Vaitiekūnas, Vytautas. THE CONTINUITY OF LITHUANIA'S STATEHOOD. Lituanus 1957 4(13): 2-6. Reviews in detail the three annexations of Lithuania (once by German and twice by Soviet armies) during the Second World War. Each occupation was followed by a sham plebiscite to give it the character of legality. The author emphasizes that the United Nations has never recognized the flagrant violation of international law which the Soviet Union's occupation of Lithuania constitutes, but has remained dedicated to the restoration of Lithuanian national sovereignty. R. Mueller

1973. Zhukov, Gregory. MARSCHALL SCHUKOW ÜBER DIE UNEHRLICHE HANDLUNGSWEISE CHURCHILLS [Marshal Zhukov on Churchill's dishonest conduct]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (86): 6359-6362. Affirms the statement made by Winston Churchill in a speech on 23 November 1954 that he had ordered Marshal Montgomery toward the end of the war in Europe to gather and store captured

German matériel for possible use in a future war against the Soviet Union. The author further recalls the reluctance of British and American delegates to the Allied Control Council for Germany to accede to Soviet demands for a permanently disarmed Germany. He quotes in full his memorandum of 20 November 1945 sent to the Commander of the British occupation zone in Germany, in which he protested that British constabulary forces were giving combat training to large German army and air force units rather than speeding their disbandment. R. Mueller

### Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 1008, 1910

1974. Bagiński, Kazimierz. PIERWSZE POSIEDZENIE RADY JEDNOŚCI NARODOWEJ [The first session of the Council of National Unity]. Wiadomości 1958 13(21): 2. Describes the genesis and the membership of the Council of National Unity, which was intended to be a kind of parliamentary representation of the Polish underground movement. The author, who was himself a member of the council, establishes the date of the first meeting as 7 or 8 March 1944 and gives a list of the persons who attended and a summary of the agenda. A. F. Dygnas

1975. Bajić, Nevenka. JUNSKI USTANAK U GORNJOJ HERCEGOVINI 1941 GODINE [The June uprising in Upper Herzegovina in 1941]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1956 8: 225-244. Discusses the massacres of the defenseless population of Gacko and Nevesinje by the Italian-sponsored ustaša, Serbian uprisings in June 1941, and the growth of the Communists. Based on such material as documents published by the Institute of Military History and political reports submitted to the constituent congress of the Communist Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina. S. Gavrilović

1976. Besgen, Achim. FELIX KERSTEN, LEIBARZT HIMMLERS--HELPER DER MENSCHHEIT [Felix Kersten, Himmler's personal physician--a benefactor of humanity]. Stimmen der Zeit 1957/58 161(5): 367-379. A tribute to Dr. Felix Kersten, Heinrich Himmler's personal physician during World War II. Kersten repeatedly approached Himmler on behalf of convicted Germans, Allied prisoners and Jews, many of whom he saved from deportation and death. He was able to accomplish this after ingratiating himself with Himmler, to whom he gave relief from various ailments which other physicians had considered incurable. Kersten was especially successful in saving large numbers of Eastern European Jews from execution toward the end of the war. His most important accomplishment was the

agement of a meeting near Berlin between a Swedish representative of the Jewish World Congress and Himmler, during which the latter promised to spare several thousand Jews. R. Mueller

177. Hase, Hans Christoph von. DIETRICH BONHOEFFER'S ERBE [Dietrich Bonhoeffer's bequest]. *Schweizer Monatshefte* 1955 35(3): 154-157. Report on a discussion in 1955 by friends of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Protestant theologian and member of the German resistance, who was executed in 1945. Although Bonhoeffer was a radical pacifist, he took part in plans to assassinate Hitler because he was convinced that it was the duty of a Christian to act against a criminal even if he thereby became guilty of a crime himself. P. Podjed

178. Jakšić, Mato. PARTIZANSKI GRAD U PUSTINJI [Partisan city in the desert]. *Borba* 1957 29/30 November/December. A description, written by the chief of Tito's military mission in Cairo (1944), of the El Shatt camp where the 27,000 Yugoslav partisan refugees were temporarily held. The author deals with such aspects of the community's internal organization as government, courts, schools, newspapers, work battalions and cultural centers. S. Gavrilović

179. Kozłowski, Leon. WIEZIENIE SOWIECKIE (DOK.) [Soviet prison (conclusion)]. *Kultura* 1958 12(3): 111-122. An account of the author's decision to leave Soviet territory on return to Poland (which was then under German occupation) and a description of the journey itself, giving impressions and observations on, the Russian evacuation of men and women from the territories threatened by the German armies, and the peasants' attitude toward the kolchozes, which were mostly liquidated during the very short period between the withdrawal of the Russians and the arrival of the Germans. The author covers the period up to his surrender to the first German unit he met near Tula. A. F. Dygnas

180. Kozman, Marko. PRIMORSKI BORAC. SEĆANJE NA DRUGA OSKARA KOVAČICA-TONIJA [The fighter from Primorska. In memory of Comrade Oskar Kovačič-Toni]. *Komunist* 1957 13 September. Kovačič was a secret member of the Communist Party of Slovenia, who established the party's first contact with the Communists of the Slovene border following the Axis occupation of parts of Yugoslavia. While on a secret mission to Trieste in December 1941, Kovačič was seized by the Italian police and sentenced to thirty years of imprisonment by the Special Tribunal in Rome. S. Gavrilović

181. Kruszelnicki, Ludwik. MÓJ KOLEGA MINISTER [My colleague, the minister]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(19): 1. Personal recollections of Largo Caballero, a fellow prisoner of the author in 1943 in the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen. A. F. Dygnas

182. Lisac, Andrija-Ljubomir. DEPORTACIJE SRBA U HRVATSKE 1941 [Deportations of Serbs from Croatia in 1941]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 125-145. Material in the archives of the wartime Independent Croatian State sponsored by the Italians reveals that after the Anschluss Hitler already planned the annexation and Germanization of western Yugoslav territories. The Südostdeutsche Institut was established in Graz under the direction of Dr. Gerhard Werner immediately after the Anschluss in order to prepare the details of the forcible removal of Slavs. The later organized mass deportations of Serbs, details of which are described by the author, were a result of these Drang nach Osten schemes. Based on files in the Zagreb City Archives. S. Gavrilović

183. Litwin, Józef, ed. SPRAWA OFICERÓW POLSKICH - JĘNCÓW W OBOZACH NIEMIECKICH ("OFLAGACH") A PRZEŁOMIE R. 1942 I 1943 [The problem of Polish officers in German prisoner-of-war camps (Oflag) by the end of 1942 and beginning of 1943]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 1(5): 84-93. Publishes five documents from the correspondence between Himmler and Ribbentrop, showing that Himmler tried to obtain power to transfer Polish officers in prisoner-of-war camps to concentration camps managed by

SS units. The editor also gives a short review of the situation prevailing in prisoner-of-war camps in Germany during the Second World War. E. Boba

184. Malinowski, M., and W. Poterański. NA MARGINESIE ARCHIWUM TZW. "ANTYKU" [On the periphery of the records of "Antyk"]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(9): 105-120. Critical analysis of documents from the archives (found in 1956) of "Antyk" [Anti-Communist Agency], an organization which was formally private but subsidized by the Polish underground. G. Langrod

185. Marković, Dragan. PODVIZI ILEGALCA U NOV. POSETILAC KUĆE BROJ 47 [The exploits of an illegal worker of the National Liberation Army. The visitor in house no. 47]. *Komunist* 1957 30 August. Describes how Karlo Lukač, a member of a Communist commando unit in Belgrade during the German occupation, shot Dragoljub Šterić, the chief of police. S. Gavrilović

186. Marković, Dragan. PRE PETNAEST GODINA. PISMO NA ZAVOJU [Fifteen years ago. Letter written on a bandage]. *Komunist* 1957 16 August. Describes the case of Djuka Dinčić, a woman Communist, who was tortured in the Glavnjača prison and the Banjica concentration camp before and during the German occupation of Belgrade and finally executed on 25 May 1943 without having divulged any Communist secrets or even given her name. She used bandages to communicate with her Communist associates outside the prison. S. Gavrilović

187. Nikitović, Časlav. POGIBILJA VOJKA CVRKČA I SLOVO Z [The assassination of Vojko Cvrkčić and the letter Z]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1958 10. Criticizes severely the Yugoslav wartime prime minister, Slobodan Jovanović and the justice minister Boža Marković, both former professors of law at the University of Belgrade, for their "letter Z" practice, under which Serbian men and women (including Vojko Cvrkčić) were sentenced to death from London without evidence or trial. The sentences were broadcast over the British Broadcasting Corporation, under the dreaded letter Z (zaklati) [Kill by knife], to agents of the government in the occupied country, who carried out summary executions. This practice was stopped by Churchill. S. Gavrilović

188. Petković, Radomir. "DALEKI KRČAC." PRVA RADIO STANICA U SLOVENIJI RADILA JE SKRIVENA U DVORIŠTU GESTAPOA U LJUBLJANI [The "Distant Pioneer." The first radio station in Slovenia was operated from the courtyard of the Gestapo in Ljubljana]. *Komunist* 1958 14 February. The secret radio station of the National Liberation Front in Slovenia which began broadcasting on 22 December 1941 was set up by Rado Lunzar, a Ljubljana electrical engineer. The author gives the names of the speakers and other details of the station. S. Gavrilović

189. S.K. PISMO MAJCI [Letter to mother]. *Komunist* 1958 14 February. Gives the text and a facsimile of a letter of 9 February 1943 from Svetozar Marković, a partisan who had been captured and condemned to death. The letter throws light on the upbringing and psychology of Communist guerrillas in World War II. The letter is from the Archives of the Historical Department of the Yugoslav Communist League Central Committee. S. Gavrilović

190. Trgo, Fabijan. ISTRRA U NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI [Istria in the national liberation struggle]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 1(2): 3-17. A description of the "September uprisings" and other partisan military activities in Istria after the capitulation of Italy in 1943, the landing of the British and American forces in Sicily and the occupation of Istria by the Germans. Some information is also given on revolutionary developments in Istria during the period of Italian rule between the two World Wars, such as the Proština rebellion, the Labin Republic and the execution of Vladimir Gortan. Based partly on material in the Archives of the Institute of Military History in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

1991. Unsigned. *DIE WAHRHEIT ÜBER DEN 20. JULI 1944* [The truth about 20 July 1944]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (98): 7530-7537. Claims that the leaders of the conspiracy of 20 July 1944 represented the interests of the German monopolists and bourgeoisie, who had originally brought Hitler into power and now attempted to escape disaster. Gerdeler and Witzleben were open Nazi-sympathizers, and wanted to establish a military dictatorship in Germany with Western assistance. They opposed Beck and Stauffenberg, who realized that the success of the revolutionary groups in Germany depended on the co-operation of both Communist resistance elements and the Soviet Union. R. Mueller

1992. Višnjić, Perica. *NEMAČKI OKUPACIONI SISTEM U SRBIJI 1941 GODINE* [The German occupation system in Serbia in 1941]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (3/4): 84-92. Examines German enactments in occupied Serbia relating to such matters as the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, disposition of German armed forces, military government, intelligence and security units, the Gestapo and the Organisation Todt. Based partly on captured Wehrmacht documents located in the Institute of Military History, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

1993. Vujačić, Mirko. *ISTARSKI MOTIVI. ZASTAVA* [The Istrian motives. Flag]. *Komunist* 1957 1 November. Describes the execution of Luigi Seberty and Rika Dobrila and other events in the history of Istria during the occupation of the area by the Italians and Germans in World War II. S. Gavrilović

## WORLD WAR II

### Antecedents

See also: 1798, 1810, 1868, 2058

1994. Cole, Wayne S. (Iowa State College). *AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR II: A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL APPRAISAL*. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1957 43 (4): 595-617. An analysis of the two schools of thought in the USA on American entry into the Second World War: the "interventionist" or internationalist group, and the "isolationist" or revisionist group. The author notes: "There is no evidence that any of these writers was persuaded to change his basic point of view as the result of historical research after the war." The proponents of the conflicting interpretations now use much the same arguments as those advanced before Pearl Harbor. The pertinent publications are cited. E. H. Boehm

1995. Sevost'ianov, G. N. *VOENNOE I DIPLOMATICHESKOE PORAZHENIE JAPONII V PERIOD SOBYTII U REKI KHALKIN-GOL* [Japan's military and diplomatic defeat at the time of the Khalkin-Gol events]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (8): 63-84. A documented description of the border incidents between Outer Mongolia and Japan in the summer of 1939, in which the Soviet-Mongol forces under Georgii Zhukov repelled the Japanese and thereby disrupted Japanese aggressive designs. The effect of the Khalkin-Gol events, coupled with the simultaneous Nazi-Soviet agreement, was to banish the prospects of an Anglo-Japanese "Far Eastern Munich," the likelihood of which the author examines. Based partly on unpublished documents from Soviet military and diplomatic archives. A. Dallin

### Military History

#### GENERAL

See also: 1555, 1881

1996. Bauer, Eddy. *LE 2e CONFLIT VU D'ITALIE* [The Second World War as seen from Italy]. *Revue de Défense Nationale* 1956 12(8): 1024-1054. Favorable review of *L'esercito italiano tra la 1a e la 2a Guerra mondiale* (nov. 1918-giugno 1940) (Rome, 1954) and of several other official Italian publications on the Second World War, such as *La battaglia delle Alpi occidentali* (giugno 1940) (Rome, 1947) and *La guerra in Africa orientale* (giugno 1940-nov. 1941) (Rome, 1952). Bauer emphasizes the fairness and impartiality of the Italian military historians. H. Monteagle

1997. D. D. M. *PRVI KORACI DIPLOMACIJE NOVE JUGOSLAVIJE* [The first diplomatic steps of the new Yugoslavia]. *Borba* 1957 29/30 November - 1 December. Describes the developments which led to the establishment of direct relations between Tito's National Committee and the Allied powers in the course of 1943 and 1944. Based partly on reminiscences of General Vladimir Velebit, who was Tito's representative in London in 1944. S. Gavrilović

1998. Głabisz, Kazimierz (General). *PRZEZ BALKANY CZY PRZEZ FRANCJĘ?* [Through the Balkans or through France?]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(1): 2. Describes the Anglo-American dispute over the question whether to direct the main Allied attack against Germany through France or through the Balkans. The author analyzes four different possibilities for attacking from the south, all of which would have involved numerous difficulties. The Americans recognized that the principal strategic goal was France, but the author criticizes them for underestimating the political importance of the Danube basin and the Balkans. A. F. Dygnas

1999. Haupt, Werner (Berlin). *DIE LATEINAMERIKANISCHE LITERATUR ÜBER DEN ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG* [Latin American literature on World War II]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(2): 97-100. The Central and South American countries were economically and strategically too dependent on the United States to pursue independent policies toward the Axis powers before and during the Second World War. Leading Latin American historians and political theorists, however, did not advocate an active Latin American war policy until the fall of France in June 1940. After this, most of them regarded Germany as the main aggressor. This led to an often exaggerated fear of German subversive activities in Latin America and to a demand for the formation of a Pan-American economic and military alliance. A selected bibliography is appended. R. Mueller

2000. Kledzik, Witold. *DZIEŃ 1 WRZEŚNIA 1939 R. NA TRASIE TCZEW-MALBORK* [1 September 1939 on the railway line Tczew-Malbork]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13 (4): 414-426. After a short description of the railway system on the Polish-Danzig border, gives an account of events along the railway lines of this area between May and September 1939. The author describes the German attack on the railway station in Szymankowo, during which 21 persons (custom officials, railwaymen and families) were killed. Written statements by eyewitnesses are reproduced. E. Boba

2001. Melnikow, D. (Moscow). *DIE URSACHEN FÜR DIE NIEDERLAGE HITLERDEUTSCHLANDS IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG IN DER WESTDEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSLITERATUR* [The causes for the defeat of Hitler's Germany in the Second World War in West German historical literature]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 116-133. Former Nazi generals, who have been the most conspicuous representatives of the bourgeois historiography of the Second World War, have attempted to clear themselves of all responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated during the war as well as for the final defeat, which, according to them, was the result of Hitler's refusal to act upon the advice of his generals. They do not regret the fact of German aggression against the Soviet Union, but only its insufficient preparation and the faulty tactics used. Journal (H. Köditz)

2002. Middleton, Drew. *CHURCHILL AS WAR LEADER: A REAPPRAISAL*. *New York Times Magazine* 1958 16 February: 17, 78-80, 82. Referring to the criticism of Churchill's military ability, especially that made by Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, concludes that the British war leader had the qualities which "kept Britain in the war and the war going" till victory was attained. R. J. Marion

2003. Shilin, P. A. (Moscow). *DIE ROLLE DER SOWJETUNION IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG IN DER BÜRGERLICHEN GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG* [The role of the Soviet Union during World War II in bourgeois historiography]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(1): 100-115. In their attempt to misrepresent the part played by the Soviet Union during the Second World War, reactionary historians pay particular attention to distorting the causes of the outbreak of the war between Germany and the USSR. They assert that Germany fought a preventive war against the Soviet Union,

areas the Soviet Union actually tried to prevent the war by possible means. They depreciate the importance of the eastern front and of the role of the Soviet armed forces, and they distort the decisive factors which resulted in the Soviet victory, finding excuses for the German defeat in the weather conditions on the Eastern front. These historians also deny the importance of the part played by Soviet forces in the victory over Japan. Journal (H. Köditz)

2004. Sokolnicki, Michał (former Polish ambassador to Turkey). STRATEGIA PIERWSZEGO ROKU WOJNY [Strategy of the first year of the war]. Wiadomości 1958 13(6): 1-10. Analyzes the four most important strategic problems of 1940: 1) the Polish campaign, which, in spite of treaty obligations, was conducted without British help; 2) the Norwegian landing, characterized by "fatal strategic conceptions, hesitations and changeable directives in action"; 3) Dunkirk, 4) the projected German invasion of Britain. The author concludes that "Great Britain came out of the deadly struggle victorious but wounded." A. F. Dygna

## THEATRES OF OPERATION

### Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

2005. Lyall-Grant, I. H. THE GERMAN AIRBORNE ATTACK ON BELGIUM IN MAY, 1940. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1958 103(609): 94-102. Cited German and Belgian sources help to give a clearer picture of the German air-borne attack on Belgium in May 1940. The author describes the planning, mounting and execution of the attacks on the Albert Canal bridges and the fort Eben Emael. C. L. Robertson

### Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

2006. Lepotier, L. (Rear-admiral). LA GUERRE DES CHÊMES DANS LA BATAILLE D'AFRIQUE [The war of the olives in the Battle of Africa]. Revue de Défense Nationale 1956 12(9): 1165-1181. Examines the strategic importance of the Suez Canal in the two World Wars, especially during World War II, and the advantages and disadvantages of alternate water routes. H. Monteagle

2007. Senger und Etterlin, F. von. THE BATTLES OF MONTECASSINO. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1958 103(610): 208-214. An account of the battles in Italy between October 1943 and June 1944, by a German corps commander. C. L. Robertson

### Balkans (1941-1945)

2008. B. M. ŽETVA PO MESEČINI [Harvesting under moonlight]. Borba 1957 26 December. One of the duties of the Federation of Anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia (SAOJ) was to assist the local population, where necessary, in harvesting in the liberated areas. The author describes the work of the First Youth Work Brigade, which harvested about two hundred wagons of wheat, corn and beans during the winter in the Sanska Dolina area in 1942. The task force was protected by units of the liberation army. S. Gavrilović

2009. Biljan, F. (Director, Yugoslav State Archive, Belgrade). DRUGA KNJIGA DRUGOG TOMA ZBORNICA DOKUMENTA I PODATAKA O NARODNOSLOBODILAČKOM RATU JUGOSLOVENSKIH NARODA [Book II, Volume II, the Collection of Documents and Facts on the National Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples]. Historijski Zbornik 1956 9(1-4): 256-259. Describes the importance of a collection of Yugoslav documents of the war period, prepared under the supervision of an editorial board consisting of six senior Politburo members, including Ranković, Pijade and Glaković, and edited by F. Trgo. The first part contains 221 documents of such branches as the Office of the Supreme Commander (Tito), the Office of the Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army, and covers the period May 1941 to February 1942. Part II contains 22 German and Italian documents and documents of the Yugoslav monarchy of the period March-April 1941. S. Gavrilović

2010. Bojić, Jelka. BIBLIOGRAFIJA KNJIGA I PUBLIKACIJA O NARODNOSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI [Bibliography of books and publications on the war of national liberation]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 161-170. A list of 316 items on the war of national liberation, which appeared in the period 1944-1956, prepared by means of direct examination and use of other, cited bibliographies. S. Gavrilović

2011. Frndić, Nasko. UZ 90-GODIŠNJICU JUGOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIJE ZNANOSTI I UMETNOSTI. MUZEJ POEZIJE [On the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts. The Museum of the Poets]. Borba 1958 26 January. Contains inter alia information on the life and work of Vladimir Nazor, who played an important role in Tito's national liberation movement in World War II. Nazor was a widely known Croatian poet who became the first president of the Croatian People's Republic in 1945. S. Gavrilović

2012. Gvozdenović, Dušan. ZBORNİK DOKUMENTA I PODATAKA O NARODNOSLOBODILAČKOM RATU JUGOSLOVENSKIH NARODA, T. IV, BORBE U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI, 1-14 KNJ. [Collection of Documents and Facts on the National Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples, Volume IV, Campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina, books 1-14]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 93-100. Describes the contents of the first fourteen books of the fourth volume of a new set of documents on the war period from the serial collections of the Institute of Military History in Belgrade. Volume 4 will have a total of about forty books. S. Gavrilović

2013. Hrbak, B. VLADO ŠEGRT: KRV NA KAMENU [Vlado Šegrt: Blood on the Stone]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 129-130. Comments on the war-time memoirs (Belgrade, 1956) of one of Tito's commanders which contain material of interest for the Partisan-Chetnik war. S. Gavrilović

2014. Jović, Dragoljub. PODVIZI NARODNOG HEROJA ANTE RAŠTEGORCA [The exploits of people's hero Ante Raštegorec]. Nedelje Informativne Novine 1956 1 July. A description of the battle of Krčino Brdo on the banks of the Drina River, which took place between units of Tito's army of liberation led by Raštegorec and the Germans in the spring of 1943. S. Gavrilović

2015. Petrić, Mladen. JEDAN NESVAKIDAŠNJI USPEH NAŠIH HIRURGA [An unusual accomplishment of our surgeons]. Borba 1957 21 December. Describes the work done in the service of Tito's army of liberation by six surgeons in an improvised field hospital in Terapija Hotel in Crikvenica, Dalmatia, during an exceptionally busy day in April 1945. S. Gavrilović

2016. Petrović, V. REKA [The river]. Borba 1957 22 December. A description by the army chief of staff, General Ljubo Vučković, of the crossing of the Neretva River in the vicinity of Jablanica, Herzegovina, in March 1943, with 4,000 sick and wounded. This was an important battle in Tito's war of liberation. S. Gavrilović

2017. S.D.M. IZ PRESAVIJENOG NOTISA: "SITNE" USPOMENE [From a crumpled notebook: "trivial" recollections]. Komunist 1957 20 December. Reproduces seven entries from the author's notebook of the war period made during the fourth and fifth German offensives (1943). The entries record episodes from the history of Tito's army. S. Gavrilović

2018. S.K. BRIGA O LJUDIMA [The care for the men]. Komunist 1957 20 December. A description of the part played by the medical services in Tito's army in World War II. Some information is also given on the first congress of physicians of the national army of liberation, held in Bosanski Petrovac at the end of 1942. The congress addressed an appeal to doctors and medical students throughout Yugoslavia to join Tito's forces. S. Gavrilović

2019. Štaubringer, Zvonko. HEROIZAM MLADIH [The heroism of the youth]. Komunist 1958 1 January. Radovan Čosić, Stevan Filipović, Marija Buršac and several

other members of USAOJ [United Federation of Anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia] and SKOJ [Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] were awarded the highest military distinction in Tito's army--the title of "people's hero." The author describes the acts for which the awards were made and discloses that Germans used poison gas in battles with Tito's partisans. S. Gavrilović

2020. Štaubringer, Zvonko. POSLEDNJI ISPRAČAJ [The last adieu]. Komunist 1957 22 November. Describes the attack on 27 November 1943 in Livanjsko Polje, Bosnia, of a German reconnaissance airplane on a grounded "Dornier" which carried Ivo Lola Ribar, Vladimir Velebit and other members of Tito's first mission to the Allied Headquarters in Cairo. Four Yugoslav partisans, including Ribar, and two unnamed English liaison officers were killed. S. Gavrilović

2021. Unsigned. DR. FERDO KOZAK. Komunist 1957 13 December. A brief biography of a Slovene Socialist writer and politician who played a leading role in the Slovene National Liberation Front in World War II.

S. Gavrilović

2022. Unsigned. RAT 1941. KRALJEV IZLAZAK IZ SRBIJE [The war in April 1941. The King's departure from Serbia]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Gives some information on the controversial capitulation of the Royal Yugoslav Army in World War II. The defective testimony of King Peter's Minister of the Royal House, Knežević, in the Christmas 1957 issue of Glas Kanadskih Srba shows that there was some talk of a limited capitulation ("like France, with a portion of the country remaining unoccupied territory"). Information in the possession of the author reveals that unconditional surrender was accepted by King Peter's ministers at a cabinet meeting in Nikšić. S. Gavrilović

2023. Vukčević, Radoje. JOŠ JEDNA ISPRAVKA [Another rectification]. Poruka 1957 (45). Publishes new information on the evacuation of American airmen from the Mihailović-controlled area of Yugoslavia in July 1944. The author states that he and Vukčević drafted and signed a document in which they recorded the agreement of 23 July 1944 with the Americans, but does not give the text of the agreement. S. Gavrilović  
See also: 3: 2041, 3148

2024. --. PROSLAVA PETNAESTE GODIŠNICE [The celebration of a fifteenth anniversary]. Komunist 1957 6 December. Kržavac, Savo, HILJADU PRICA [One thousand tales]. Unsigned, ŠTAMPA ZA ŽENE U NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI, DAJTE PAPIR [The women's press in the national liberation struggle. Paper, please!]. S.K. JUBILEJ: PETNAEST GODINA OD PRVE ZEMALJSKE KONFERENCIJE ANTIFAŠISTIČKOG FRONTA ŽENA [A jubilee: fifteen years since the first conference of the Anti-Fascist Front of Women]. Throws light on the part played by women in Tito's army of national liberation.

S. Gavrilović

2025. --. [COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AND PACTS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (1/2). Gvozdenović, Dušan, ZBORNIK DOKUMENATA I PODATAKA O NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOM RATU JUGOSLOVENSKIH NARODA, TOM IV, KNJ. 15, 16, I 17 [Collection of Documents and Facts on the National Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples, Volume IV, Books 15, 16 and 17], 121-123. Cvrlje, Zdenko, Ibid., TOM V, BORBE U HRVATSKOJ, 1-15 KNJ. [Volume V, Campaign in Croatia, Books 1-15], 129-138. Describes parts of a new collection of documents, published by the Institute of Military History in Belgrade, pertaining to the war of national liberation. The series will comprise a total of 8 volumes, subdivided into about 120 books. S. Gavrilović

2026. --. [THE BATTLE OF SUTJESKA RIVER]. Borba 1958 9 February. Milić, Živko, SUTJESKA [The Sutjeska]. Vukobratović, Dragan, OJ, SUTJESKO, VODO LEDENA [The Sutjeska, the ice-cold river]. Two participants describe the battle of Sutjeska River (in northwestern Bosnia), "the most sanguinary, most difficult, and most important battle of Tito's War of national liberation," fought in the period May-July 1943. S. Gavrilović

2027. --. [TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST SESSIONS OF AVNOJ]. Komunist 1957 29 November. Unsigned, U VREME PRVOG ZASEDANJA [At the time of the first session]. Unsigned, U VREME DRUGOG ZASEDANJA [At the time of the second session]. Articles containing data on Tito's territory and army (its growth and numerical strength, and the disposition of the various units) at the time of the first and second sessions of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. S. Gavrilović

#### Soviet-German Theatre 1941-1945)

See also: 2042

2028. Bor-Ramenskii, E. G. IZ ISTORII OBORONY STALINGRADA V 1942 G. [From the history of the defense of Stalingrad in 1942]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (53): 3-28. Supplementary notes to the previously published works on the defense of Stalingrad, which have dealt only with the fighting in the old part of the city (the area covered by the former Tsarytsyn). Both the 62nd and the 64th Army took active part in the defense of Stalingrad. The guerilla warfare of the inhabitants, the heroic acts by labor and the activities of the Party Committee and the Komsomol of the city have not been adequately described up to now. The author stresses that the Soviet command developed completely new tactical instructions for street fighting. G. Lovas

2029. Bor-Ramenskii, E. G. PROVAL VOZDUSHNOGO NASTUPLENIA GITLEROVITSEV NA MOSKVU [Failure of the air raids of Hitler's army against Moscow]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1955 (51): 228-251. The strategic plan of the German air force provided for an attack against the USSR in two stages: 1) the paralyzation of the Red Army's mobilization, 2) the annihilation of the economic basis. In addition, massive air raids against Moscow were planned. As a result of the effective Soviet air defense the Germans could not even reach their first goal. This fiasco was caused by incorrect views of the role of the air force and by the stereotyped Blitzkrieg tactics. Based on newspapers and announcements of the Soviet Information Bureau.

G. Lovas

2030. Haerdter, Robert. EIN GENERAL SPIELT FALSCH [A general cheats]. Gegenwart 1955 10(6): 175-178. The personal experiences of a German soldier in Czechoslovakia (Heeresgruppe Mitte) from 2 to 7 May 1945, written on the occasion of the return to West Germany of the army's commander, General Schörner, who was accused of criminal acts and of having deserted his men after ordering them to fight. P. Podjed

2031. Korfes, Otto (Berlin). DIE WESTDEUTSCHE GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG ZUR MILITÄRISCHEN PLANUNG UND POLITISCHEN WIRKUNG DER SCHLACHT UM STALINGRAD [West German historiography on the military planning and the political effects of the Battle of Stalingrad]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(3): 496-508. Deals with the distorted West German view of the Battle of Stalingrad which depreciates Soviet military leadership and troops and sees the defeat entirely as the result of Hitler's amateurish meddling. This misrepresentation is generally motivated by obvious political aims and sometimes also by the desire to clear the personal records of the authors. The author describes the great strategical and tactical errors which led to the defeat and points out the outstanding political, as well as military, importance of the Battle of Stalingrad.

Journal (H. Köditz)

2032. Man'kov, S., and I. Punanov. VSEMIROVNO-ISTORICHESKAIJA POBEDA SOVETSKOGO NARODA V VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINE [The victory of universal historical importance of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (5): 13-22. The basis for the successful defense of the USSR had already been created before the war, through industrialization, especially the development of the machine industry, modernization of factories, and the development and motorization of the army. After the German attack, the most important armament

ories were evacuated to the Ural area, Siberia and the Aga region, while production was continually increased and production methods modernized. An important part was played by the organizational activity of the Communist Party in the voluntary financing of war production through war bonds. G. Lovas

2033. Mitrofanova, A. V. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIYA - VODKHOVITEL' I ORGANIZATOR VSESOIUZNOGO SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO SORENOVANIYA RABOTNIKOY KLASSA SSSR V 1942 G. [The Communist Party as the inspirer and organizer of the socialist competition of the working class in the USSR in 1942]. *Istoricheskii Zhurnal* 1955 (51): 252-293. After Hitler's unexpected attack in 1941 the Russian Communist Party took measures to convert industry to war production and to evacuate factories from the endangered areas. The conversion was completed in the spring of 1942, but new difficulties arose when many raw-material sources were cut off by the advance of the German armies. Giving examples from several factories, the author describes the organizational methods and propaganda which made possible a decisive improvement in the equipment of the armed forces. Based on newspapers and material in the Archives of the Institute for the History of the Party. G. Lovas

2034. Mitrofanova, A. V. TRUDOVOI PODVIG RABOTNIKOY KLASSA V GOD KORENNOGO PERELOMA V OTECHESSTVENNOY VOINE [The heroic deeds of the working class in the field of labor in the year of the critical turning point in the Great Patriotic War]. *Istoricheskiy Zhurnal* 1955 (50): 46-94. States that decisive battles of the Second World War took place in the USSR and that the victories of the Soviet army were made possible by carefully organized work in the hinterland. The conversion of Soviet industry to war production took place in 1941-42, and its most significant characteristic was the introduction of assembly-line production, which had to fight against such difficulties as tradition and prejudices, but increased production considerably and lowered costs. Methods for rapid work were introduced not only in the armament industry but also in mining, building and production of energy. The socialist competition organized by the Party also played an important part. Based on newspapers. G. Lovas

2035. Opoczynska, H. (Warsaw). AKTA ZWIĄZKU PATRIOTÓW POLSKICH W ZSRR [Documents of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR]. *Archeion* 1955 (24): 25-241. The Union of Polish Patriots, which was founded in Moscow in 1943 with the aim of liberating Poland from the Germans, organized the First Polish Division, which fought together with the Red Army. The group existed until 1946, and its documents are now in the Archiwum Akt owoych [Archives of New Documents] in Warsaw. The author ascribes the arrangement of these files. G. Lovas

2036. Rzepecki, Jan (Gd.). NA MARGINESIE POWSTANCZYCH DOKUMENTÓW BIP [On the subject of the resurrection documents of BIP]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(6): 89-101. On the basis of his own copy, corrects the text of 28 of the 45 documents in Antoni Przygórski's "Powstanie Warszawskie w świetle dokumentów BIP" [The Warsaw rising in the light of the documents of the Press and Information Office], published in the daily *Gazeta Polska* of 7 and 10 August 1957, and prints two additional documents. The author throws some light on the conditions under which this office worked during the Warsaw rising. A. F. Dygnas

2037. Szermentowski, Eugeniusz. 63 DNI NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI WARSZAWY. VIA DOLOROSA [Sixty-three days of Warsaw's independence: Via Dolorosa]. *Wiadomości* 1958 3(10): 1-2. Presents part of a diary, kept during the Warsaw rising by a civilian who survived, covering the period from 15 September to 1 October 1944, the period of the last two weeks of the rising and the deportation of the entire population to the Pruszków camp. The extracts describe the life of the civilian population of the city, which was under constant bombardment. A. F. Dygnas

2038. Unsigned. ZUM POLNISCHEN NATIONALFEIERTAG DER BEFREIUNG. [Concerning the Polish national holiday of liberation]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (98): 7524-7531. Traces the struggle of Poland for liberation and independence, from the era of Bismarck up to the reconquest of eastern Poland by the Soviet army in World War II. Despite heroic efforts and heavy sacrifices, the Red Army was unable to assist the badly planned and executed offensive of General Bor's resistance forces inside Warsaw during August 1944. The Polish provisional government in London exhorted terrorists inside Poland to prevent the Red Army from re-establishing law and order in the reconquered parts of the country. R. Mueller

#### Western Europe (1944-45)

2039. "Musketeer." THE 21st ARMY GROUP IN N.W. EUROPE -- THE LAST ROUND. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(610): 230-242. Describes the crossing of the Rhine in March 1945 and the subsequent operations up to the surrender. C.L. Robertson

2040. "Musketeer." THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-WEST EUROPE III. JUNE 1944 - FEBRUARY 1945. SOME ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATION. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(609): 72-81. A study of the transport and supply difficulties experienced by the Allied armies due to the mobility of the war, the shortage of land transport vehicles and the disruption of road, rail and port facilities. The author also briefly refers to similar German difficulties. C. L. Robertson  
See also: 3: 2051, 3157

2041. Unsigned. APRIL - MAI 1945. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (92): 6920-6940. Contrary to four-power agreements during the war, Eisenhower and Montgomery ordered their armies in the spring of 1945 to ignore the demarcation lines of the planned occupation zones of Germany in order to reduce the area of the Soviet zone. They even favored the reactivation of captured German SS units to attain this objective. Supported by articles reprinted from contemporary Western newspapers. R. Mueller

2042. Unsigned. JANUAR-FEBRUAR 1945. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (90): 6741-6748. Presents a series of allegedly unpublished official German and Allied documents which affirms that the situation of the European armies of the Western Allies was desperate during the period January-February 1945, as a result of the German Ardennes offensive of December 1944. British and American military leaders persistently begged Soviet Army Commanders to neutralize the German pressure in the West by launching the Soviet spring offensive ahead of schedule, regardless of unfavorable weather and the inadequate equipment of the Soviet troops. R. Mueller

2043. Wagener, Carl. KAMPF UND ENDE DER HEERESGRUPPE B IM RUHRKESSEL, 22. MÄRZ BIS 17. APRIL 1945 [Struggle and end of Army Group B in the Ruhr pocket, 22 March - 17 April 1945]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(10): 535-564. A detailed, analytical review of the German defense of the Ruhr pocket during the closing days of World War II, written by the former Chief of General Staff of Heeresgruppe B. The author concludes that all resistance after the collapse of the Rhine defenses was senseless and doomed to failure. C. F. Latour

#### Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

2044. Cvetković, Dragiša (Prince Paul's Prime Minister). KAKO DA SE ZAVRŠI JEDNA POLEMIIKA [How to end a polemic]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1958 10. Asserts that by signing the Protocol of Accession by Yugoslavia to the Axis Three-Power Pact in Vienna on 25 March 1941 Prince Paul's government did not enter into a military alliance with the Axis Powers, as suggested in some Yugoslav émigré circles. The author proposes that

a committee of internationally recognized legal experts be commissioned to decide the question on the basis of the existing documents. S. Gavrilović

2045. Dorn, Walter L. (Columbia Univ.). THE DEBATE OVER AMERICAN OCCUPATION POLICY IN GERMANY IN 1944-45. *Political Science Quarterly* 1957 72(4): 481-501. A detailed study of the background of J. C. S. 1067, the Joint Chiefs of Staff directive guiding initial American occupation policy in Germany. G. Stourzh

2046. Klafkowski, Alfons. CESJA TERYTORIALNA A TRAKTAT POKOJU NA TLE GRANICY ODRA-NYSA LU-ŻYCKA [Territorial cession and peace treaty in relation to the Oder-Neisse (Lausitzer) frontier]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1957 13(1): 1-51. Presents the legal aspects of the acquisition by Poland of the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line. Territorial cession--in this case "reintegration"--is a legal means of gaining sovereign rights over the ceded territory, and is, in practice, carried out separately from peace treaties. The Potsdam Agreement, as a preliminary to a future peace treaty, provided for a cession, which at the same time legalized the present frontiers between Poland and Germany. Based partly on official documents and studies on international law. E. Boba

2047. Moltmann, Günter. DOKUMENTENVERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES -- DIE KONFERENZ VON YALTA [Publications of documents on the history of the Second World War -- the Yalta Conference]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(10): 593-596. A review article on the German edition of the official documents relating to the Yalta Conference which were originally published by the U. S. State Department in March 1955. C. F. Latour

2048. Morton, Louis. THE MILITARY BACKGROUND OF THE YALTA AGREEMENTS. *Reporter* 1955 12(7): 19-21. Discusses the questions involved in Russia's entry into the war against Japan, and whether the price paid at Yalta for Soviet aid was too high. The author concludes: "Short of war there was little or nothing we could do to stop Russia or prevent the Soviets from taking what they wanted in Asia when they were ready. By the agreement at Yalta, we were able to stipulate limits to Russian expansion and to gain the Russian rulers' promise to enter the war at a date that fitted our plans--three months after the defeat of Germany and before the scheduled landings on Kyushu."

G. A. Mugge

2049. Pragier, Adam. [OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALLIED WAR LEADERS]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13. BEZ CZCI I WIARY [Without honor and faith], (4): 1. TARG NA SOJUSZNIKÓW [Trading allies], (5): 2. JAK ZDRADZONO JUGOSŁAWIĘ [How Yugoslavia was betrayed], (6): 2. JAK ZDRADZONO POLSKĘ [How Poland was betrayed], (8): 2. O WSCHODNIE GRANICE POLSKI [Eastern frontiers of Poland], (9): 2. SPÓR O POZORY [Arguments about appearances], (11): 2. Review articles on the official correspondence of Stalin with Churchill, Roosevelt and Truman, recently published by the government of the Soviet Union. The author analyzes the plans of the statesmen for the post-war organization of the world and their attitude toward Japan, Turkey, such allies as France and Yugoslavia and, above all, Poland. Churchill is strongly censured for being too accommodating to Stalin. A. F. Dygnas

2050. Sokolnicki, Michał (former Polish Ambassador to Turkey). KORESPONDENCJA STALINA [Stalin's correspondence]. *Kultura* 1958 12(3): 135-149. Review article on the recent official Soviet publication of Stalin's correspondence with Churchill, Roosevelt and Truman. The author places special stress on the Polish aspects of the correspondence and points out the difference in Stalin's attitude toward Churchill and Roosevelt. With the former Stalin was curt and demanding, and he "never ceased to see an enemy in him," whereas Roosevelt appeared to be "the proper candidate for co-ruling the world." By April 1945 Roosevelt had come to understand Stalin's policy, and decided to revise his attitude toward the Polish cause, but "it was already too late both for Roosevelt and for the world." A. F. Dygnas

2051. Unsigned. DIE ERKLÄRUNG VON YALTA (KRIM-KONFERENZ 3-11. FEBRUAR 1945) [The Yalta declaration. (Crimean Conference 3-11 February 1945)]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (87): 6460-6464. Gives excerpts from the Yalta declaration, and notes how the West has, since then, broken its promise to destroy German fascism. R. Mueller

2052. Unsigned. ENGLEZI 1940 NUDE STALJINU CEO BALKAN [The English in 1940 offered the whole of the Balkans to Stalin]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1958 10. Comments on a telegram of 13 July 1940 (No. 1364) from the German Ambassador in Moscow, Schulenburg, concerning the proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps to Stalin in reference to the Balkans. The telegram is reproduced in Serbo-Croatian translation from the U. S. Department of State publication, *Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941*. The author criticizes the English and the Serbians who made common cause with them in World War II. S. Gavrilović

2053. Unsigned. FEBRUAR - MÄRZ 1945. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1955 (91): 6844-6849. Presents a miscellany consisting of 1) British official statements avowing the Allied aim of the destruction of German industry; 2) German newspaper reports concerning the execution of resistance fighters in Germany, and 3) reports of secret negotiations between Germany and the Western Allies for a separate peace. R. Mueller

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See: 1814

### Asia

See also: 1818, 1819

2054. Furushima, Kazuo (Institute of Social Science, Tokyo Univ.). CHŪGOKU NO TOCHI-KAIKAKU TO FUNO MONDAI [The land reform of the People's Republic of China and the problem of the rich peasant]. *Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū* 1957 9(1): 1-34. During the war against Japan, the Communist Party of China adopted a policy of preserving the rich peasant economy. However, in carrying out the land reform after 1945, during the civil war, it thoroughly enforced the policy of equal division, dispossessing the rich peasants of their land. The rich peasants' political rights also were strongly limited in the process of land reform. Based on *Chung-kuo t'u-ti-fa ta-kang*. Y. Saeki

2055. U Dun-chzhi [Wu Tung-chih]. IZ ISTORII VMES-HATEL'STVA SSHA V DELA KITAISKOGO NARODA [From the history of U. S. interference in the affairs of the Chinese people]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (8): 85-100. A discussion of General Marshall's mission to China and United States policy in the period 1945-46, depicted as characterized by violation of non-intervention pledges and a thinly veiled American effort to support the Kuomintang against the Communists. A. Dallin

### Canada

See also: 1820

2056. Watkins, Ernest. THE COLUMBIA RIVER: A GORDIAN KNOT. *International Journal* 1957 12(4): 250-261. A discussion of current Canadian-American problems in reference to the Columbia River giving some attention to their legal historical background. J. Laux

### Europe

#### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1837, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1853, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867

2057. Cvetočić, Dragiša. DR. BRANKO MILJUŠ O SRPSKO HRVATSKOM SPORAZUMU [Dr. Branko Miljuš

the Serbo-Croat agreement]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958

Discusses the Cvetković-Maček Serbo-Croat agreement of 26 August 1939 and more particularly the question raised in a series of five articles in Glas Kanadskih Srba [Voice of Canadian Serbs] (May 1957) by one of the members of the government, Branko Miljuš, pertaining to the situation in which the agreement had placed the Serbian population in the Banovina of Croatia. S. Gavrilović

258. Cvetković, Dragiša. NAŠI ODNOSI SA TURSKOM OTETKOM 1941 [Our relations with Turkey at the beginning of 1941]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Publishes extracts from a lengthy letter from Ilija Šumenković, who was at the time Yugoslav Ambassador to Turkey, explaining the course of the negotiations between Yugoslavia and Turkey in January and February 1941 for the conclusion of a military convention directed against German penetration of the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

259. Károly, D. (Cluj). DESFAȘURAREA REFORMEI AGRARE DIN 1945 ÎN POSTUL JEDET SALAJ [The execution of the agrarian reform in the year 1945 in the district of Salaj]. Studii. Revistă de Istorie 1956 9(6): 7-26. The maneuvers of reactionary circles did not deceive the peasants of the district of Salaj, who began the expropriation of the landowners in 1945. The agrarian reform was carried out mainly through the direct action of the peasants, under the auspices of the Communist Party, rather than through official decrees. The execution of the expropriation of 1945 involved difficulties, but, in contrast to the agrarian reform of 1921, was speedily carried to a successful conclusion, having liquidated the large landowner class. Only the Communist Party of Rumania fought for the peasants; the other Rumanian parties attempted on this occasion, too, to compromise. I. Popinceanu

260. Marinović, Jovan (Secretary for Information, Federal Executive Council, Yugoslavia). DVADESET DEVETI MESEBAR - DAN REPUBLIKE [The twenty-ninth of November -- the day of the Republic]. Međunarodna Politika 1957 (194). Discusses the significance of the second session of AVNOJ [the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], held on 29 November 1943. The explanation of the principle of federation was one of the far-reaching decisions adopted on this historic occasion. S. Gavrilović

261. N. N. ANTIJUGOSLOVENSKA BROŠURA KONGRESA BIBLIOTEKE SAD [An anti-Yugoslav publication of the Library of Congress of the USA]. Međunarodna Politika 1957 (13). The biographies of Tito and Gomulka for the war period included in a recent publication by the U. S. Library of Congress (No. 43642 of 11 November 1957) contain errors in connection with the controversial Mihailović issue. S. Gavrilović

262. Nešović, S. ZAKONODAVNI RAD MOŠE PIJADE U OSLOBODILAČKOM RATU [The legislative work of Moša Pijade in the war of liberation]. Borba 1957 29/30 November-December. Publishes two letters from Pijade to Edvard Kardelj, dated 30 December 1943, concerning the drafting of the 1944 Krajina, Slovenia, during the winter of 1943 and the spring of 1944 of 1) the statute of the AVNOJ; 2) the regulations relating to the composition, functions and jurisdiction of the local committees of national liberation; 3) the declaration relating to the organs of popular power, and 4) other legislative acts implementing the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ. S. Gavrilović

263. R. L. K. LEGENDA O NINČIČEVOM "RUSOFILSTVU" [The legend about Ninčić's "Russophilism"]. Poruka 1957 (45). Reprint of an article by Vladimir Milanović [Serbian Struggle] (Chicago), 20 June 1957. The author contests the accuracy of statements made in Sir George Rendel's *The Sword and the Olive* (London: John Murray) on the "Russophilism" of Momčilo Ninčić, Yugoslav foreign minister. Milanović was at the time deputy foreign minister. S. Gavrilović

264. Smole, J. BROŠURA ENVERA HODŽE [The pamphlet by Enver Hoxha]. Borba 1957 20 October. Takes exception to Hoxha's views on Albanian-Yugoslav relations in

World War II and the Serbian occupation of central and northern Albania in 1915. S. Gavrilović

265. Švabić, Mihailo. OMLADINA - NAJVEĆI DEO NAŠE VOJSKE [Youth -- the most important element of our army]. Komunist 1958 1 January. A detailed account of the first congress of the Ujedinjeni Savez Anti-Fašističke Omladine Jugoslavije (USAOJ) [United Federation of Anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia], held in Bihać, Bosnia, 27-29 October 1942. The nucleus of the USAOJ was the Savez Komunističke Omladine Jugoslavije (SKOJ) [Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia]. The author refers to two acts of the congress: a proclamation to the youth of Yugoslavia and a resolution on organization. S. Gavrilović

266. Unsigned. DOKUMENT O GRBU NOVE JUGOSLAVIJE [Document relating to the coat of arms of the new Yugoslavia]. Borba 1957 29/30 November-1 December. Publishes a letter dated 17 February 1944 from Tito to AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. S. Gavrilović

267. Unsigned. JEDAN IZVEŠTAJ O ODGOVORNOSTI ZA PUČ [A report on the responsibility for the Putsch]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Publishes the full text of the report of the commission established to investigate the responsibility for the Belgrade coup d'état of 27 March 1941, and the accompanying letter of 30 October 1941 from its chairman, Colonel Tanasije Dinić, to the Serbian prime minister, General Milan Nedić. The commission was appointed by the commissariat government (Milan Aćimović's government in occupied Serbia) on the demand of the German envoy in Belgrade. The report contains testimony by such Yugoslav political and military figures as Milan Antić, Alexander Cincar-Marković, Dimitrije Ljotić, General Petar Kosić, Dragiša Cvetković and Danilo Gregorić. S. Gavrilović

268. Unsigned. JEDNO NEOBJAVLJENO PISMO "ČIKA-JANKA" [An unpublished letter from "Uncle Janko"]. Borba 1957 29/30 November-1 December. Publishes parts of an undated progress report from Moša Pijade ("Uncle Janko") to Edvard Kardelj ("Bevc") on problems confronting the presidium of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation] and NACKOM [National Committee of Liberation]. The report was written in Bela Krajina, Slovenia, where Pijade and other members of the presidium had gone in order to implement the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ (Jajce, Bosnia, 1943). S. Gavrilović

269. Unsigned. NAŠA REČ I 27 MART [Our View and 27 March]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Comments critically on an article published in Naša Reč (April 1957) in defense of the Belgrade coup d'état of 27 March 1941. S. Gavrilović

270. Unsigned. POLITIČKI ŽIVOT ZA VREME VLADE SPORAZUMA [Political life during the "Government of the Agreement"]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. A detailed list of political meetings held in Yugoslavia from 15 October to 31 December 1939, based on reports published in contemporary issues of Politika. The "Government of the Agreement" was the popular name attributed to Cvetković's government, which signed the Serbo-Croat agreement of 26 August 1939. S. Gavrilović

271. Unsigned. PRAZNİK [The holiday]. Komunist 1957 29 November. Discusses the historical significance of the second session of Tito's parliament, the AVNOJ, held in Jajce, Bosnia, on 29 November 1943. S. Gavrilović

272. Unsigned. SEDAMNAEST GODINA OD PETE ZEMALJSKE KONFERENCIJE KPJ [Seventeen years since the fifth national conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Borba 1957 19 October. This conference, held in Dubrava near Zagreb in October 1940, marked the end of the "period of consolidation" in the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party (1937-1940). The conference was attended by 101 delegates. S. Gavrilović

273. Unsigned. SOVIJETI I PUČ OD 27 MARTA [The Soviet and the Putsch of 27 March]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1958 10. Publishes extracts from Mirko Kosić's testi-

mony before the Commission established to investigate the responsibility for the Belgrade coup d'état of 27 March 1941 and from Ivan Krilov's Soviet Staff Officer (London: Falcon Press, 1951) on the underground activity of the Soviet Union in the coup d'état. S. Gavrilović

2074. Unsigned. SVETLOSTI NOVEMBRA [The lights of November]. Borba 1957 29/30 November-1 December. Defines the historical significance of the night in which the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], assembled in the Bosnian city of Jajce, adopted its decisions on the future form of government of the Yugoslavs (29 November 1943). S. Gavrilović

2075. Vujačić, Mirko. JEDNA ZNAČAJNA GODIŠNJICA [A significant anniversary]. Komunist 1957 18 October. Gives information on the political climate in which the fifth national conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party was held in 1940. The conference constitutes "the most significant date in the history of our party." S. Gavrilović

2076. --. ISTORISKI SASTANAK. PETA ZEMALJSKA KONFERENCIJA 19 OKTOBRA 1940 U ZAGREBU [A historic meeting. The fifth national conference of 19 October 1940 in Zagreb]. Komunist 1957 18 October. Tito, Josip Broz, O ORGANIZACIONOM PITANJU [On the organizational question]. Ranković, Alexander, O SINDIKATIMA [On trade unions]. Kidrić, Boris, AGITACIJA I PROPAGANDA [Agitation and propaganda]. Tomšić, Vida, POLOŽAJ ŽENE [The position of women]. Bakić, Mitar, RAD U VOJSCI [Activity in the army]. Pap, Pavle, KONSPIRACIJA I PARTISKA TEHNIKA [The conspiracy and the party technique]. Presents extracts from the reports of six participants at the 1940 national conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Of the numerous papers read at the conference, these six are the only ones which have been preserved. S. Gavrilović

2077. --. PETA ZEMALJSKA KONFERENCIJA KPJ [The fifth national conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Komunist 1957 18 October. Krstulović, Vicko, SUSRET STARIH DRUGOVA [The meeting of old comrades]. Tomšić, Vida, BORBA ŽENA ZA JEDNAKA PRAVA [The struggle of women for equal rights]. Mandžić, Pašaga, PUTOVANJE ČETVORICE BOSANACA [The journey of four Bosnians]. Krajević-Beba, Bosiljka, U KUĆI "INŽINJERA BABIĆA" [In the house of "engineer Babić"]. Babović, Cana, VREME JE BILLO KRATKO [We did not have much time]. Jovanović, Isa, DVA POVODA ZA SALU [Two grounds for humor]. Participants at the fifth national conference of the Communist Party, held in Zagreb in 1940, discuss the elaborate arrangements made to meet the delegates at the railroad station, escort them to the secret meeting place, provide them with secretarial assistance, house and feed them, ensure security, etc. All of the 105 delegates used fictitious names, Tito being known as "engineer Babić." S. Gavrilović

2078. --. [THE TWO MEETINGS OF AVNOJ]. Komunist 1957 29 November. Unsigned, DVA ISTORIJSKA DATUMA: 26-XI-1942 and 29-XI-1943 [Two historic dates: 26 November 1942 and 29 November 1943]. Unsigned, PUT DO JAJCA [Journey to Jajce]. Unsigned, ODJEK U SVETU [The echo in the outside world]. Descriptions of various aspects of the two sessions of AVNOJ, respectively held in Bihac and Jajce, Bosnia. S. Gavrilović

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2079. Klimeš, Miloš, and Marcel Zachoval. VÝVOJ NÁRODNÍ FRONTY DO ÚNORA 1948 [The development of the National Front up to February, 1948]. Nová Mysl 1958 (2): 104-121. Traces the formal origin of the National Front in Czechoslovakia back to March 1945 in Moscow, but sees its real beginning in the growing unification of the resistance movement in the early war years. The author devotes most attention to the party struggles after the Second World War and describes the February 1948 coup d'état in Prague as an attempt to save democracy in Czechoslovakia against the anti-democratic maneuvers of Beneš, who tried to destroy the National Front. I. Gadourek

2080. Mayda, Jaro (Univ. of Wisconsin). CO-EXISTENCE THAT FAILED. International Journal 1956 11(1): 46-54. Uses the Memoirs of Edward Beneš (London, 1954) as the point of departure for an analysis of Beneš' changing views toward the West European powers and the Soviet Union. The trauma of Munich helped push Beneš closer to the USSR but his faith in that direction went "beyond reasonable limits." J. M. Laux

#### FRANCE

See: 1872, 1874

#### GERMANY

See also: 1882, 1896, 2084

2081. Hale, Oron J. (Univ. of Virginia). ADOLF HITLER AND THE POST-WAR GERMAN BIRTHRATE: AN UNPUBLISHED MEMORANDUM. Journal of Central European Affairs 1957 17(2): 166-173. Discusses the circumstances of the Hitler-Bormann memorandum "Insuring the Future of the German People." Though it has been printed in the H. Picker edition of Hitlers Tischgespräche im Führerhauptquartier, 1941-1942 (Bonn, 1951), the document does not belong in that category. It was not "table-talk" but a memorandum for the policy guidance of the Nazi Party, dictated by Bormann on 29 January 1944, and addressed to two staff members in the Party Chancellery, Helmut Friedrichs and Dr. Gerhard Klopfer. The document is presented in full in English translation. C. F. Delzell

2082. Unsigned. JUNI 1945. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (95): 7227-7232. A selection of proclamations issued by Allied occupation authorities during June 1945, reprinted from East and West German newspapers. The author attempts to show that Anglo-American occupation authorities tried to establish permanent control over the German press, in contrast to the Soviets, who, from the very beginning, encouraged the press in their occupation zone to exercise a maximum of initiative and kept censorship to a minimum. R. Mueller

2083. Unsigned. MAI - JUNI 1945. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (94): 7119-7134. A selection of Allied official proclamations of the period May-June 1945 from various East and West German newspapers. These proclamations demonstrate that the Western powers violated the agreement to disband German army and SS units and even attempted to reactivate some of them. The Soviet Kommandaturas, on the other hand, re-established law and order exclusively with the help of proved and trusted German anti-fascists. R. Mueller

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1898

2084. Hermes, Gustav. HINTER DEN KULISSEN VON ASCOT UND WILTON PARK [Behind the scenes at Ascot and Wilton Park]. Nationalpolitisches Forum 1958 7(4): 18-21. Describes the Allied camps for German war prisoners, which were concerned with "re-education" and propaganda. Article to be continued. F. B. M. Hollyday

#### HUNGARY

See: 1899, 1900

#### ITALY

See also: 1901, 1904, 1905

2085. Dietrich, Richard. DAS ZWEITE RISORGIMENTO [The second Risorgimento]. Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht 1956 5: 218-224. A review article on Il Secondo Risorgimento. Nel Decennale della Resistenza e del Ritorno alla Democrazia 1945-1955 (Rome: Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 1955), a collection of studies by leading Italian historians. C. F. Latour

## POLAND

1986. Held, Józef. ZE WSPOMNIENIĘ LEKARZA PRZY-  
CZYNEGO [Recollections of a personal physician]. Wia-  
omości 1958 13(6): 3. Recollections of General's Si-  
ski's personal physician from 1940 to the General's death  
in 1943. The author describes his patient's state of health and  
state of overwork, and his own generally unsuccessful attempts  
to ensure that Sikorski got sufficient rest. A. F. Dygnaś

1987. Kliszko, Zenon. Z PROBLEMÓW HISTORII PPR  
The problems of the history of the Polish Worker's Party].  
Ciepłe Drogi 1957 11(10/11): 85-105. A historical sketch  
of the genesis of the Polish Worker's Party, founded in 1941,  
during the German occupation of Poland. G. Langrod

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 1937, 2089, 2090

## Latin America

1988. Hoffmann, Fritz L. (Univ. of Colorado). PERON  
AND AFTER: A REVIEW ARTICLE. Hispanic American His-  
torical Review 1956 36(4): 510, 528. Reviews some of  
many volumes, most anti-Perón in tenor, which appeared  
in Argentina after the fall of Perón. R. B. McCornack

## Soviet Union

See also: 1929, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1942, 1943, 1945,  
1946, 1950, 1951

1989. Bokalders, Jānis A. STRUKTURWANDEL DER  
LANDWIRTSCHAFT LETTLANDS [Structural change of Lat-  
vian agriculture]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1957 6(4):  
52-524, and 1958 7(1): 45-60. Analyzes the effects of  
collectivization of Latvian agriculture under the Soviet  
regime, pointing out the shortcomings of the Kolkhoz, Sov-  
khoz and machine tractor station in exploiting production  
potential. "In such a case neither the large-scale economic  
substitution of the Kolkhoz nor the poorly managed 'progressive  
techniques' can be of any help. This is not merely a meta-  
morphosis of forms of agricultural enterprise or evolutionary  
changes of agriculture, nor a condition of crisis. It is a  
fundamental political revolution, the negative results of which  
lead toward permanence." G. H. Davis

1990. Hehn, Jürgen von. JĀNIS KALNBĒRZINŠ. Ost-  
europa 1958 8(5): 327-328. Biographical sketch of the  
first Latvian in some years to be elected to the Central Com-  
mittee of the Communist Party of the USSR. He was elected

in June 1957 as an alternate member. Following the Soviet  
annexation of Latvia in 1940, Kalnbērziņš was first secretary  
of the Latvian Communist Party. E. C. Helmreich

2091. Kolarz, Walter (London). DIE REHABILITIERUNG  
DER LIQUIDIERTEN SOWJETVÖLKER [The rehabilitation of  
liquidated Soviet nationalities]. Osteuropa 1957 7(6): 414-  
420.

In December 1943, the Karachays and Kalmucks;  
in March 1944, the Chechens and Ingush, and in April 1944,  
the Balkarians, were deported from their homes, and their  
various autonomous governments were dissolved, the terri-  
tories being annexed to other government divisions. On 9  
January 1957, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued  
decrees restoring the national autonomy of these peoples, four  
of which are Mohammedan and one, the Kalmucks, Buddhist.  
The author describes the territorial rearrangements. Re-  
habilitation is partly the result of a revulsion against Stalinist  
policy, and it also is an expression of reassurance to other  
non-Russian nationalities. The Volga Germans and the Cri-  
mean Tartars, respectively deported in 1941 and 1944, have  
not as yet been restored to favor. E. C. Helmreich

## Middle East

See: 1921, 1922, 1923

## United States of America

See also: 1955, 1956, 1959, 1963, 1965, 2055, 2056,

2092. Anderson, Paul B. (New York). THE TOLSTOY  
FOUNDATION. Russian Review 1958 17(1): 60-66.  
Reviews the history and the humanitarian activities of the  
Foundation in the United States from its inception in 1939  
to the present. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

2093. Wada, George, and James C. Davies. RIOTS AND  
RIOTERS. Western Political Quarterly 1957 10(4): 864-874.  
An analysis of the riotous demonstrations which took place on  
the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor  
at Camp Manzanar, California. The author presents much  
background material on the economic and social position of  
the Japanese-Americans in the relocation camps set up by  
the United States government. H. Kantor

2094. Zelinsky, Wilbur (Detroit). A METHOD FOR  
MEASURING CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF MANU-  
FACTURING ACTIVITY: THE UNITED STATES, 1939-1947.  
Economic Geography 1958 34(2): 95-126. Presents maps  
and tables relating to the distribution of manufacturing activity  
in the USA, 1939-47. R. D. S. Higham

## NOTE

## VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL  
ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

Name and address.

Institution and position.

Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.

Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per  
year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS  
to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at  
least 20 abstracts per year.

Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of  
fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those  
marked J or U in the Periodicals List (page 307, Vol. 3).  
Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so,  
whether through library or through subscription. We par-  
ticularly need qualified abstracters who know Arabic,  
Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish,  
Turkish and Slav languages.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appre-  
ciated.

Abstracters will receive the H.A. Bulletin.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY  
AND DOCUMENTATION

The Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação (Avenida General Justo, No. 171, Rio de Janeiro) was founded in February 1954 upon a proposal of the National Research Council and the Getulio Vargas Foundation. The program of the Institute includes, among others, the following activities: publication of bibliographical bulletins; rendering specialized reference services; maintenance of a co-operative cataloguing service; organization of a union catalogue of bibliographical sources of Brazil; elaboration of special bibliographies; publication of general guides to bibliographical research sources; co-operation with specialized organizations, Brazilian and foreign, in the fields of research and exchange of bibliographies and technical information, and maintenance of a photo-copying service. [From Brazilian Institute of Bibliography and Documentation (Rio de Janeiro, 1956), a pamphlet issued by the Institute].

## ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE

A new compendium of the Columbia University Oral History Collection, which consists of the reminiscences of leading figures in many sectors of American life, has just been issued as an aid to research scholars. The compendium offers brief descriptions of 195 manuscripts, about two thirds of which are now available to qualified researchers. The rest remain closed for varying periods specified by their donors. The Collection now totals some 65,000 pages, with approximately 35,000 more in process or awaiting clearance for submission. Copies of the compendium may be obtained by writing the Oral History Research Office, 103 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

The Oral History Research Office, founded by Professor Allan Nevins in 1948 to gather materials in the field of recent American and world history, employs trained historians who use modern electronic recording equipment to interview their subjects, often at considerable length. The interviews are then transcribed, edited, indexed, and deposited in Special Collections, Butler Library....

Fields in which the collection is strong include national politics, particularly in the New Deal period, New York City politics, international relations, the labor movement, agricultural policy, book publishing, law and social work. A master index of proper names is maintained to provide a key to the entire collection. From ten to twenty thousand pages of new materials are added annually. [Press release from Louis M. Starr, Director, Oral History Research Office].

## INSTITUTE FOR STUDY OF GERMAN JEWRY

The Leo Baeck Institute (1239 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.) was founded in 1956 by representative organizations of Jews from Germany for the purpose of collecting material on, and sponsoring research into, the history of the Jewish community in Germany and in other German-speaking countries from the Emancipation to its dispersion. Since its establishment the Institute has collected documents, books and other source material relating to the history of German-speaking Jewry, with special emphasis on the last two centuries. In pursuance of its goal of becoming the central repository for such material, the Institute has established a library and archives. The library has more than 10,000 volumes, including books pertaining to the history of German Jewry, a selection of the works produced by German Jews since the Emancipation and a collection of German-language Jewish newspapers

and periodicals. The archives of the Leo Baeck Institute contain more than 250 unpublished memoirs of German Jews, as well as family histories and material on such subjects as the arts, letters, professions, business activities and industry. In addition, the Institute maintains a picture collection. The Institute commissions and subsidizes research and writing (in addition to the New York office, research centers are maintained in Jerusalem and London) and publishes a Year-book, a German-language Bulletin for Sponsoring and Contributing Members of the Leo Baeck Institute, Inc. and monographs. The Institute is interested in receiving family histories, diaries, biographies, letters and other material relating to German Jewish history. [From a brochure issued by the Leo Baeck Institute].

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR STUDY OF THE  
HABSBURG MONARCHY

The Conference Group for Central European History, organized in New York on 28 December 1957, has appointed a standing Committee for the Study of the Problems of the Habsburg Monarchy. Working in co-operation with similar groups in Austria and elsewhere, this Committee is to encourage study in the United States of Austrian history. The members of the Committee are: Hans Kohn (Chairman), Friedrich Engel-Janosi, Robert A. Kann, Arthur J. May, S. Harrison Thomson, and R. John Rath (Secretary). Further announcements concerning the work of the group will be made later. Inquiries about the Committee should be sent to the Secretary, R. John Rath, Department of History, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. [F. Fellner]

## SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

The November 1957 number of *The Journal of Asian Studies* contains reports on the development, organization, and activities of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London (pp. 175-183) and on the Library of the School (pp. 183-188). The first report includes a list of the recipients of doctoral degrees from the School of Oriental and African Studies since 1947 and the titles of their dissertations in the areas South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Far East. The School publishes a *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, appearing three times a year, and the semi-annual *Asia Major*, as well as the *London Oriental Series*, consisting of monographs and editions of texts in such fields as history, language and literature. In the second report the holdings of the Library's various Oriental collections are described. The Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London contains a total of about 200,000 printed volumes and pamphlets and about 1,500 manuscripts. [From *The Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 17(1): 175-188].

EXCHANGE OF MICROFILM MATERIALS BETWEEN  
FINLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION

Under the terms of an agreement concluded in 1956, Finland and the Soviet Union have begun an exchange of microfilms of materials in their respective archives. Finland has already received the first shipment of film, which will eventually total 2099 separate items or series of items from five archives in Moscow and two in Leningrad. [J. I. Koehmainen, from *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1957 (2): 189-190].

## RECORDS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW

The Instytut Nauk Prawnych, Polskiej Akademii Nauk [Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences] is preparing legal documents of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw for publication in the years 1957-1960. The publication will include summaries of documents (but not the documents) originally published in *Dziennik Praw Księstwa Warszawskiego* [Journal of Laws of the Duchy]. The summaries will appear under the following categories: 1) legislative decrees of the King of Prussia, Duke of Warsaw; 2) administrative decrees for the settlement of individual cases; 3) ministerial documents, and legislative and administrative resolutions of the Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers. [A. F. Dygnas, from *"Wydawnictwo Akt Księstwa Warszawskiego"* [Publication of records of the Duchy of Warsaw], *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 219-220].

## NEWLY PUBLISHED

Sahoe Kwahak [Social Sciences]. Frequency not indicated (1958: No. 2). Pub. by the Korean Social Sciences Research Society, Social Sciences Research Library, 198 Kwanhun Dong, Chugno Ku, Seoul, Korea. Editor: Yi Pyong-do, Dean, Graduate School, Seoul National University. Contents: Articles on humanities and social sciences; reviews of Western and Oriental books; news of the profession. Articles in Korean or occasionally in English. English summaries of Korean-language articles. English and Korean tables of contents.

*Mówią Wieki* [The Ages Speak]. *Magazyn Historyczny*. Miesięcznik wydawany przez Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych przy Współudziale Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego [Historical Magazine]. Monthly Published by Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych (State Publishers for Schools) with co-operation of the Polish Historical Society]. Monthly (1958: Vol. 1). Pub. by Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych [State Publishers for Schools], Plac Dąbrowskiego 8, Warszawa, Poland. Editor: Maria Bogucka. Contents: Articles and short historical anecdotes, intended primarily for the general reader, on all periods and all areas of history; book reviews; replies of the editor to inquiries; "Calendarium," giving chronology of events of a given period.

*Wiomości Historyczne* [Historical News]. Organ Ministerstwa Oświaty Poświęcony Nauczaniu Historii Redagowany przy Współudziale Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego [Organ of the Ministry of Education, Devoted to the Teaching of History, Edited in Co-operation with the Polish Historical Society]. Bimonthly (1958: Vol. 1). Pub. by Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych [State Publishers for Schools], Plac Dąbrowskiego 8, Warszawa, Poland. Editor: Józef Garbaciak, Zakład Historii WSP, Ulica Straszewskiego 22, Cracow, Poland. Contents: Articles on all periods of history, with emphasis on Poland, and on problems relating to the teaching of history in the schools; book reviews; review of periodicals; bibliography of materials relating to historical methodology; bibliographical news; notes and news; letters to the editor. This journal replaces *Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* [History and Knowledge about the Constitution], which ceased publication with the last number in 1957.

## NEWS OF PERIODICALS

*Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie* (105, Avenue de la République, Paris XI<sup>e</sup>) contains as a recurring feature a list of "Thèses de Doctorat," giving the names and subjects of dissertations presented at the University of Paris for the doctoral degree (Doctorat d'Etat) in the fields of history and geography. The most recent list was published in Number 156, Volume 48 (1958).

*The Canadian Historical Review* (published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada) includes in each number a bibliography of "Recent Publications Relating to Canada," prepared by Constance Patullo. This bibliography includes both books and periodicals, mainly, though not exclusively, published in Canada, and is arranged under the following main headings: Canada's relations within the Commonwealth, Canada's international relations, history of Canada, provincial and local history, educational history, religious history, genealogy, bibliography, arts and sciences.

*Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* (published by the Research Center in Entrepreneurial History, Harvard University) announces the suspension of its publication with Number 3/4, Volume 10 (1958).

*Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* [History and Knowledge about the Constitution], ceased publication with the last number of 1957. Information about the successor to this periodical, *Wiomości Historyczne*, is given above in the "Newly Published" section.

*Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien* (published by Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien) contains an annual bibliography of periodical articles, Festschriften, books and monographs, "Deutsche amerikakundliche Veröffentlichungen," compiled by Bernhard Fabian. The first such bibliography, for the year 1955, appeared in Volume 2 (1957), pp. 265-282. It covers such subjects as: bibliographies; language and literature; history, state and society; law and administration; economics; geography; education; philosophy, psychology and religion, and art. This bibliography was preceded by "Deutsche amerikanistische Veröffentlichungen, 1945-1954" in the first two volumes of the *Jahrbuch* (Volume 1, pp. 184-206; Volume 2, pp. 231-264).

*The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* (published from the Department of the History of Medicine, Yale University) carries as a regular feature a "Notes and Events" section, edited by Dorothy M. Schullian, which contains short notes on publications, manuscripts and specialized problems in the field of the history of medicine and other related fields.

*Kwartalnik Historyczny* [Historical Quarterly] (published by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences), which had been published bi-monthly since 1955, has been appearing quarterly since the beginning of 1958. Number 6, Volume 64 (1957) of this journal contains a section: "Polonica w Historycznych Czasopismach Zagranicznych z roku 1956" [Polonica in Foreign Historical Periodicals of 1956], which lists articles and book reviews relating to Poland, published in 110 foreign periodicals. The contents of the articles are briefly indicated. [A. F. Dygnas, from *Kwartalnik Historyczny*].

## NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

### MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association (1500 R Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska) held its fifty-first annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 24-26 April 1958. The complete program of speeches and papers is given below.

**HISTORIOGRAPHY.** Chairman: Carlton C. Qualey (Carleton College). Samuel H. Brockunier (Wesleyan Univ.), The Altering Assumptions of Historical Meaning. Harvey Wish (Western Reserve Univ.), Henry Adams and Frederick J. Turner: The Dream of a Science of History. Comment by Bert James Loewenberg (Sarah Lawrence College).

**AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.** Chairman: Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern Univ.). Ernest May (Harvard Univ.), The Spanish-American War as an Irrepressible Conflict. John Chalmers Vinson (Univ. of Georgia), The Senate's Maxims and Measures for Peace, 1933-1937. Comment by Norman A. Graebner (Univ. of Illinois) and Alexander DeConde (Univ. of Michigan).

**LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.** Chairman: William T. Hutchinson (Univ. of Chicago). Paul L. Murphy (Univ. of Minnesota), The Courts and the Commerce Clause. Charles E. Larsen (Mills College), National and States Rights in Legal Commentaries after the Civil War. Stefan A. Riesenfeld (Univ. of California Law School), The Courts and Social Welfare Legislation. Comment by Erwin C. Surrency (Temple Univ. Law School).

**THE WEST.** Chairman: Edgar L. Stewart (Eastern Washington College). Neil A. McNall (Pennsylvania State Univ.), John Greig, Land Speculator and Speculator's Agent. Robert W. Johannsen (Univ. of Kansas), Douglas, Popular Sovereignty and the West. Charles M. Gates (Univ. of Washington), The Significance of Boom Stages in American Westward Expansion. Comment by Rodman Wilson Paul (California Institute of Technology) and Ernest Osgood (Mills College).

**SOME ASPECTS OF TURNER'S THOUGHT.** Chairman: Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.). Norman J. Simler (Saint Thomas College), The Safety-Valve Doctrine Re-evaluated. Richard A. Bartlett (Florida State Univ.), Freedom and the Frontier: A Pertinent Re-Examination. Gilman Ostrander (Univ. of Missouri), Turner and the Germ Theory of History. Comment by Wilbur R. Jacobs (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara).

**SCIENCE AND THE ORGANIZATION OF LEARNING IN AMERICAN CULTURE.** Chairman: Arthur Bestor (Univ. of Illinois). Brooke Hindle (New York Univ.), Scientific Education and Institutions in the late Eighteenth Century. Edward Lurie (Univ. of Michigan), Scientific Education and Institutions in the Nineteenth Century. Comment by Robert E. Schofield (Univ. of Kansas).

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION.** Chairman: Paul F. Sharp (Hiram College). Wilson Smith (Princeton Univ.), Princeton Trustees and the Politics of Oversight, 1800-1925. Vernon Carstensen (Univ. of Wisconsin), The Social Ideas of University of Wisconsin Trustees, 1900-1925. Comment by Frederick Jackson (Carnegie Corporation of New York).

**HISTORY OF PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL WORK.** Chairman: F. Emerson Andrews (Director of the Foundation Library Center and the Russell Sage Foundation). Merle Curti (Univ. of Wisconsin), Philanthropy and the National

Character. Ralph Pumphrey (New York Univ.), Compassion and Protection: Dual Motives in Social Welfare. Comment by Robert Bremner (Ohio State Univ.) and Clifford S. Griffin (Lake Forest College).

**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COLONIAL AMERICA.** Chairman: William H. Seiler (Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia). Robert Polk Thomson (George Peabody College), The Regulation of Mercantile Activity in Colonial Virginia, 1700-1775. Lucille Griffith (Alabama College), Voting in Colonial Virginia, 1750-1774. Siegfried B. Rolland (Univ. of Idaho), Cadwallader Colden of New York: Imperial Statesman, 1760-1776. Comment by Thomas P. Abernethy (Univ. of Virginia) and Clarence L. Ver Steeg (Northwestern Univ.).

**THE "ERA OF GOOD FEELING."** Chairman: Alfred B. Sears (Univ. of Oklahoma). Paul C. Nagel (Amherst College), The Sectional Spirit and the Early Tariffs. Glover Moore (Mississippi State College), Monroe's Re-election in 1820. Harry Ammon (Southern Illinois Univ.), James Monroe and the Era of Good Feelings. Comment by Philip S. Klein (Pennsylvania State Univ.).

**THE CIVIL WAR.** Chairman: Leroy H. Fischer (Oklahoma State Univ.). J. Milton Henry (Austin Peay State College), The Revolution in Tennessee, February-June, 1861. Arthur R. Kirkpatrick (United States Air Force Academy), The Missouri Delegation in the Confederate Congress. Dudley T. Cornish (Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg), The Most American War. Comment by John S. Long (Southern Methodist Univ.) and Thomas J. Pressly (Univ. of Washington).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Studies Association:

**THE REPATRIATED IMMIGRANT.** Chairman: Howard H. Quint (Univ. of South Carolina). Theodore Saloutos (Univ. of California at Los Angeles), The Repatriated Greek. Charles Coolidge (Univ. of South Carolina), The Repatriated Irishman. Franklin Scott (Northwestern Univ.), The Repatriated Scandinavian. Comment by Oscar Handlin (Harvard Univ.).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Lexington Group:

**FROM LAKE SUPERIOR TO PUGET SOUND: RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.** Chairman: John M. Budd (President, Great Northern Railway Company). John S. Cockran (Harvard Univ.), Investment Factors in the Oregon Railroad Development in the Villard Era, 1863-1880. Muriel Hidy (Business History Foundation), Some Significant Decisions in the Early History of the Great Northern Railway Company. Comment by John T. O'Neill (Northwestern Univ.).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Agricultural History Society:

**NEW DEAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY.** Chairman: John D. Hicks (Univ. of California). Roy E. Huffman (Montana State College), Montana Contributions to New Deal Farm Policy. Gertrude A. Slichter (Univ. of Illinois), Franklin D. Roosevelt's Farm Policy as Governor of New York State. Richard S. Kirkendall (Wesleyan Univ.), The New Deal Professors and Politics of Agriculture.

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Southern Historical Association:

**CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH.** Chairman: Walter B. Posey (Agnes Scott College and Emory Univ.). Panel: W. Grantham, Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.), Prohibition and the Progressive Movement. Robert M. Miller (Univ. of North Carolina), The Churches and Social Questions. Louis Rubin, Jr. (Hollins College), Writing and the Image of Race. Comment by Theodore L. Agnew (Oklahoma State Univ.).

**PUBLISHING.** Chairman: Bernard B. Perry (Indiana Univ. Press). Savoie Lottinville (Univ. of Oklahoma Press), Sought-After Manuscript. Chester Kerr (Yale Univ. Press), Problems and Opportunities of Marketing Scholarly Works. Comment by Roger W. Shugg (Univ. of Chicago Press) and Craig Wylie (Houghton-Mifflin Company).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Association for State and Local History:

**WRITING STATE HISTORY.** Chairman: Russell W. Bailey (Minnesota Historical Society). F. Clever Bald (Univ. of Michigan), Writing Michigan History. Herbert Schell (Univ. of South Dakota), Writing State History. Comment by James C. Olson (Univ. of Nebraska) and K. Ross (Montana Historical Society).

**THE TEACHERS SECTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.** Chairman: Reverend Robert G. Tegeder, O. S. B. (St. John's College). George E. Carson (Service Center for Teachers of History), The Teaching of History in School and College: Co-existence or Cooperation.

**MEXICO: HISTORY AND LITERATURE.** Chairman: David Pletcher (Hamline Univ.). J. S. Brushwood (Univ. of Missouri), Conscience and Compromise: Historical Values in the Novel of the Diaz Period. Charles Gibson (Univ. of California), A Case History of Repartimiento. Comment by Glenn Dumke (President, San Francisco State College) and Vance V. Scholes (Univ. of New Mexico).

**ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.** Presiding: William T. Hutchinson (Univ. of Chicago). Presidential Address: Wendell H. Stephenson (Univ. of Oregon), A Quarter Century of American Historiography.

**LUNCHEON CONFERENCE.** Presiding: Thomas D. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky). James W. Silver (Univ. of Mississippi), Writing a Business History: An Excursion Into Frustration.

**DINNER FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.** Presiding: Arthur S. Link (Northwestern Univ.). Senator John F. Kennedy (Massachusetts), Historians and Politicians.

#### SOUTHWEST CONFERENCES AT OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

The annual Southwest Conferences at Occidental College (Los Angeles 41, California) are supported by the Rockefeller Foundation to increase mutual understanding between Mexico and the Southwestern United States. The eighth such conference was held on 22 and 23 March 1957 and was devoted to the theme "The Southwest and Mexico at Mid-Century." A list of the topics discussed and the panel discussed is given below.

Opening Session. Glenn S. Dumke (President, San Francisco State College), The Southwest and Mexico Past and Present

Luncheon. Chairman: Anthony Thormin. Carlos Contreras, The Architect's Dream: Urban Growth and Architecture.

**LAND AND PEOPLE: GROWTH AND VITALITY.** Chairman: Raymond McKelvey. Panel: Carlos Contreras

(Mexico City), Howard F. Cline (Library of Congress), Thomas C. Donnelly (President, New Mexico Highlands Univ.) Paul Oppermann (San Francisco).

Dinner Meeting. Chairman: Mary Tinglof. Nabor Carrillo Flores, Mexico's Tomorrows: The Changing Culture of a People.

**TOMORROW'S LEGACIES AND PROBLEMS FOR THE SOUTHWEST AND MEXICO.** Chairman: Lawrence Clark Powell. Panel: Nabor Carrillo Flores, Arthur G. Coons (President, Occidental College), Thomas C. Donnelly, Howard F. Cline.

Luncheon. Chairman: Clifton B. Kroeber (Occidental College). Howard F. Cline, Prospects for the Southwest and Mexico.

**TODAY AND TOMORROW RESURVEYED.** Chairman: Raymond E. Lindgren (Occidental College). Statement by Thomas C. Donnelly. Panel: Nabor Carrillo Flores, Carlos Contreras, Paul Oppermann.

The ninth Southwest Conference at Occidental College, which took place on 14 and 15 March 1958, dealt with "Recent Trends in Mexican Culture." The complete program follows.

Opening Session. Clifton B. Kroeber. (Director of the Southwest Conference), Introductory address.

Luncheon. Chairman: Gabriele Benton (Occidental College). Ramon Xirau (Mexico City), Present Trends in Mexican Literature.

Panel Discussion. Chairman: Gabriele Benton. Panel: Renato Rosaldo, Luis Monguio, Ramon Xirau, Miguel Leon-Portilla.

Dinner Meeting. Wigberto Jimenez Moreno (Univ. Nacional Autónoma, Mexico City), Trends in the Writing of Mexican History.

Panel Discussion on History. Chairman: Clifton B. Kroeber. Panel: Wigberto Jimenez Moreno, Ramon Xirau, Renato Rosaldo, Carl S. Dentzel (Director, The Southwest Museum).

Luncheon. Chairman: Ralph L. Beals. Miguel Leon-Portilla (Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Mexico City), Status and Prospects of Indigenismo in Mexico.

Panel Discussion on Indigenismo. Chairman: Ralph L. Beals. Panel: Miguel Leon-Portilla, Wigberto Jimenez Moreno, Gabriele Benton, Luis Monguio (Univ. of California, Berkeley).

#### MEETING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The fifth annual meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies was held under the chairmanship of Charles W. Arnade (Florida State Univ.) at Florida State University, Tallahassee, on 7 and 8 March 1958. The general theme of the meeting was "The Merits and Problems of Teaching Latin American Courses." At each session of the meeting discussants dealt with the main topic in relation to various disciplines. Among the discussants were Harold Bierck (Univ. of North Carolina), for history, and Benjamin Rogers (Florida State Univ.), for history of the Americas. The sixth annual meeting will be held at Pensacola Junior College on 6 and 7 March 1959 with Luis Aviles as chairman and Charles W. Arnade and Bernard L. Poole as co-chairmen.

#### MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Catholic Historical Association held its thirty-eighth annual meeting in New York from 28 to 30 December 1957. A list of the papers presented is given below, except

for those read at the joint session of the American Catholic Historical Association and the American Historical Association, which are cited in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS 1958 4 (1): 59.

Luncheon Conference. Chairman: Stephan Kuttner. Presidential address: Thomas H. D. Mahoney (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Edmund Burke and Rome.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT. Chairman: Friedrich Engel-Janosi (Catholic Univ. of America). Marion McKenna (Hunter College), Dachau: A World Without God. Kurt V. Schuschnigg (Saint Louis Univ.), The Natural Law on Trial: The Church -- Witness for the German Defense. Comments by Hans W. L. Freudenthal (College of Saint Teresa), and Mother Mary Alice Gallin, O. S. U. (College of New Rochelle).

#### CONFERENCE ON EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

The sixth conference of the Institute of Early American History and Culture (Box 1298, Williamsburg, Virginia) was held on 22 and 23 November 1957 in Williamsburg. The following papers were read:

THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH: PROBLEMS AND VIEWS. Chairman: James A. Smith (Institute of Early American History and Culture). Clarence L. Ver Steeg (Northwestern Univ.), The Eighteenth Century, 1689-1763. John R. Alden (Duke Univ.), The American Revolution, 1763-1789. Thomas Perkins Abernethy (Univ. of Virginia), The Early National Period, 1789-1819.

THE VIRGINIA RECORDS MICROFILM PROJECT. Chairman: Lester J. Cappon (Institute of Early American History). A Progress Report: Francis L. Berkeley, Jr. (Alderman Library, Univ. of Virginia).

EDITING HISTORICAL MAGAZINES: PROBLEMS AND VIEWS. Chairman: Edward P. Alexander. W. Edwin Hemphill (Virginia State Library), The Virginia Cavalcade. William M. E. Rachal (Virginia Historical Society), The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Lawrence W. Towner (Institute of Early American History and Culture), The William and Mary Quarterly.

#### CENTENNIAL MEETING ON CHARLES DARWIN

The winter meeting of the American Studies Association of Metropolitan New York, held at Columbia University on 7 December 1957, commemorated the centennial of the publication of the Linnean Society Papers (1858) and of the Origin of Species (1859). The theme of the meeting which was presided over by Bert James Loewenberg (Sarah Lawrence College), was "Charles Darwin and the Doctrine of Evolution: a Reappraisal." A complete list of the lectures follows.

Conway Zirkle (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Concept of Evolution: The Difference Genetics Makes. Edward C. Lurie (Univ. of Michigan), Evolution and the Social Sciences in the 19th Century: A Critical Re-evaluation. Frank Michelman (Harvard Law School), The Evidence in Detail: Lester Frank Ward.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WEEK

The eleventh annual International Relations Week, presented by the International Relations Club (Park College, Parkville, Missouri) was held at Park College from 1 to 5 December 1957. The purpose of the International Relations Week is to bring about a better understanding and interest in world affairs. The general theme of this meeting was "The Satellites of the Soviet Union." A complete list of the lectures is given below.

Dragos D. Kostich (New School for Social Research), History of Political Thought in Southeastern Europe. Dragos D. Kostich, Satellization of Southeastern Europe. Dragos D. Kostich, Can Communism Survive Better under Titoism than under Stalinism. Richard F. Staar (Arkansas State College), New Course in Communist Poland. Richard F. Staar, The Polish and Hungarian Revolutions.

#### ANGLO-POLISH SEMINAR ON THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALISM

An Anglo-Polish Seminar on the Social Effects of Industrialism was held at the London School of Economics and Political Science from 10 to 20 September 1957 under the auspices of UNESCO (19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16). A list of the lectures presented is given below.

H. L. Beales, The Historical Background of British Industry. G. D. H. Cole, Changes in the Occupational Structure of Great Britain During the Last 100 Years. D. G. MacRae, The Working Class in Industrial Society. E. Devons, The Balance of Production. J. Drewnowski, Problems of the Development of Polish Industry. W. Brus, Industrialization and Standard of Living in Poland. W. Stys, and W. Klatt, Peasants in Industrial Society. M. Wise, Urbanism and Industrialism. R. Titmuss, Health as an Element in Welfare. V. D. Lipman, Housing and Industry. J. Gorynski, Report on Housing Policy. A. V. Judges, Education and Industrialization. Sir Sydney Caine, Industrialism in South-East Asia. E. Lipinski, The Economic Incentives in a Socialist-Planned Economy.

[G. Greuter, from S. J. Gould, "The Anglo-Polish Seminar on the Social Effects of Industrialism," International Social Science Bulletin 1958 10(1): 146-149].

#### CONFERENCE ON BRITISH STUDIES

The Conference on British Studies (New York University, Washington Square, New York, N. Y.) held its spring meeting at the New York University Law School on 27 April 1957. C. H. Philips (School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London) spoke on "The New History of India, Writings on British Imperial Activities in India." Taraknath Das (Columbia Univ.) and Arthur Silver (Temple Univ.) served as commentators.

The autumn meeting was held at the New York University Faculty Club on 2 November 1957. W. N. Medlicott (London Univ.) spoke on "Britain, America, and the Blockade in World War II." W. R. Emerson (Yale Univ.) and Samuel Hurwitz (Brooklyn College) were the commentators. [Ruth Emery, Executive Secretary, Conference on British Studies].

#### CONFERENCE OF IRISH HISTORIANS

The biennial Conference of Irish Historians was held at Queen's University, Belfast, 22-24 May 1957 under the auspices of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences. The following papers were read:

Denys Hay (Univ. of Edinburgh), The Terms of Political Geography and the Historian. F. S. L. Lyons (Trinity College Dublin), The Economic Ideas of Parnell. J. Watt (Univ. College, Dublin), The Development of the Theory of the Temporal Authority of the Papacy by the 13th Century Canonists. Asa Briggs (Univ. of Leeds), Chartism Reconsidered. J. W. Gray (Queen's Univ., Belfast), The Armagh Registers. J. L. McCracken (Magee Univ. College, Londonderry), The Composition of the Cape Parliament, 1854-1910. J. C. Beckett (Queen's Univ., Belfast), The Confederation of Kilkenny Reviewed. [From the Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1957 6(79): 7].

# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE (EAST) GERMAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At a conference held on 18 and 19 March 1958 in Leipzig the Deutsche Historiker-Gesellschaft was founded. The aim of this society is to "apply and to extend dialectical and historical materialism to all fields of historical science, to develop scholarly conflict of opinion and to further socialist education and the formation of a socialist consciousness." The main address at the conference was held by Ernst Engelberg, Director, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Karl-Marx Univ., Leipzig on the subject "Politics and Historiography. The Historical Position and Tasks of Historical Science in the German Democratic Republic." [From Rolf Rudolph, "Die Tagungskonferenz der Deutschen Historiker-Gesellschaft," *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(3): 590-593].

Christianity. Z. Ankori, The Messianism of Jewish Sects in the Gaonate Period. I. Tishby, The Messianic Ferment on the Decline of the Sabbatian Movement. S. N. Eisenstadt, Types of National Movements and Processes in the Foundation of New Regimes. Y. Arieli, Universality and Nationalism in American History. S. Esh, National Political Education as a Cornerstone of Nazism. Y. Shimon, The Arabic National Movement. J. Talmor, The Morphology of 19th Century Nationalism

A public debate, introduced by G. Scholem, was also held on "Two Conceptions of Medieval Messianism: the Rationalist Conception and the Apocalyptic Approach."

## CONFERENCE ON AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

A Conference on Australian History was held at the Australian National University in Canberra, 24-27 August 1957. A list of the papers delivered is given below.

J. A. La Nauze (Univ. of Melbourne), The Writing of Biography. I. Maclean, Archives. D. H. Pike, The Writing of Church History. N. G. Butlin, Developments in Economic History. R. Gollan, Labour History. C. Manning Clark (Canberra Univ. College), The Teaching of Australian History.

## CONFERENCE OF THE JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The fourth conference of the Jewish Historical Society of Israel (9, Shlomzion Hamalka Street, Jerusalem) was held at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 6-8 April 1958. The main theme of the conference was "Messianism and Nationalism in Israel and among the Nations." A list of the lectures delivered is given below.

J. Katz, Ideology and Reality in the Rise of Jewish Nationalism. R. J. Z. Werblowsky, The Phenomenology of Messianism. D. Flusser, The Messianism of Primitive

# REVISTA DE ESTUDIOS POLITICOS

(Bimensual)

ESTUDIOS-NOTAS-MUNDO HISPANICO-RECENSIONES-NOTICIAS DE LIBROS-REVISTA DE REVISTAS-BIBLIOGRAFIA

EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA

Director del Instituto de Estudios Políticos

José CORTES GRAU, Luis DIEZ DEL CORRAL, Manuel FRAGA IRIBARNE, Jesús F. FUEYO ALVAREZ, Enrique GOMEZ ARBOLEYA, José Antonio MARAVALL CASENOVES, Adolfo MUÑOZ ALONSO, Mariano NAVARRO RUBIO, Carlos RUIZ DEL CASTILLO, Luis SANCHEZ AGESTA, Antonio TOVAR LLORENTE.

Manuel CARDENAL IRACHETA, Secretaría Técnica Salustiano del CAMPO URBANO, Secretaría de Redacción

SUMARIO DEL NUMERO 98 (MARZO-ABRIL 1958)

## ESTUDIOS Y NOTAS:

ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO

El primer lustro de los Convenios hispano-norteamericanos

LUIS SANCHEZ AGESTA

Los orígenes de la teoría del Estado en el pensamiento español

ANTONIO CARRO

La primacía del poder ejecutivo en el Estado contemporáneo

LORENZO GIUSSO (†)

Líneas de una historiografía italiana sobre España

ENRIQUE GOMEZ ARBOLEYA

Sociología en España

FRANCISCO RUBIO LLORENTE

Rusia y la U. R. S. S.

CAMILO BARCIA TRELLES

El ayer, el hoy y el mañana internacionales

## MUNDO HISPANICO:

JOSE MARIA ROSA: "¿Qué es la provincia argentina?"

Precios de suscripción anual: España y Territorios de Soberanía española, 120 pts.; Portugal, Iberoamérica, Filipinas y EE, UU, 150 pts.; otros países, 200 pts.; Número suelto 40 pts.

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS POLITICOS - Pl. de la MARINA ESPAÑOLA, 8. MADRID (ESPAÑA)

# WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 4, page 65]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation].  | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution.  |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation].  | (7) Editor or editorial board.  |
| (3) Frequency of publication.   | (8) Description of contents.  |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue<br>(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other<br>than that of publication, indices, and<br>other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published.   |   |

## Sweden

Prepared with the assistance of Nils Palmborg, Librarian, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund

### NOTE

A Supplementary List of Swedish periodicals will be published in the next number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. The Supplementary List contains short entries on those periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which contain some historical articles. The next number will also include an extensive list of detailed entries of series (Academy Proceedings, monographs under a common title and the like) published in Sweden.

Akademiska Föreningens Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Academic Society]. Annual (most recent vol.: 1957). First pub. in 1955. Pub. by Akademiska Föreningen, Lund. Editorial Board: Daniel Hjort, Sven Håkan Ohlsson, Ture Sjögren. Contents: Articles on the University of Lund and the history of student life in Lund.

Årsberättelse. Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund. See Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund.

Årsbok. Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala. See Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala.

Årsbok. Vetenskaps-Societeten i Lund. See Vetenskaps-Societeten i Lund.

Årsredogörelse. Göteborgs Museum. See Göteborgs Museum.

Årstryck. Göteborgs Museum. See Göteborgs Museum (for four separate publications by that title).

Arv [Heritage]. Tidskrift för Nordisk Folkminnesforskning. "Journal of Scandinavian Folklore." Annual (1957: Vol. 13). Pub. by Almqvist and Wiksells Boktryckeri AB, Uppsala, for Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien, Uppsala. Editor: Dag Strömbäck, Uppsala, Wahlenbergsvägen 13. Contents: Articles on Scandinavian and comparative folklore; review articles; book reviews. In Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, English, French or German. Summaries in English of articles in the Scandinavian languages. Illustrated.

Carl Johans Förbundets Handlingar [Proceedings of the Carl Johan Society]. Pub. every five years (1948-1952: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1852. Pub. by Carl Johans Förbundet. Editor: A. Liljenkrantz, Uppsala, Walleriusvägen 12. Contents: Articles on the life and times of Carl Johan (General Bernadotte); including articles on related subjects; report on the activities of the society; list of members. Illustrated. Table of contents for the period 1848 to 1947 in the 1948-1952 volume.

Fataburen [Store-House]. Nordiska Museets och Skansens Årsbok [Yearbook of the Nordic Museum and Skansen]. Annual (1953: no vol. indic.). First pub., from 1881-1903, as Med-

delanden. Nordiska Museet, from 1906-1930 as Fataburen. Kulturhistorisk Tidskrift, after 1931 with the present title. Pub. by Nordiska Museet, Stockholm. Editor: Erik André. Contents: Articles mostly on museum holdings, reflecting on all aspects of Swedish history; for instance the arts, applied arts, furniture, clothing; reports on new acquisitions of the Nordiska Museet och Skansen. English summaries of all articles, printed separately. Illustrated.

Folk-Liv [Folk Life]. "Acta ethnologica et folkloristica Europaea" [Papers on European Ethnology and Folklore]. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 21). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalts Förlag, Stockholm, Drottningsgatan 20, for Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien (for Ethnological and Folklore Research), Stockholm Ö. Editor: Sigurd Erixon, Stockholm-Vällingby, Örmångsgatan 63. Contents: Articles on European ethnology and folklore; book reviews in Swedish; notes and news on professional congresses and meetings. In Swedish, German, English, French or Danish. Approximately half the Swedish articles have a summary in English or German. Illustrated.

Fornvännen [The Friend of Antiquity]. Tidskrift för Svensk Antikvarisk Forskning. "Journal of Swedish Antiquarian Research." Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 51). First pub. in 1906. Pub. by Kungl. Vitterhets-, Historie- och Antikvitets Akademien [Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquity] in collaboration with Svenska Fornminnesföreningen [The Swedish Archeological Association], Stockholm Ö, Storgatan 41. Editors: Bengt Thordeman, Erik Bohrn and Ulla Behr. Contents: Articles on the prehistoric, ancient and medieval archeology and history of Scandinavia with emphasis on Sweden runic inscriptions, philology, religion and folklore, history and church history, numismatics, personal history, research and preservation of monuments; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on excavations in progress and news of Swedish archeological museums and societies. Summaries in English, German or French. Illustrated. Subject and author index for 1906-1955 in No. 6, 1955.

Föreningen Armémusei Vänner. See Meddelande från Kungl. Armémuseum.

Göteborgs Museum. Årstryck [Yearbook of the Museum of Göteborg]. Irreg. First pub. in 1906. Pub. by Göteborgs Museum, Göteborg. Contents: Yearly reports of the Museum, reports from the different departments of the Museum (the Museum of Ethnography, the Museum of History, the Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History), as well as articles on subjects regarding the different departments. The publication bears this title through 1952. Since then it has been added into these publications:

Göteborgs Museum. Årsredogörelse [Annual report of the Museum of Göteborg]. (most recent vol.: 1953/54).

Årstryck. Etnografiska Museet, Göteborg [Yearbook of the Museum of Ethnography, Göteborg]. (most recent vol.: 191-55).

Årstryck. Göteborgs Historiska Museum [Yearbook of the Museum of History, Göteborg]. (most recent vol.: 1953/54).

Årstryck. Göteborgs Konstmuseum [Yearbook of the Museum of Art, Göteborg]. (most recent vol.: 1955/56).

Årstryck. Göteborgs Naturhistoriska Museum [Yearbook of the Museum of Natural History, Göteborg]. (most recent vol.: 1956).

Historielärarnas Förenings Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Association of Teachers of History]. Annual (1957/58; no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1942. Pub. by Historielärarnas Förening, Bromma, Holbergsgatan 124; G. Anders, secretary. Editor: Ivar Seth, Karlstad, Tingvallagatan 1 C. Contents: Articles predominantly on the history of Sweden and on teaching history; reports on professional congresses; short reviews of books, mostly Swedish, published during the preceding year; yearly reports of the activities of the society at local branches. Table of contents for 1942-1956/57 in the 1957/58 vol.

Historisk Tidskrift [Historical Review]. Quarterly (1958; Second Series, Vol. 21). First pub. in 1881. Pub. by Svenska Historiska Föreningen [Swedish Historical Society], Stockholm Ö, Storgatan 41. Editor: Torvald T:son Höjer. Contents: Articles on all aspects and all periods of Scandinavian history, particularly of Sweden, with some emphasis on political history, as well as articles on historiography and philosophy of history; review articles; book reviews; documents; bibliography of books; news and notes on the activities of Scandinavian historical societies. Separate annual bibliography, Svensk Historisk Bibliografi, with subject and author indices and a list of book reviews.

Krolinska Förbundets Årsbok [Yearbook of the Carolinian Society]. Annual (1958; no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1910. Pub. by Krolinska Förbundet, Stockholm Ö, Riddargatan 47. Editor: Ingel Wadén. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the history of the era of the Kings Charles X, XI, and XII, with emphasis on political and military history; review articles; yearly reports of the Society; list of its members. Illustrated.

Engl. Armémuseum. See Meddelande.

Engl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien. See Arv, Folk-Liv, and Mnn och Bygd.

Engl. Gustav Adolfs Akademiens Årsbok. See Saga och Sed.

Engl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund. Årsberättelse [Annual Report of the Royal Society of Letters at Lund]. "Bulletin de la Société Royale des Lettres de Lund." Annual (1956/57; no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1918/19. Ed. by C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund, for the Society. Contents: Articles on archeology, antiquities, history (mostly cultural), philosophy, literature and linguistics; since 1929/30 Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum [Communications from the Historical Museum of Lund University] are included, containing articles on prehistory, archeology, antiquities and museum holdings; annual reports of the Society and its activities; list of members. In German, Swedish, English or French. Articles in Swedish generally with summaries in German, English or French. The volume for 1956/57 contains a cumulative chronological table of contents of all volumes published and the index of the monographs series published by the Society.

Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala. Årsbok [Yearbook of the Royal Society for Humanities in Uppsala]. Annual (1957; no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1943. Pub. by Almqvist and Wiksells Boktryckeri AB, Uppsala, for the Society. Editor: Secretary of the Society, Sune Lindqvist, Uppsala, S:t Larsgatan 6 A. Contents: Articles on the humanities, especially on philology, literature, and the history of Western civilization; report on the activities of the society; obituaries; list of members. In Swedish, occasionally in German or Danish, with occasional German summaries. Illustrated. The 1951 volume contains a cumulative table of contents and an alphabetic author index for the years 1943 to 1951.

Kungl. Krigsvetenskaps Akademiens Handlingar och Tidskrift [Proceedings and Review of the Royal Military Science Academy]. Ten times a year (1957: Vol. 161). First pub. in 1780. Pub. by AB Östgöta Correspondent, Linköping, for Kungl. Krigsvetenskaps Akademien, Stockholm 90, Östermalmsgatan 87. Editor: S. E. Allstrin. Contents: Articles on military strategy and military history, mostly recent, and on the development of modern weapons; review articles; book reviews; annual reports on the activities of the Academy. List of members. In Swedish, Norwegian and Danish. Illustrated.

Kungl. Vitterhets, Historie och Antikvitetsakademiens Årsbok [Yearbook of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities]. Annual (most recent vol. 1957). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by Kungl. Vitterhets, Historie och Antikvitetsakademien, Stockholm, Storgatan 41. Contents: Reports on the activities of the Academy; obituaries; excerpts from the yearly report of the King's Custodian of Antiquities. Summary in English of the report of the King's Custodian of Antiquities.

Kyrkohistorisk Årsskrift [Yearbook of Church History]. Annual (1957: Vol. 57). First pub. in 1900. Pub. by Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm, for Svenska Kyrkohistoriska Föreningen [Swedish Society of Church History], Uppsala, Geijersgatan 18. Editor: Sven Göransson, Uppsala. Contents: Articles on Scandinavian and Baltic religious and cultural history from the 12th to the 19th century; review articles; book reviews; documents section; bibliography of books and periodicals; news on the activities of the Society. Articles occasionally in German. Illustrated. Subject and author index for 1900-1909 pub. separately in 1910, for 1910-1935 pub. separately in 1939; a similar index will be published for the years 1936 to 1960.

Kyrkohistoriska Arkivet i Lund. See Meddelanden.

Lärdomshistoriska Samfundet. See Lychnos.

Landsmåls- och Folkminnesarkivet i Uppsala. See Svenska Landsmål och Svenskt Folkliv.

Livruskammaren. "Journal of the Royal Armoury." Quarterly (1955-1957: Vol. 7: 1-12). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Kungl. Livruskammaren, Stockholm Ö. Editor: Svante Svärdröm, Kungl. Livruskammaren, Stockholm Ö. Contents: Monographs on armor and weapons. In Swedish, English, German or Dutch. Summaries in English, Swedish or French. Illustrated. Alphabetic index of authors printed separately for every volume.

Lychnos [The Lamp]. Lärdomshistoriska Samfundets Årsbok. "Annual of the Swedish History of Science Society. Annuaire de la Société Suédoise d'Histoire des Sciences. Jahrbuch der Schwedischen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Wissenschaften." Annual (1956; no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Almqvist and Wiksells Boktryckeri AB, Uppsala, for Lärdomshistoriska Samfundet, Uppsala, N. Rudbecksgatan 14. Editor: Sten Lindroth, Uppsala, Vindhemsgratan 13. Contents: Articles on the history of science and intellectual and cultural history; extensive book review section; bibliography of periodicals, listing titles therein; professional notes and communications of the Society. In Swedish, English, German or French. Swedish articles with summaries in English, German or French. Illustrated.

Meddelande från Kungl. Armémuseum [Communications from the Royal Army Museum]. Annual (1957: Vol. 18). First

pub. in 1938. Pub. by Föreningen Armémusei Vänner [Society of the Friends of the Army Museum], Stockholm 7, Riddargatan 13. Editor: Heribert Seitz. Contents: Articles on old Swedish arms and army equipment, fortifications, uniforms, regimental colors and trophies taken by the Swedish army, 16th century to the present. Annual report on the activities of the Society. Illustrated. Volume 11 contains a subject and author index for the first ten volumes.

Meddelanden från Riddarhuset [Communications from the Swedish House of Peers]. Annual (1957: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Riddarhuset, Stockholm 2, Box 2022. Editor: Wilhelm Tham. Contents: Historical and cultural essays concerning the Swedish nobility; book reviews; report on the activities of the Swedish House of Peers; family news on members of the Swedish nobility. Illustrated.

Meddelanden från Svenska Riksarkivet [Communications from the National Swedish Archive]. Annual, sometimes biennial (1957: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1875. Pub. by P. A. Norstedt and Söner, Stockholm, for the Archive. Contents: Articles on holdings in Swedish archives, Swedish history and archival science; review articles; documents section on Swedish history found in the archives; annual report of the Svenska Riksarkivet and news on its activities.

Med Hammare och Fackla! [With Hammer and Torch!]. Årsbok utgiven av Sancte Örjans Gille [Yearbook published by the Guild of Sancte Örjan]. Annual (1953/54: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Sancte Örjans Gille, Stockholm, Kungsträdgårdsgatan 6. Editorial Board: Harald Carlberg, Torsten Althin (editor), Gövert Indebetou, Sven Tunberg. Contents: Articles on mining and its history.

Namn och Bygd [Name and Country]. Tidskrift för Nordisk Ortnamnsvetenskap [Journal for Scandinavian Toponymy]. Annual (1957: Vol. 45). First pub. in 1913. Pub. by Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien, Uppsala, Odinslund 2. Editor: Jöran Sahlgren. Contents: Articles on toponymy, specializing on Scandinavia; book reviews; bibliography of books and articles. Index of place names at the end of every second volume. Illustrated.

Nautisk Tidskrift [Nautical Review]. Organ för Svensk Sjöfart [Organ for Swedish Navigation]. Monthly (1957: Vol. 50). Pub. by Sveriges Fartygsbefälsförening [Association of Swedish Marine Officers]. Editor: H. Bååw. Contents: Articles on Swedish and international navigation, and on social and technical matters regarding marine personnel.

Nordiska Museets och Skansens Årsbok. See Fataburen.

Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift [Scandinavian Numismatic Yearbook]. Annual (1954, pub. in 1956: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1940. Pub. by P. A. Norstedt and Söner, Stockholm, for Nordisk Numismatisk Union. Editors: Rotate among Scandinavian countries. Contents: Articles on the history of numismatics from Roman times to the present, concentrating on Scandinavia in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; annual reports on the activities of the national coin collections and mints of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. In the Scandinavian languages, occasionally in English. Illustrated.

Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen [Scandinavian Review of Library Science]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by Almqvist and Wiksells Boktryckeri AB, Stockholm and Uppsala. Editors: Tönnes Kleberg, Uppsala, Öyvind Anker, Oslo, Palle Birkelund, København, Paul Nyberg, Helsingfors. Contents: Articles on library science, history of libraries, holdings of libraries, mainly in Scandinavia; obituaries; review articles; book reviews; news and reports from the field of library science, divided into an international, a Scandinavian and a Swedish part; bibliographical news. In English, French, German or Scandinavian languages. Articles in Scandinavian languages have summaries in English, French or German. Illustrated. Volume 41 contains a Scandinavian bibliography and index of books on library science for the years 1951/52.

Notiser från Arbetarnas Kulturhistoriska Sällskap [Bulletin of the Workers' Society for the History of Culture]. Bi-

monthly (most recent vol.: 1957). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by Ivan Larsson, Johanneshov, Thunbergsgatan 25, for Arbetarnas Kulturhistoriska Sällskap. Editor: E. J. Lundqvist, Pontonjägatan 28 I, Stockholm. Contents: Short articles on the history of professions and trades.

Ny Kyrklig Tidskrift [New Church Review]. Bi-monthly (1958: Vol. 27). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Wretmans Boktryckeri AB, Uppsala. Editors: R. Josefson, Y. Rudberg. Contents: Articles on theological subjects, especially on the present tendencies in theology and church life. In the Scandinavian languages.

Ny Militär Tidskrift [New Military Review]. Monthly (1958: Vol. 31). First pub. in 1927. Editor: B. Steckén, Stockholm Ö, Linnég 7. Contents: Articles on military politics and on questions regarding the armed forces.

Ortnamnssällskapet i Uppsala Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Society of Toponymy at Uppsala]. Annual (most recent vol.: 1956). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Lundequistska Bokhandeln, Uppsala, for Ortnamnssällskapet i Uppsala. Editor: H. Lindberg, Uppsala. Contents: Articles on Swedish toponymy.

Personhistorisk Tidskrift [Biographical Review]. Quarterly, one double and two single numbers a year (1958: Vol. 56). First pub. in 1899. Pub. by Personhistoriska Samfundet [Biographical Society], Krigsarkivet, Stockholm 80. Editor: Bertil Broomé. Contents: Articles on biography and genealogy of Scandinavians, based frequently on diaries and journals, concentrating on Sweden and the time from the Middle Ages to the present; review articles; book reviews. In Swedish, occasionally in German. Index of names in the last number.

Personhistoriska Samfundet. See Personhistorisk Tidskrift.

Riddarhuset. See Meddelanden från Riddarhuset.

Rig. Quarterly (1958: Vol. 41). First pub. in 1918. Pub. by Föreningen för Svensk Kulturhistoria [Association for Swedish Cultural History] in collaboration with Nordiska Museet, Stockholm and Folkliksarkivet [Archive of Folk Life], Lund. Editors: Gösta Berg, Mats Rehnberg and Sigfrid Svensson, Nordiska Museet, Stockholm Ö. Contents: Articles on the cultural history of Scandinavia with emphasis on Sweden, including a wide range of aspects from history of art and measures taken for the preservation of old houses to ethnology and the colonization of Swedish provinces in the 11th century; review articles; book reviews; annual report of the Association. Summaries in English, German or French. Illustrated.

Saga och Sed [Saga and custom]. Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademiens Årsbok. Annual (most recent vol.: 1956). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Gustav Adolfs Akademien, Uppsala. Editor: Jöran Sahlgren. Contents: Articles on folklore and ethnography, studies on dialects and toponymy. In the Scandinavian languages, English or German.

Scandia. Tidskrift för Historisk Forskning [Review for Historical Research]. Irreg.: ca. 1 vol. of 2 nos. per 2-3 yr. period (1958: Vol. 24). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur, Stockholm. Editors: Sture Bolin, Erik Lönnroth, Sven A. Nilsson, Jerker Rosén, Jörgen Weibull. Contents: Articles on all aspects and periods of Scandinavian history, with special emphasis on political and social history. In Swedish, occasionally Danish or Norwegian. Illustrated. Index for the years 1928 to 1957 published separately in 1958, consisting of an index of articles, according to medieval and modern history, an author index, and an index of names.

Scandinavian Economic History Review. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the Scandinavian Society for Economic and Social History and Historical Geography Ekonomisk-Historiska Institutet, Stockholm Va, Tegnerlund 10. Editorial Board: Ernst F. Söderlund, Astrid Friis, Eino Jutikkala, J. Schreiner, A. Attman, J. Potter, D. C. Coleman. Contents: Articles on economic and social history, mostly of Scandinavia, and historical geography; book reviews. In English.

Historisk Årsbok [Yearbook of Maritime History]. Biennial, 1950 annual (1955/56: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1940 (under the title: Föreningen Sveriges Sjöfartsmuseum i Stockholm. Årsskrift [Society of the Swedish Maritime Museum in Stockholm. Yearbook]). Title changed in 1940. Pub. by Föreningen Sveriges Sjöfartsmuseum, Statens Sjöhistoriska Museum [National Museum of Maritime History], Stockholm, Sjögårdsbrunnsvägen. Editor: Gerhard Albe. Contents: Articles on Scandinavian maritime history from prehistoric times to the present, especially with regard to Sweden from the 17th century on, and on Museum holdings; obituaries; report on the activities of the Museum and the Society; list of members of the Society. Occasional summaries in English. Illustrated. Volume 1955/56 contains a cumulative table of contents for 1940 to 1953/54.

Släkt och Hävd [Family and Tradition]. Three times a year (1977: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Genealogiska Föreningen [Genealogical Society], Riksförening för Genealogisk forskning [National Society for Genealogical Research], Stockholm 80, Försvarsstabens Krigshist. avd. Editorial board: B. Furtenbach, Lennart Zielfelt, Birger Lindén and Gösta Möller. Contents: Articles on Swedish genealogy; review articles; book reviews; documents section; communications from the National Society for Genealogical Research. Yearly index of names.

Vetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik, Statistik, Ekonomi [Political Science Journal of Politics, Statistics, Economics]. Monthly [New Series]. Five times a year (1958: Vol. 61). First pub. in 1897. Pub. by C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund, for Fahlbeckska Stiftelsen [Fahlbeck Foundation], Lund. Editors: Erik Fahlbeck, Carl Arvid Hessler, Gunnar Heckström. Contents: Articles on political science, including current constitutional questions, and modern economic and political history, mostly of Sweden; reports on relevant current research and statistics; bibliography of articles from social science reviews published in Scandinavia, Britain, France, Germany and U.S.A.

Svenska Kyrkohistoriska Föreningen. See Kyrkohistorisk Årsskrift.

Svenska Landsmål och Svenskt Folkliv [Swedish Dialect and Folk Life]. "Archives des Traditions Populaires Suédoises." Annual, with supplements (1957: Vol. 80, no 271). First pub. in 1878. Pub. by P. A. Norstedt and Söner, Stockholm, for Landsmåls- och Folkminnesarkivet [Archive for Swedish Dialect and Folklore], Universitetsbiblioteket, Uppsala. Editor: Dag Strömbäck, Uppsala, Wästenbergsvägen 13. Contents: Articles on historical and contemporary philological aspects of Scandinavian, especially Swedish, dialects, and on ethnography, folklore and toponymy; obituaries; book reviews; documents section; news on research in Swedish provinces; annual reports of the Landsmåls-

och Folkminnesarkivet, the Landsmålsarkivet, Lund, the Institutet för Ortnamns- och Dialektforskning [Institute for Research in Place Names and Dialects], Göteborg, and the Institutet för Folkminnesforskning [Institute for Folklore Research], Göteborg; bibliography of books and periodicals. In Swedish, occasionally Norwegian. Summaries in French. Illustrated. The indices (for the years 1878 to 1938 published separately in 1940, for the years 1939 to 1952 as a supplement in 1955) are arranged in a chronological list of volumes, a subject index, a place name index, an alphabetical list of authors with their institutional affiliations and the titles of their articles, and an index of the articles published anonymously.

Svenska Linné-Sällskapet Årsskrift [Yearbook of the Swedish Linnaean Society]. Annual (1954/55: Vol. 37/38). First pub. in 1918. Pub. by Svenska Linné-Sällskapet, Uppsala, Box 47. Contents: Articles on Carl von Linné and his contemporaries. English table of contents.

Svenska Riksarkivet. See Meddelanden från Svenska Riksarkivet.

Tiden [Time]. Tidskrift för Socialistisk Kritik och Politik [Review for Socialistic Critique and Politics]. Appears ten times a year (1958: Vol. 50). First pub. in 1908. Pub. by Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Arbetareparti. Editor: Olle Svensson, deputy ed. B. Bolin, Stockholm Va, Sveav. 68. Contents: Articles on political, economical, social and cultural matters.

Tor. Meddelanden från Uppsala Universitets Museum för Nordiska Fornsaker [Communications from the Museum of Nordic Antiquities at Uppsala University]. Irreg. (1957: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Appelbergs Boktryckeri AB, Uppsala, for Uppsala Universitets Museum för Nordiska Fornsaker, Uppsala. Editor: Mårten Stenberger. Contents: Articles on archeology and artifacts, especially of Sweden. German, English or French summaries in volume 3. Illustrated.

Uppsala Universitets Museum för Nordiska Fornsaker. See Tor.

Vetenskaps-Societeten i Lund. Årsbok [Yearbook of the Society of Science at Lund]. "Yearbook of the New Society of Letters at Lund." Annual (1956: no vol. indic.). First pub. in 1920. Pub. by C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund, for the Society. Editor: Birger Sallnäs, Lund, the secretary of the Society. Contents: Articles on medieval law, philology and cultural history; annual report of the Society; obituaries; list of members. In Swedish, English, French or German. Swedish articles sometimes have summaries in other languages. Volume 1946 contains a general index for the years 1920 to 1945.

## PERIODICALS LIST

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

Volume 4, Number 1 contained an alphabetical list of periodicals covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. Additions are published in each subsequent number, and a cumulative list with an annual report will be published in the forthcoming index number.

The last country list is contained in the Index Number of Vol. 3.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated in the Index Number.

### PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE COVERAGE OF HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

since Vol. 4, No. 1

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen (West Germany)               | Epistimonikí Epitirís tis Philosophikís Scholís tou Panepistimíou Athinón (Greece)           |
| Abhandlungen der Bayrischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (West Germany)                 | Erhvervshistorisk årbog (Denmark)  |
| African Affairs (Great Britain)  | Fortid og nutid (Denmark)  |
| American-German Review (USA)   | France-Asie (Indo-China)   |
| Anciens Pays et Assemblées d'Etat (Belgium)  | Franciscana. Tijdschrift voor Franciscaanse Geschiedenis en Bibliografie (Belgium)           |
| Annales de la Société d'Emulation de Bruges (Belgium)                                  | Handelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde te Gent (Belgium)             |
| Archeion ton Oikonomikon kai Koinonikon Epistemon (Greece)                             | Histoire et Enseignement (Belgium)   |
| Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique (Belgium)                                | Historisk-Filosofiske meddelelser (Denmark)  |
| Archivmitteilungen (East Germany)  | Hōkei Ronshū (Japan)   |
| Arv og eje (Denmark)   | Hokkaido Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyo (Japan)   |
| Asian Review (Great Britain)   | Hsin-Ya hsüeh-pao (China)  |
| Asiatische Studien (Switzerland)   | Hsüeh-shu chi-k'an (China)   |
| Australasian Journal of Philosophy (Australia)   | Hsüeh-shu yüeh-k'an (China)  |
| The Baptist Quarterly (Great Britain)  | Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht (West Germany)                             |
| Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Spain)                      | International Review of Missions (Great Britain)   |
| Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Colombia (Spain)                                  | The Islamic Quarterly (Great Britain)  |
| British Journal of Educational Studies (Great Britain)                                 | Istoricheskii Arkhiv (USSR)  |
| The British Journal of Sociology (Great Britain)                                       | Istoriia SSR (USSR)  |
| Budstikken (Denmark)   | Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België (Belgium)    |
| Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire (Belgium)                                  | Jaarboek van de Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde te Leiden (Netherlands)             |
| Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient (France)                                | Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für die Geschichte des Protestantismus in Österreich (Austria)     |
| Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg (France)                              | Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien (West Germany)   |
| Bulletin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Napoléoniennes (Belgium)                         | Jimbum Kenkyū (Japan)  |
| Bulletin of Hispanic Studies (Great Britain)   | Journal of Jewish Studies (Great Britain)  |
| Bulletins on Soviet Economic Development (Great Britain)                               | Journal of the Friends' Historical Society (Great Britain)                                   |
| Centaurus. International Magazine of the History of Sciences and Medicine (Denmark)    | Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England (Great Britain)                    |
| Central Asian Review (Great Britain)   | Juan Diego (Mexico)  |
| Chêng-lun chou-k'an (Taiwan)   | Jyske samlinger (Denmark)  |
| Chiao-yü yü wên-hua (China)  | Kansai Daigaku Bungaku Ron-shū (Japan)   |
| Chindan Hakpo (Republic of Korea)  | Keizai gaku (Japan)  |
| Ching-chi yen-chiu (China)   | Keizai Riron (Japan)   |
| Chu-i yü Kuo-ts'ê (China)  | Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū (Japan)  |
| Chung-Kuo yü-wen (China)   | Kindai Nihonshi Kenkyū (Japan)   |
| Chōsen Gakuhō (Japan)  | Kirkehistoriske samlinger (Denmark)  |
| Cîteaux in de Nederlanden (Belgium)  | K'o-hsüeh chiao-yü (China)   |
| Collectanea Ordinis Cisterciensium Reformatorium (Belgium)                             | K'o hsüeh t'ung-pao (China)  |
| Contemporary China (China)   | Kratkie Soobshcheniia Instituta Vostokovedeniia (USSR)                                       |
| Contemporary Japan (Japan)   | Kulturminster (Denmark)  |
| Cylchgrawn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru (Great Britain)                                | Literatura Slavianskikh Narodov (USSR)   |
| Dokumente (West Germany)   | The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies (Great Britain)                         |
| East and West (Italy)  | Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society (Great Britain) |
| Economic Journal (Great Britain)   | Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko (Japan)                                 |
| Educational Review (Great Britain)   | Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia (USSR)                                       |
| Ekime Daigaku Kiō dai-ichi-bu Jimbun Kagaku (Japan)                                    |  |
| Epitirís tou Archeíou tis Istorías tou Ellinikou Dikaíou (Greece)                      |  |
| Epistemonike Epeterís tes Philophikes Scholes tou Panepistimíou Thessaloníkēs (Greece) |  |

- onaløkonomisk tidsskrift (Denmark)  
 sk militært tidsskrift (Norway)  
 sk teologisk tidsskrift (Norway)  
 vregia sacra (Norway)  
 Norway Yearbook (Norway)  
 ia i Noveishaia Istorii (USSR)  
 na Kenkyū (Japan)  
 ka Keizai Ronshu (Japan)  
 ord Economic Papers (Great Britain)  
 ord Slavonic Papers (Great Britain)  
 ching ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao (China)  
 onalhistorisk tidsskrift (Denmark)  
 ippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review (Philippines)  
 ippine Studies (Philippines)  
 eedings of the American Philosophical Society (USA)  
 eedings of the Huguenot Society of London (Great Britain)  
 eedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain  
 (Great Britain)  
 eedings of the Wesley Historical Society (Great Britain)  
 shi Kyōiku (Japan)  
 Reporter (USA)  
 ista do Museo Julio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do  
 Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)  
 ista Hispanica Moderna (USA)  
 oe Kwahak (Republic of Korea)  
 ollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und  
 Volkswirtschaft (West Germany)  
 weizerisches Archiv für Volkskunde (Switzerland)  
 weizer Volkskunde (Switzerland)  
 ttish Journal of Political Economy (Great Britain)  
 kei Daigaku Seiji Kei-zai Ronsō (Japan)  
 kai-gaku Kenkyū (Japan)  
 kai Kagaku Tōkyū (Japan)  
 h-ta hsüeh-pao (China)
- Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie (USSR)  
 Sovremennyy Vostok (USSR)  
 Sprog og Kultur (Denmark)  
 St. Antony's Papers (Great Britain)  
 Takushoku Daigaku Ron-shū (Japan)  
 Ta-lu tsa-chih (China)  
 T'eng-t'a (China)  
 Tequesta (USA)  
 Tokyō Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu kiyō (Japan)  
 Tōyō Bunka-kenkyūsho kiyō (Japan)  
 Transactions of Congregational Historical Society  
 (Great Britain)  
 Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society  
 (Great Britain)  
 Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society (Great  
 Britain)  
 Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Vostokovedeniia (USSR)  
 Universitetet i Bergen (Norway)  
 University of Birmingham Historical Journal (Great Britain)  
 University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies  
 (Philippines)  
 Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniu SSR (West Germany)  
 Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury (USSR)  
 Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta (USSR)  
 Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seria Ekonomiki,  
 Filosofii, Prava (USSR)  
 Voprosy Istorii KPSS (USSR)  
 Wên shih chē (China)  
 Wên-i hsüeh-hsi (China)  
 Wên-wu ts'an-k'ao tz'ü-liao (China)  
 Yamagata Daigaku Kiyō. Jimbun Kagaku (Japan)  
 Yōksa Hakpo (Republic of Korea)  
 Zafre (Belgium)  
 Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Kirchengeschichte (Switzer-  
 land)

# VIERTELJAHRSSHEFTE FÜR Zeitgeschichte

INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE MÜNCHEN

herausgegeben von

HANS ROTHFELS und THEODOR ESCHENBURG

in Verbindung mit Franz Schnabel, Ludwig Dehio,  
 Theodor Schieder, Werner Conze und Karl Dietrich Erdmann

Schriftleitung

Dr. HELMUT KRAUSNICK  
 München 27, Möhlstrasse 26

AUS DEM INHALT DER LETZTEN HEFTE

George K. A. Bell, Bischof von Chichester  
 Die Ökumene und die innerdeutsche Opposition  
 Max W. Clauss  
 Salazars autoritäres Regime  
 Walter L. Dorn  
 Der Morgenthauplan im Widerstreit  
 Werner Hahlweg  
 Lenins Reise durch Deutschland  
 DOKUMENTATION  
 Der Generalplan Ost  
 Schleicher und die NSDAP 1932

Donald F. Lach  
 Die amerikanische Formosapolitik seit 1950  
 Gerhard Leibholz  
 "Aggression" als zeitgeschichtliches Problem  
 D. C. Watt  
 Bayerns Bemühungen um Ausweisung Hitlers 1924  
 C. M. Woodhouse  
 Resistance in Griechenland  
 BIBLIOGRAPHIE Thilo Vogelsang  
 Bücher, Zeitschriftenaufsätze und Dis-  
 sertationen über die Zeit nach 1914

DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT STUTTGART

# SYNTHÈSES

REVUE INTERNATIONALE

paraissant à Bruxelles sous la direction de

MAURICE LAMBILLIOTTE

Sommaire du N° 145/146 de juin/juillet 1958

LE MONDE DES LUSIADES  
PORTUGAL CONTINENTAL ET D'OUTREMER-BRÉSIL

Numéro spécial publié sous la direction de Léon Kochnitzky

avec la collaboration pour le Portugal, de

MM. Julio DANTAS, Augusto de CASTRO, Etienne VAUTHIER, J. B. AQUARONE, le R. P. F. de SAINT-PALAIS d'AUSSAC, Reynaldo dos SANTOS, Gustavo de MATOS SEQUEIRA, Joaquim PACA d'ARCOS, Armand GUIBERT, Luiz FORJAZ TRIGUEIROS, Fernando GUEDES, Eustache de la FOSSE, José OSORIO de OLIVEIRA. Ludovico TOEPLITZ de GRAND RY, Eduardo BRAZAO, John L. BROWN, Mmes. Suzanne LILAR, Emilie NOULET, Sophie de MELLO BREYNER ANDRESEN, Suzanne CHANTAL,

pour le Brésil, de

MM. Renato de MENDONCA, Mozart MONTEIRO, Carlos MAGALHAES de AZEREDO, Gilberto FREYRE, P. M. BARDI, Otto Maria CARPEAUX, Eurico NOGUEIRA FRANCA, Mme. Lucia Miguel PEREIRA

Chroniques du Mois

Secrétaire de Rédaction: Mme. Christiane Thys-Servais, 230, rue J.-F. De Becker, Bruxelles 15

Sur demande, un numéro spécimen sera envoyé gratuitement

## THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL

(Formerly *The Cambridge Historical Journal*)

Editor: J. P. T. BURY, M.A.

*Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*

Vol. I, No. 1

CONTENTS

March 1958

Sir John Fastolf's Lawsuit over Titchwell 1448-1455. By P. S. LEWIS.

Henry VII: Rapacity and Remorse. By G. R. ELTON.

The Payment and Mitigation of a Star Chamber Fine. By G. R. BATHO.

The Nineteenth-Century Revolution in Government: a Reappraisal. By OLIVER MACDONAGH.

### COMMUNICATION:

The Political Patronage of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales. By A. N. NEWMAN.

### REVIEW ARTICLE:

Bismarck, Salisbury and the Mediterranean Agreements of 1887.

Colin L. Smith, *The Embassy of Sir William White at Constantinople, 1886-1891.*

By F. H. HINSLEY

OTHER REVIEWS

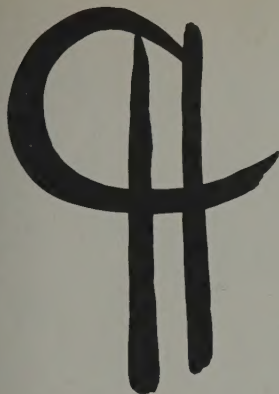
OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

*Subscription price per volume of two parts 25s. net*  
*Single parts 15s. net each*

*Orders may be sent to your bookseller or direct to*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BENTLEY HOUSE, 200 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1, ENGLAND



who  
what  
where

Leo P. Chall, Editor

Abstracts of sociological publications of the United States, Canada, England, Germany, France, India, Spain, Denmark, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, and shortly Finland, Sweden, Turkey and China.

Sociological Abstracts is published quarterly and contains over 1000 abstracts of 200-300 words each, classified by fields and indexed by author, periodical, and subject matter.

Subscription Price: \$10.00

## **sociological abstracts**

225 West 86 Street

New York 24, NY, USA

# INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL

Bibliographical and critical information on publications dealing with Spanish and Spanish-American history

Published by

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS INTERNACIONALES  
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de Barcelona

Editor:

Prof. J. VICENS VIVES

Spanish American Section: Prof. G. CESPEDES DEL CASTILLO

Editorial Secretary: JORGE RUBIO LOIS

Published to date: nos. 1-8 (1953-1954), 9-15 (1955-1956) and 16-20 (1957)

Subscription for 1958 (parts 21-23 and indices) Spain: 150 pesetas

Abroad: 225 pesetas





